Basic Installation Manual ■

Genius® Architectural Walls

August 2015



Furnishing Knowledge

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CAUTION

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The Installation Process
This manual outlines the installation procedures for Genius floor-to-ceiling architectural wall partitions and various accessory components. It is a guide to prepare, position, adjust, connect and trim panels for a typical installation.

The installation instructions assume an appropriate floor plan has been established. Use the floor plan in combination with this manual as a reference for the location and orientation of the various Genius components and finishes. Also, special installation instructions and detail drawings will be provided on the floor plan. This manual should be completely reviewed before any installation begins.

Seismic Conditions
Due to the varied seismic conditions around the world, please refer to KI seismic documents, site specific documents, or floor plans for information.

Genius is a custom product and additional technical information may be required. For additional information please contact:

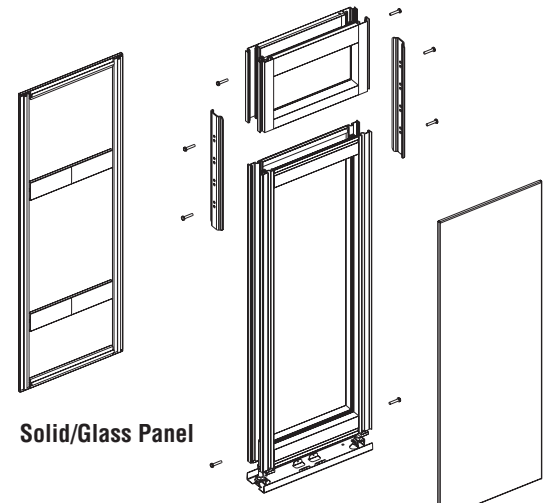
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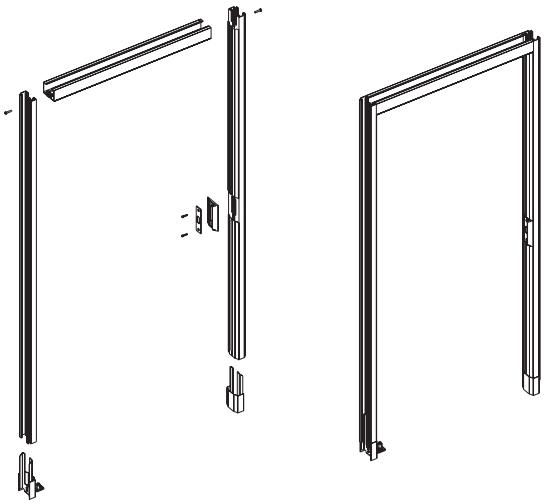
**Warm Shell Space -
Ready for Walls and Furniture**

CAUTION

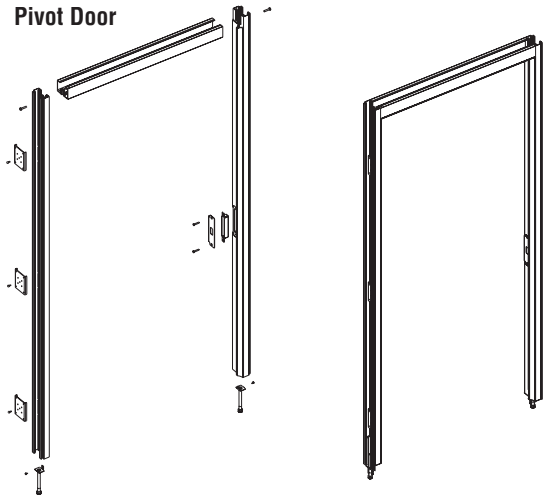
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Solid/Glass Panel



Pivot Door



Butt Hinge Door

Overview

Note: Parts drawings shown for reference only. Genius Walls are typically sent fully assembled.

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Tools Required on a Typical Job:

- 2' or larger level
- 3/8" and 7/16" nut driver and screwdriver for ceiling channel
- 3/4" wrench for leveling panel
- Panel hooks are included to move panel(s) (A)
- Pivot door tool (B)
- Sliding door tool (C)
- To remove panel skins use your hand or a flat screwdriver to get started
- To install flush or recessed connectors, use cheese block (D)
- Chop saw (12" with sliding mitre recommended) with steel and aluminum blade for straight cuts on steel ceiling channel and aluminum base cover
- Tape measure
- Screwdrivers
- Plastic mallets
- Hacksaw
- Aviation snips or powered metal shear
- Drill/drivers with drill and screwdriver bits (T-30 torx drive bit)
- Ladders: recommended at least one ladder per two workers (minimum of two ladders) to safely reach ceiling

Note: Specific types of tools may be required in cases where special components are used, or non-standard hardware and custom modifications are required.

Note: Panel hooks are required to move all panels. Otherwise, damage may occur.



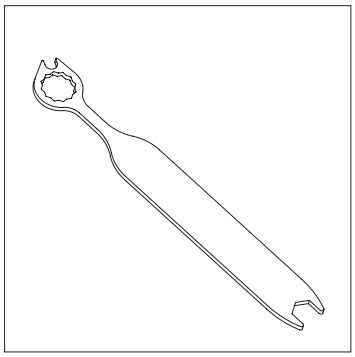
Tools Required



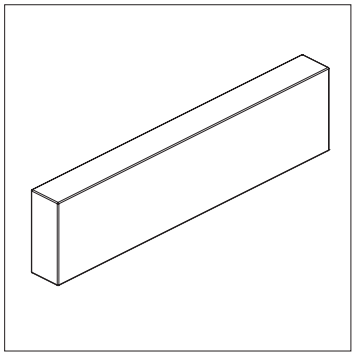
(A) Panel Hooks (Provided by KI)



(B) Pivot Door Tool (Provided by KI)



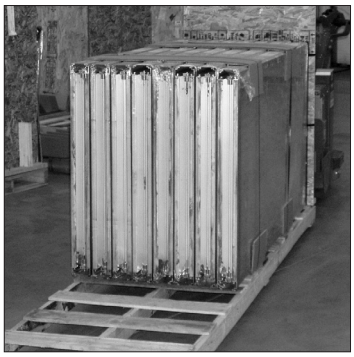
(C) Valance Sliding Door Tool (Provided by KI)



(D) Cheese Block (Provided by KI)

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Unloading

1. We recommend staging the panels with the factory shrink wrap on and other protection between the panels. Lean the panels vertically against a wall at a slight angle. If panels must be leaned on edge, no more than 12 panels of like size should be in one leaning stack. Stack panels with the padding against the wall or on the floor to prevent damage.

2. As each Genius panel or component is unloaded, it should be checked against the packing list and/or drawing to ensure completeness of order. All items are identified by both a part number sticker and a carton number sticker.

3. Use panel hooks enclosed in one of the component boxes to lift panels from skid or truck. Inspect each panel for shipping damage as it is removed from the truck. If damage exists, notify KI of carton number, type of damage and probable cause of damage within 24 hours of unloading. Full product information is located on KI labels on the floor channel.

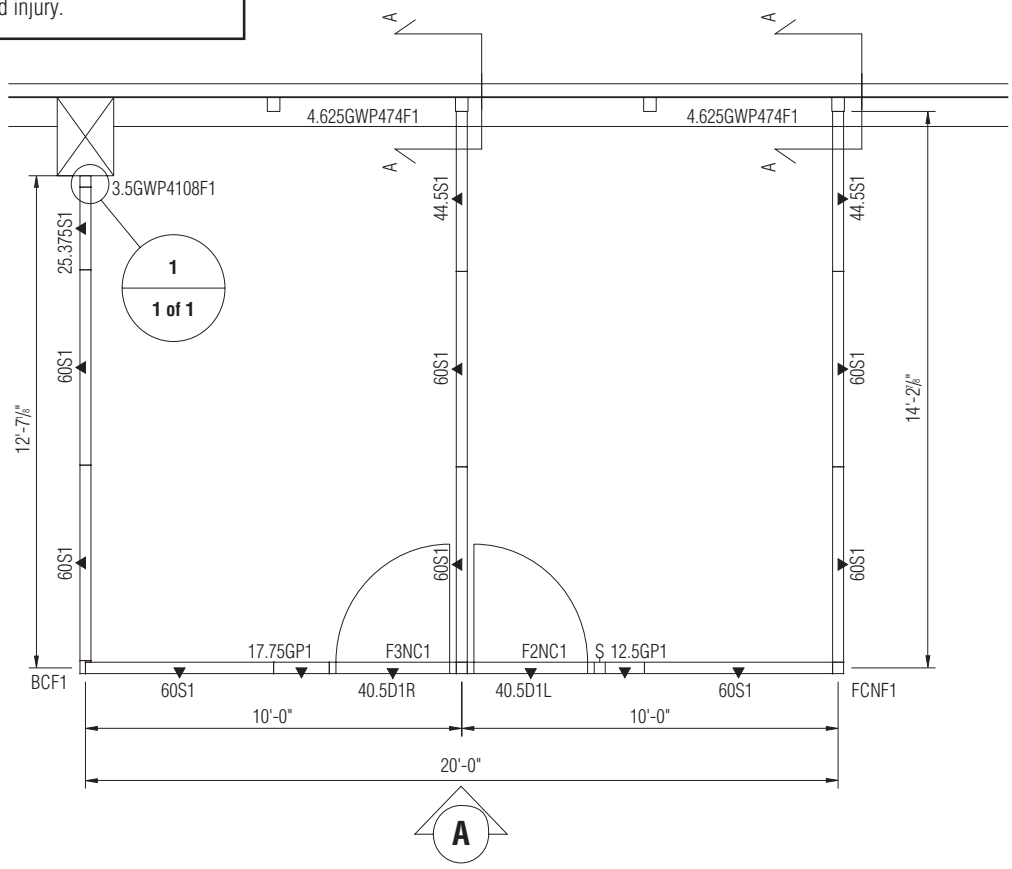
4. **Damage must be indicated on bill of lading to file a freight claim. Report all other on-site damage as soon as possible to ensure prompt replacements. To transport panels on site, use a well-padded drywall cart to eliminate damage of edges and finish.**

5. It is recommended to install the ceiling channel and clips ahead of the panel/frame delivery. This allows the panels/frames to move directly from the truck to the office location and alleviates double handling.

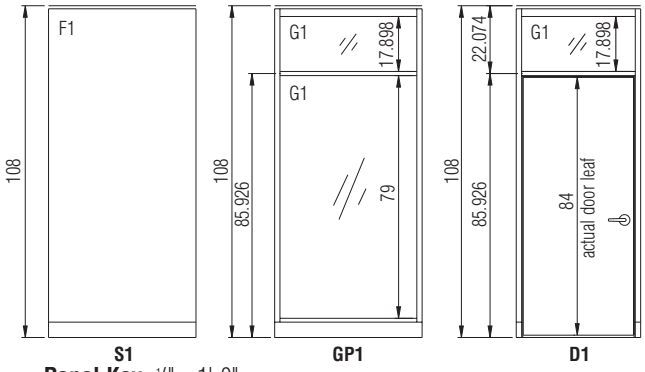
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Shop Prints
Genius shop prints include information about the dimensions and other details of each installation. The "Legends", "Bill of Materials", "Elevations", "Details" and other job information should be completely reviewed before beginning any installation. It is most important that you understand whether dimensions are centerline to centerline, inside and inside, or other special reference point. If any questions arise, please contact KI for additional information.

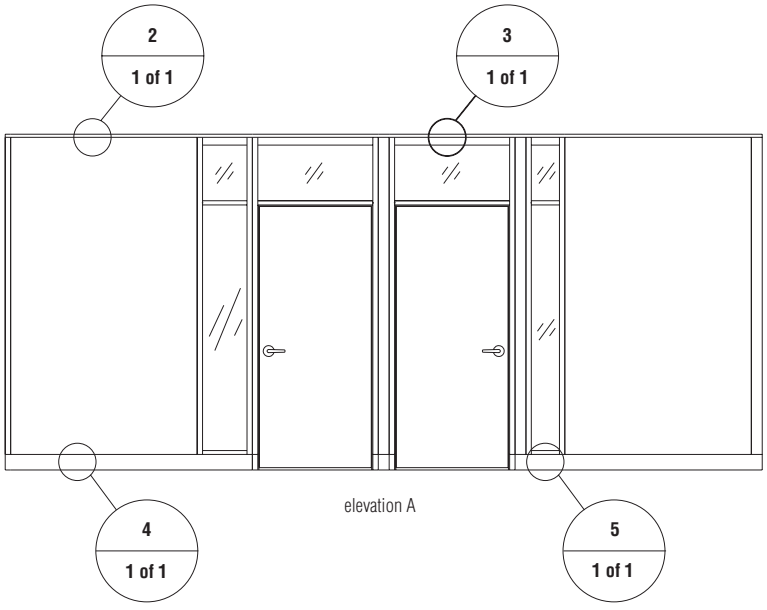


Floor Plan ¼" = 1'-0"

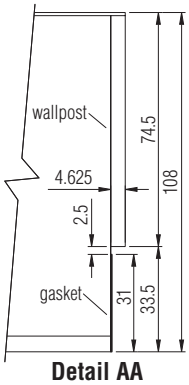


Panel Key ¼" = 1'-0"

Elevation ¼" = 1'-0"



Window Condition ½" = 1'-0"



Detail AA

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Legend

PANELS

INDICATES THE SIZE AND PANEL TYPE — 36S1

INDICATES THE "A SIDE" OF PANEL.

FILLER PANEL

FINISHES

F FABRIC	W WOOD
V VINYL	L LAMINATE
C POWDERCOAT	T TRIM

X	PANEL SIZE TO BE DETERMINED UPON FIELD VERIFICATION
WP	WALL POST
UC	U-CHANNEL
PCM	PANEL CENTER MOUNT

FINISHES: F1 SENSA WARM SHADOW 27.5013.540

GLASS TYPES: G1 ¼" CLEAR TEMPERED GLASS

TRIM TYPES:
BASE COVER TRIM - DESERT TAUPE METALLIC P137
CEILING COVER TRIM - RECESSED, DESERT TAUPE METALLIC P137
DOOR AND GLAZING TRIM - DESERT TAUPE METALLIC P137
PANEL TO PANEL CONNECTOR - RECESSED, BLACK

DOOR TYPES: D1 FULL HEIGHT 1¾" SOLID CORE BULLNOSE PIVOT HUNG CHERRY VENEER TO MATCH CUSTOMERS SPEC. (FS-TBD)
SCHLAGE SATURN AL50PD #626 FINISH LEVER HANDLED LOCKSET STRIKE HEIGHT AT 38" A.F.F.
PIVOT HARDWARE AND STRIKE BOX SUPPLIED BY KI.
$ - INDICATES LIGHTSWITCH POST NEXT TO DOORFRAME.

NOTES:

ELECTRICAL - UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, NO ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS, ATTACHMENTS BRACKETS OR CUT-OUTS WILL BE PROVIDED BY KI-GENIUS.

CEILING GRID TYPE: 15/16" EXPOSED
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, GENIUS PANELS WILL NOT BE ALIGNED WITH THE CEILING GRID.

FLOOR TYPE: CARPET

BASE COVER TYPE: CONTINUOUS

HANG-ON COMPONENTS: NONE

FURNITURE SLOTTING: STANDARD 1" SLOTTING
(SLOTTING NOT AVAILABLE IN GLASS PANELS.)

CEILING HEIGHT = 108" TO BE VERIFIED
ALL PANELS AND DIMENSIONS ARE SUBJECT TO FIELD VERIFICATION.

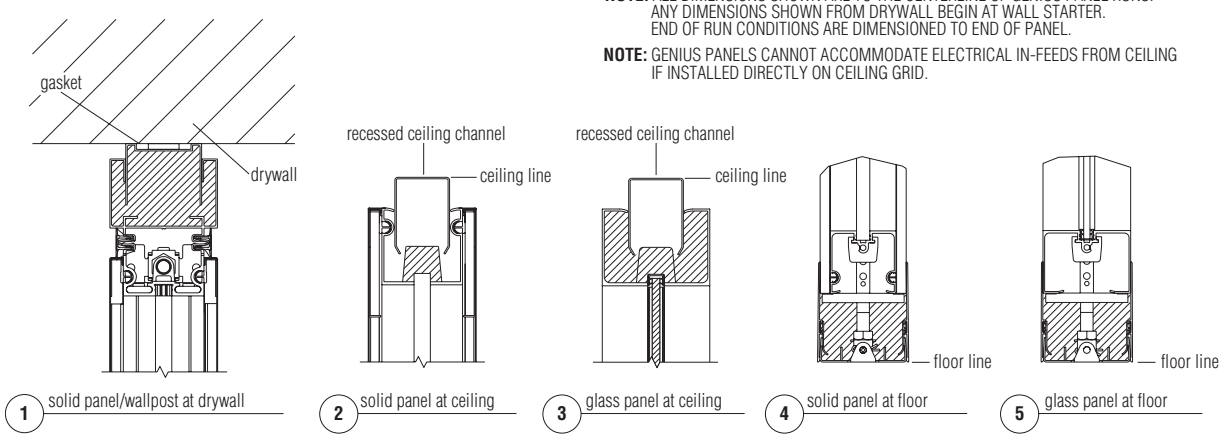
GENIUS PANEL THICKNESS = 3.5"

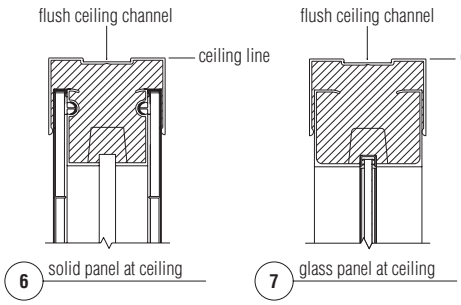
NOTE: 5" BASE

NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE TO THE CENTERLINE OF GENIUS PANEL RUNS. ANY DIMENSIONS SHOWN FROM DRYWALL BEGIN AT WALL STARTER. END OF RUN CONDITIONS ARE DIMENSIONED TO END OF PANEL.

NOTE: GENIUS PANELS CANNOT ACCOMMODATE ELECTRICAL IN-FEEDS FROM CEILING IF INSTALLED DIRECTLY ON CEILING GRID.

Details 3"= 1'-0"





Bill of Materials

ITEM	QTY	TAG	MODEL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
1	1	12.5GP1	X1/SE1-85.926/108.000/12.500/R/5/TRCLR/G1_G1/GDIR_1/G2_G1/GDIR_2	GLASS 1 REAL TRANSITION
2	1	17.75GP1	X1/SE1-85.926/108.000/17.750/R/5/TRCLR/G1_G1/GDIR_1/G2_G1/GDIR_2	GLASS 1 REAL TRANSITION
3	1	25.375S1	Q11/108.000/25.375/R/5/WS/FS1_F1/FS2_F1	SOLID/SOLID
4	1	40.5D1L	YPT/SE1-85.926/108.000/40.500/STRK-CYL/ R/5/LEFT/TRCLR/STANDARD/STRIKE TRIM/G1_G1/GDIR_1	TH PIVOT
5	1	40.5D1R	YPT/SE1-85.926/108.000/40.500/STRK-CYL/ R/5/RIGHT/TRCLR/STANDARD/STRIKE TRIM/G1_G1/GDIR_1	TH PIVOT
6	2	44.5S1	Q11/108.000/44.500/R/5/WS/FS1_F1/FS2_F1	SOLID/SOLID
7	8	60S1	Q11/108.000/60.000/R/5/WS/FS1_F1/FS2_F1	SOLID/SOLID
8	1	BCF1	BMC/108.000/R/5/F1	BLDG MOD. CORNER POST
9	1	F2NC1	LSP/108.000/42.000/R/5/SN/SCC/P/C1/C1	FURN MOD. LIGHT SWITCH
10	1	F3NC1	FM3/108.000/R/5/C1	FURN MOD. 3-WAY POST
11	1	FCNF1	FMC/108.000/R/5/F1	FURN MOD. CORNER POST
12	1	GWP4108F1	GWP4/108.000/R/5/F1/F1/P019	3.75" WALL POST
13	2	GWP474F1	GWP4/74.500/R/5/F1/F1/P019	3.75" WALL POST

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Ceiling Channel

1. Many ceiling grids accept standard Caddy Clips such as 9/16" and 15/16" (Figure 1). When the grid is recessed, spring spacers and seismic ceiling clips must be used. Use Caddy Clip spacers to prevent scratching the grid (Figure 1A). Donn 9/16" fine line uses a 1/4"-20 T-bolt. Drywall and hidden grid ceilings require direct attachment of the rail with screws or anchors. Figures 1-3 on the following page show seismic ceiling clip installation steps.

2. On all corners, insert the 90° splice corner (Figures 2 and 2A). Secure the recessed corner splice to the rail with #6 x 3/4" TEK screws (Figure 2). Between all channel sections, insert the 180° splice channel (Figures 3 and 3A).

3. A ceiling channel layout must be completed to verify fit of components. Ceiling channel must be set in place before positioning the various components. Accurate installation of ceiling rail per shop drawings is critical to a satisfactory installation (Figure 4). If any discrepancies exist, please contact your KI project coordinator.

4. Using the floor plan for reference and working in teams of two, fasten the ceiling channel clips to the ceiling grid securely.

   Caution: Do not over tighten.

5. On drywall and hidden grid ceilings, mark location of channel centerline or edge.

6. Measure from wall, column or other starting point to the first attachment point (Figure 4). Cut channel accordingly so that the slots in the ceiling channel match the grid layout (Figure 5). Ensure that finish is not damaged when cutting ceiling channel.

7. After positioning and securing the channel on Caddy Clips with 1/4"-20 hex nuts (Figure 6), ensure that it cannot slide, does not push up ceiling tiles and that there are not light gaps between ceiling and channel. Once the panels are up, adjustments to the ceiling rail cannot be made.

   Note: Ceiling heights above 108" require bracing from above.

   Note: National, state and or local codes will dictate proper connecting methods based on building conditions and location. Please consult with KI Wall Customer Service prior to installation of ceiling channel.

8. Check fit and strength. Verify accuracy of all measurements. Plumb-bob down for panel centerline and snap chalk lines. Or, you may plumb panels later using a level as they are connected.

   Note: If ceiling is not stable, reinforcement may be necessary through use of suitable materials above the tiles. This work is not included in the installation bid.

9. At end of run conditions, install an end cap (Figures 7 and 8).

Building Module Ceiling Channel

1. Refer to information on page 12.



Figure 1

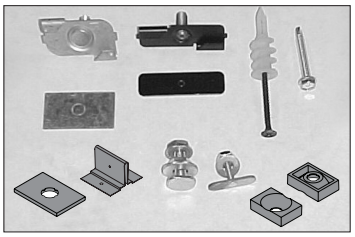


Figure 1A

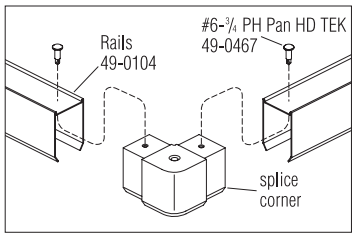


Figure 2 - Recessed Corner

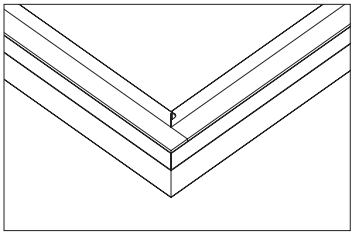


Figure 2A - Flush Corner

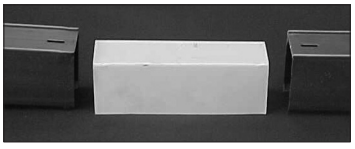


Figure 3 - Recessed Inline

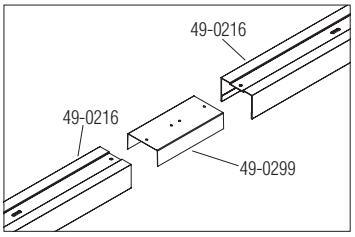


Figure 3A - Flush Inline

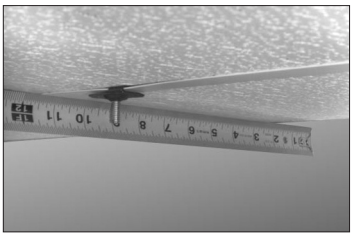


Figure 4

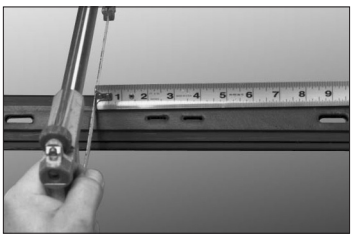


Figure 5



Figure 6

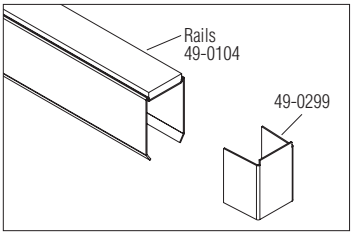


Figure 7 - Recessed End Cap

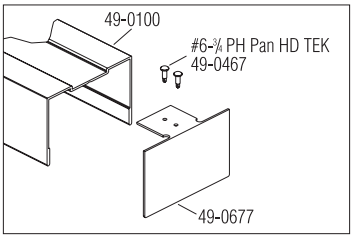


Figure 8 - Flush End Cap

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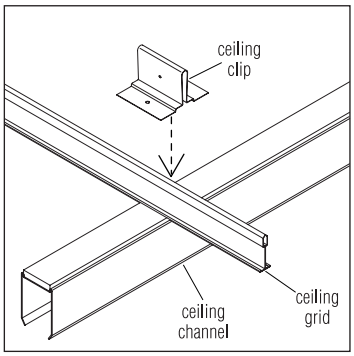


Figure 1

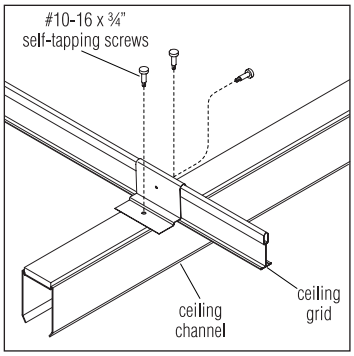


Figure 2

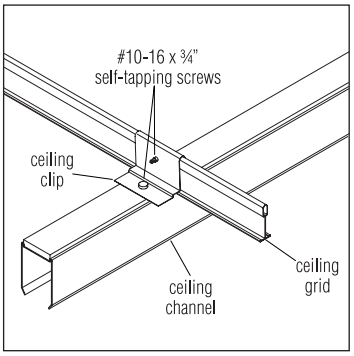


Figure 3



Figure 4

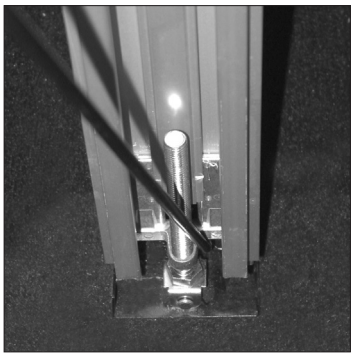


Figure 5



Figure 6

Seismic Ceiling Clip

Note: Local code may not allow the panel system's ceiling rail to be mechanically attached to the ceiling grid. For these conditions, removable ceiling clips can be used temporarily until seismic bracing work above the ceiling is completed.

1. There are three types of removable clips that include screws for various ceiling grid and ceiling tile applications:

- 50.1663
- 50.1665
- 50.1667

2. To install, place the clip over the top of the main ceiling grid (Figure 1).

3. Next, using the inlcuded #10-16 x 3/4" screws and pre-drilled holes, attach the ceiling clip to the ceiling grid and ceiling channel (Figure 2 & 3)

Caution: Do not screw through ceiling grid. Always screw from the top to allow the clip to be removed if required.

Positioning Panels

1. Working in teams of two, stand panel on its base, slightly inclined (Figure 4).

2. Using the installation panel hooks provided, hook into the bottom portion of the vertical posts (Figure 5).

3. Holding the panel securely, lift the panel into position underneath the ceiling channel (Figure 6).

Note: To save time and space, move all panels into sequence to this point before connecting them to one another. If possible, do this as the panels are unloaded from the truck, eliminating double handling and potential damage.

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Panel Height Adjustment

1. Using a 3/4" wrench or pliers, readjust the level and height of the panel by turning the bolts of the bottom glides (Figure 1).

2. Ensure that panels are properly plum by leveling in both the horizontal and vertical directions (Figures 2 and 3).

3. After the first panel is positioned and leveled, subsequent adjustment can be made visually by aligning adjacent panels to the first leveled panel. Figure 4 shows the maximum adjustment.

   Note: Recommended base height adjustment for panels adjacent to a pivot door is between 2 7/8" and 3 3/8" for 4" base and 3 7/8" and 4 3/8" for 5" base. Hinge and sliding doors will work best if floor base height adjustment is no more than 1/2" below or above recommended height for pivot doors.

Wall Post Adjustment at Permanent Wall

1. Wall posts have the following range: GWP2 1 7/8" - 2 7/8", GWP4 2 7/8" - 4 7/8", GWP6 4 7/8" - 6 7/8" (Figure 5). U-channel (Figure 6).



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

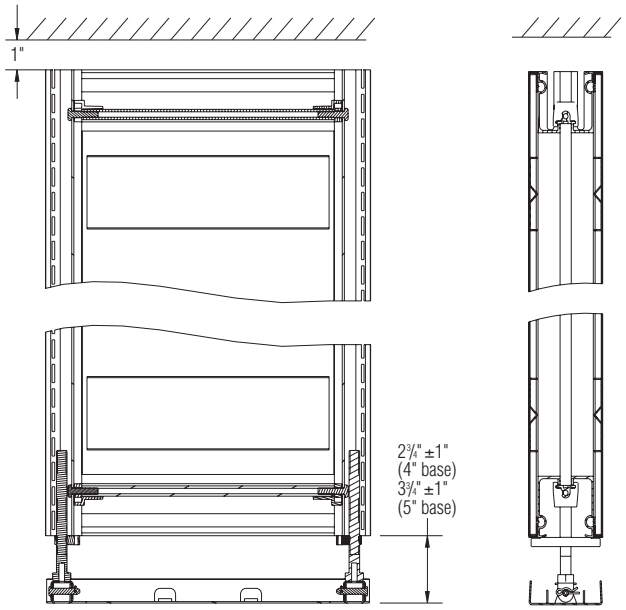


Figure 4

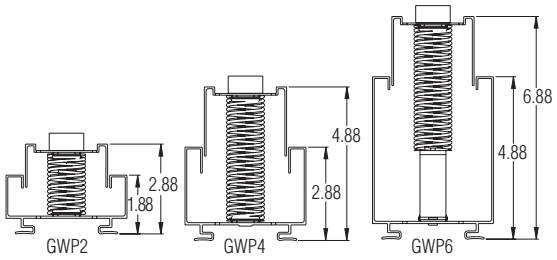


Figure 5

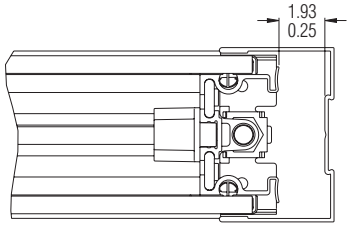


Figure 6
U-Channel

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

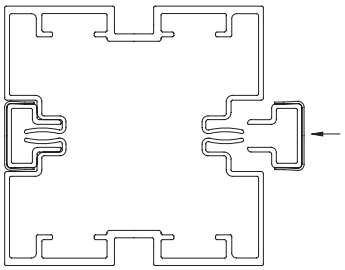


Figure 1



Figure 2

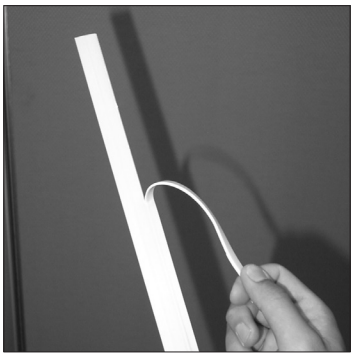


Figure 3

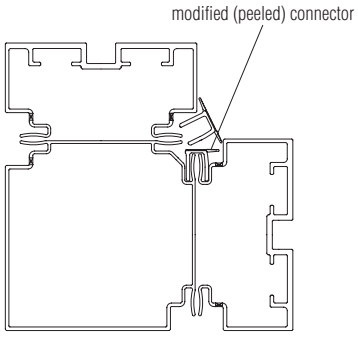


Figure 3A
Furniture Module Corner
Post Connector

Panel-To-Panel Connector

1. All connections work in the same way regardless of whether they are panel-to-panel, building module or furniture module. To connect, join two properly aligned and adjusted panels side by side, leaving about 1/16" between panels (Figure 1).

2. Insert the panel connector flush with the top of the panel. Then, with your included nylon block, push the connector firmly around the panel or post flanges down to the base (Figure 2).

   Note: Only use a rubber mallet and/or a nylon block for connector.

3. Visually or by touch, ensure the flush connector is flush to the surface of the panels.

Furniture Module Corner Post Connector

1. Peel off one side of the recessed panel connector wing with a utility knife to expose one side (Figure 3). Connect one panel and one side of the corner post with the peeled connector. Then, use a full connector for the other side (Figure 3A).

CAUTION

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Building Module Connector

1. Building module connectors are used for making building module corners (Figure 4) and building module 3-way connections (Figure 5).

2. To make a building module corner, the ceiling channel needs to be notched where it is in the way of the panels. A building module ceiling channel corner with breakaway tabs is used for this condition (Figure 6). Depending on the height adjustment of the panels, break away the correct number of tabs.

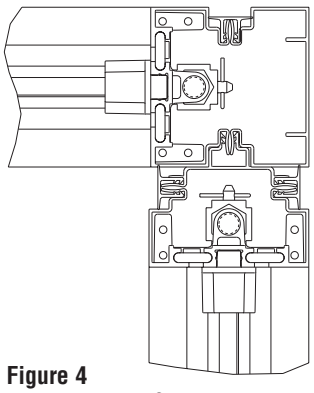


Figure 4
Building Module Corner

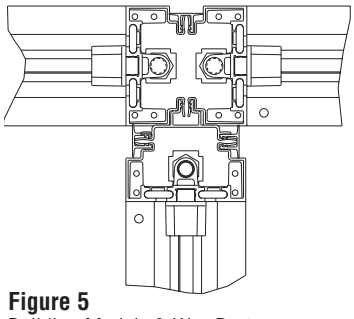


Figure 5
Building Module 3-Way Post

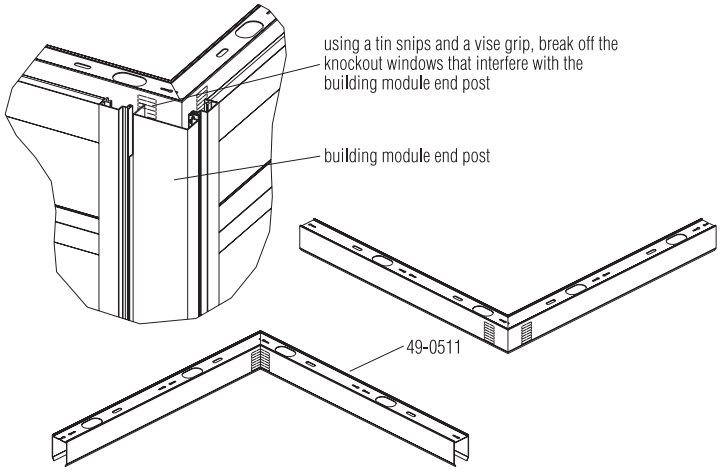
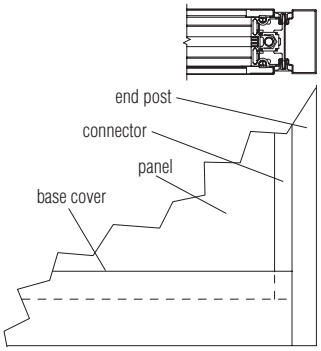


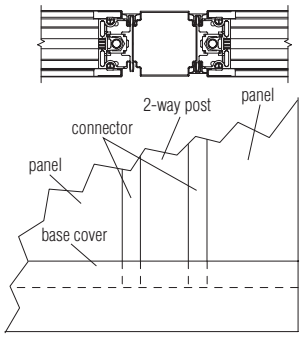
Figure 6
Building Module Corner Ceiling Rail (Recessed Ceiling Rail)

CAUTION

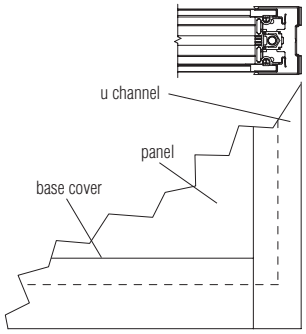
Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.



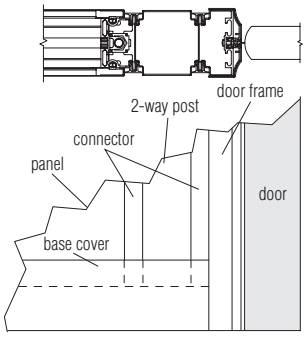
End Post



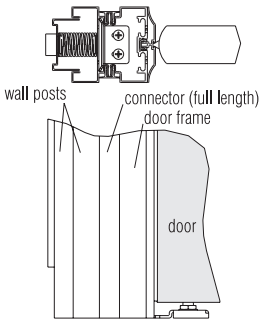
2-Way A



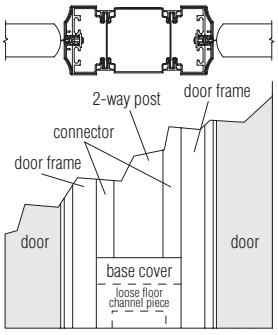
U Channel



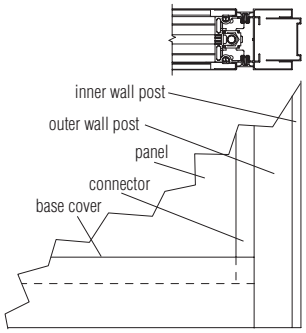
2-Way B



Door By Wall Post



2-Way C



Wall Post

Door By Wall Post

1. Cut the wall post so the length of the wall post aligns with the top of the door frame, and it sits on the floor. The connector will need to be trimmed to the same length as the wall post. Align the connector with the top of the wall post and it sits on the floor.

2. When a door frame is next to a wall post, a wall post lock must be used to keep the bottom of the door frame from pushing out. First, slide the wall post lock bracket into the wall post and position the door frame so the door works properly. Next, mark the position of the wall post. Move the door frame far enough away to screw the wall post lock bracket to the floor. Reinstall the door frame. Refer to Figure 2 on page 19 for more detail.

Wall Post

3. Align the base cover past the connector and square with the edge of the wall post. Cut the wall post so the length of the wall post aligns with the top of the panel or frame, and it sits on the floor.

2-Way Condition A
(not next to door frames)

1. Run the base cover past the post to engage the panel floor channel on each side of the 2-way post.

2-Way Condition B
(between one door frame and one panel)

1. In the front of 2-way post, run the base cover past the 2-way post, align the base cover past the connector and square with edge of the door frame. Cut the post so the length of the post aligns with the top of the frame,but does not sit on the floor. This will impede the base cover connection. Connectors do not need to go to the floor.

2-Way Condition C
(between two door frames)

1. Place post base cover bracket with two flanges bent up underneath the 2-way post. Cut two pieces of base cover so they fit between the door posts and snap them onto the floor channel.

Building Module End Post

1. Align the base cover past the connector and square with the edge of the post. Cut the post so the length of the post aligns with the top of the frame and rests on the floor at the bottom.

U Channel

1. Align the base cover to the edge of the U channel. Cut the U channel so the length of the channel aligns with the top of the frame (do not use these next to door frames) and it sits on the floor.

CAUTION

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2-Way Condition D

1. Connect the 2-way post that is shell-length to the two door frames. Then, slide the two door frames and post fully connected into the ceiling channel. Determine the distance from drywall to the face of the post and bend flange on bracket so the other flange is flush with the face of the post. Screw the bracket to the drywall. Cut a piece of base cover to length and snap it onto the bracket.

Corner Post at Door Condition

1. In the front of the corner post, a pre-bent base cover will need to be trimmed. The base cover will pass around the corner post, align the base cover past the connector and square with the edge of the door frame. Two recessed connectors are needed for the inside corner. Peel a fin off one of the connectors and install this one first. Put the other full recessed connector on next.

3-Way Condition A
(between one door frame and one panel)

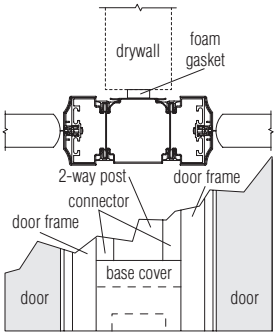
1. In the front of the 3-way post, run the base cover past the 3-way post, align the base cover past the connector and square with the edge of the door frame. Two recessed connectors are needed for each inside corner. Peel a fin off one of the connectors and install this one first. Put the other full recessed connector next.

3-Way Condition B
(between two door frames)

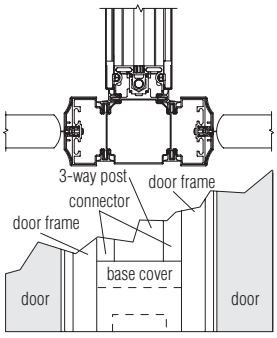
1. Place post base cover bracket beneath post and slip the end with holes under floor channel of the panel, perpendicular to the door frame. Line the holes in the bracket up with the carpet gripper holes. Install the carpet grippers to secure the bracket under the floor channel. Cut a piece of base cover so it fits between the door frames and snap it onto the lip of the post base cover bracket. Two recessed connectors are needed for each inside corner. Peel a fin off one of the connectors and install this one first. Put the other recessed connector next. Butt base cover together at each inside corner.

4-Way Condition

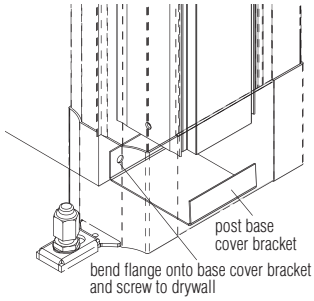
1. Two recessed connectors are needed for each inside corner. Peel a fin off one of the connectors and install this one first. Put the other full recessed connector next. Butt base cover together at each inside corner.



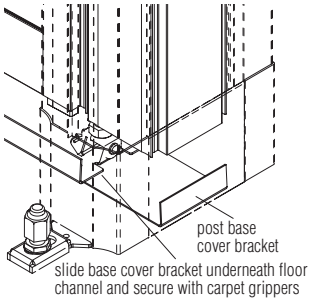
2-Way D



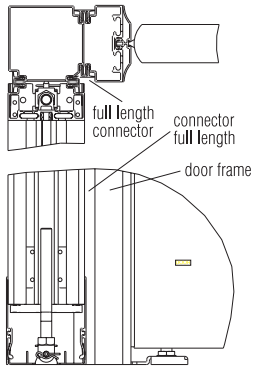
3-Way B



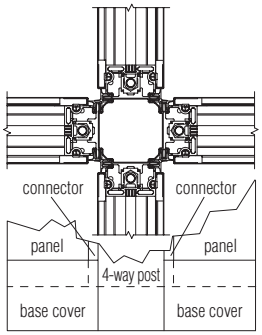
2-Way D (exploded view)



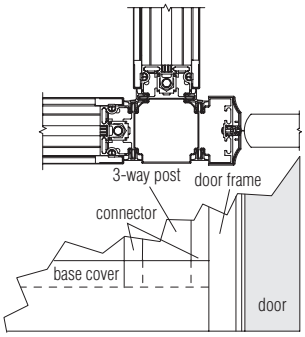
3-Way B (exploded view)



Door Corner



4-Way



3-Way A

CAUTION

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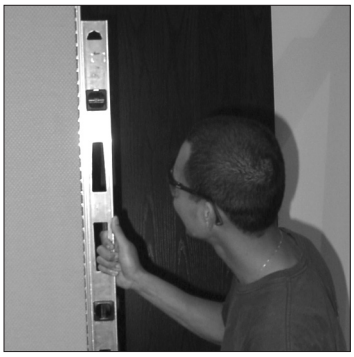


Figure 1



Figure 2

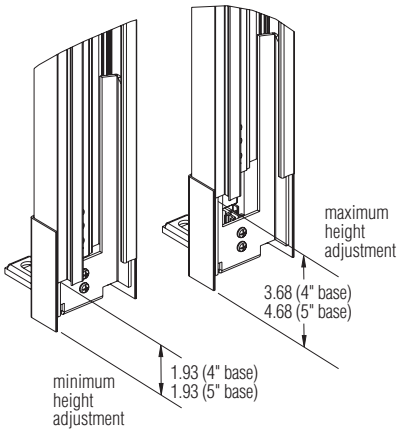


Figure 3
Pivot Door Boot Adjustment Heights

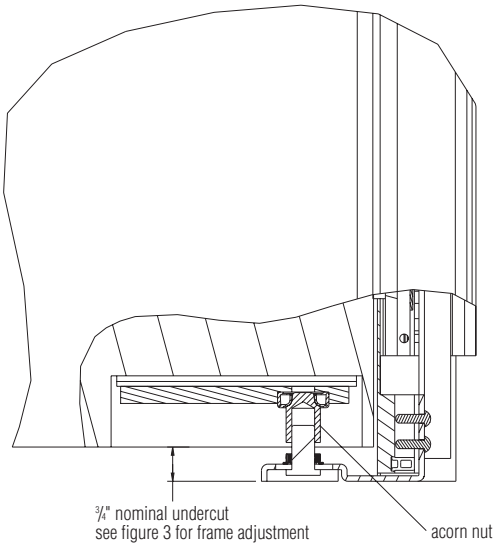


Figure 4
Pivot Door Adjustments

Door Frame

1. Prepare the frame installation by accurately leveling the panels on each side of the opening (Figure 1).
2. For proper base height adjustment of adjoining panels, see page 10.
3. Working in teams of two, hold the frame securely. Lift the frame into position underneath the ceiling rail (Figure 2).
4. The bases of pivot door frames have a free-floating adjustable boot that allows for floor variations (Figure 3).
5. The nominal undercut of the door is ¾". Additional adjustment for the pivot door can be achieved by raising and lowering the acorn nut (Figure 4).
6. Connect the door frame to the adjacent panels using the panel connectors.

   Note: Two connectors on each side of the door posts for a total of four connectors.

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Door Pivot

1. After the frame is installed, place the door into the opening to make sure it will fit. Keep 1/8" clearance between the door and the frame on the top and the sides (Figure 1). Adjust the frame around the door.

2. Set the door on the strike side edge on padded material. Prepare the door by installing the top and bottom door pivot assemblies (Figure 2).

Top of Door

1. Affix the barrel assembly to the top of the door with four screws (Figure 3). Center the barrel 1 3/8" to the face of the bullnose. Insert door pivot pin after inserting the spring. Orient the top of the pivot so the release slot is facing the bullnose edge of the door, and door removal tool can only be inserted when door is open.

Bottom of Door

1. Affix the pivot assembly to the bottom of the door with four screws (Figure 4). Center the pivot 1 5/8" for the open position or 1 1/8" for the closed position from the face of the bullnose.



Figure 1

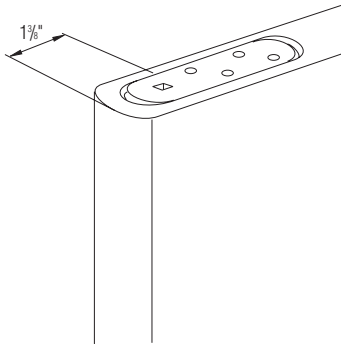


Figure 2

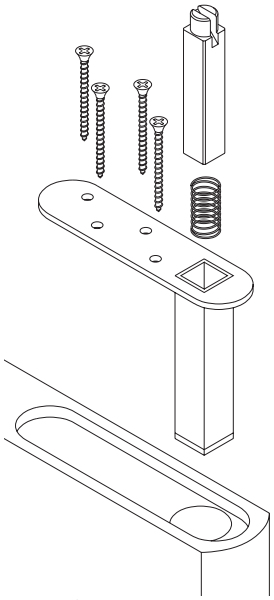


Figure 3

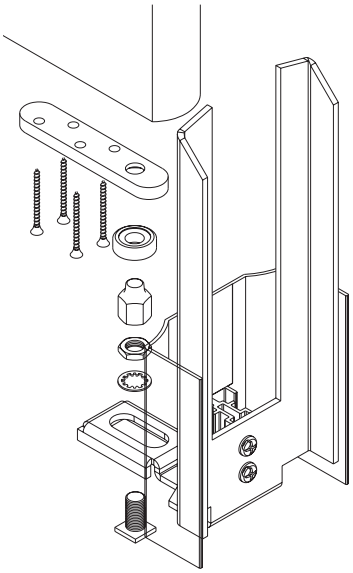


Figure 4

CAUTION

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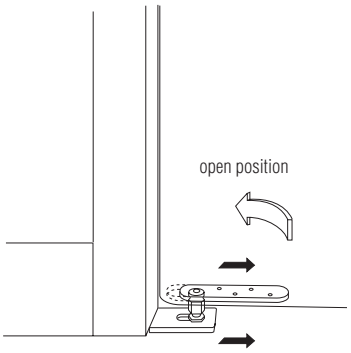


Figure 5

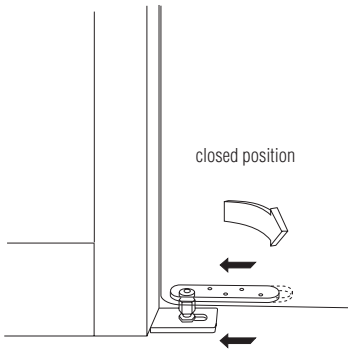


Figure 6



Figure 7

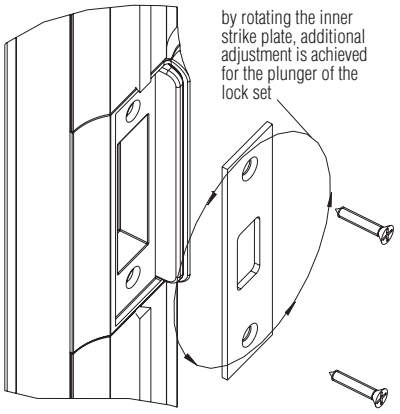


Figure 8

Door Pivot

1. Generally, most offices have doors set to swing open, and storage room doors are set to swing shut. This can be achieved by following these additional instructions.

2. Moving the bottom door plate and the pivot approximately ¼" toward the center of the door will make the door swing open under its own weight (Figure 5).

3. Moving the bottom door plate and the pivot ¼" toward the edge of the door will make the door swing shut under its own weight (Figure 6).

   Note: If door does not swing properly, plumb is not correct.

4. Install door by first placing the bottom pivot thrust bearing over the door frame bottom pivot acorn nut (Figure 4, page 16).

5. Depress the spring-loaded top pivot, move door into position, then release the spring-loaded pivot into the top pivot plate (Figure 7).

   Note: All additional door hardware should be installed per manufacturer instructions. Contact KI if additional information is needed.

6. To compensate for variations in latch sets, the hole in the strike plate is off-center. The plate can be flipped end-for-end to adjust how tightly the door closes (Figure 8).

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Butt Hinge Door

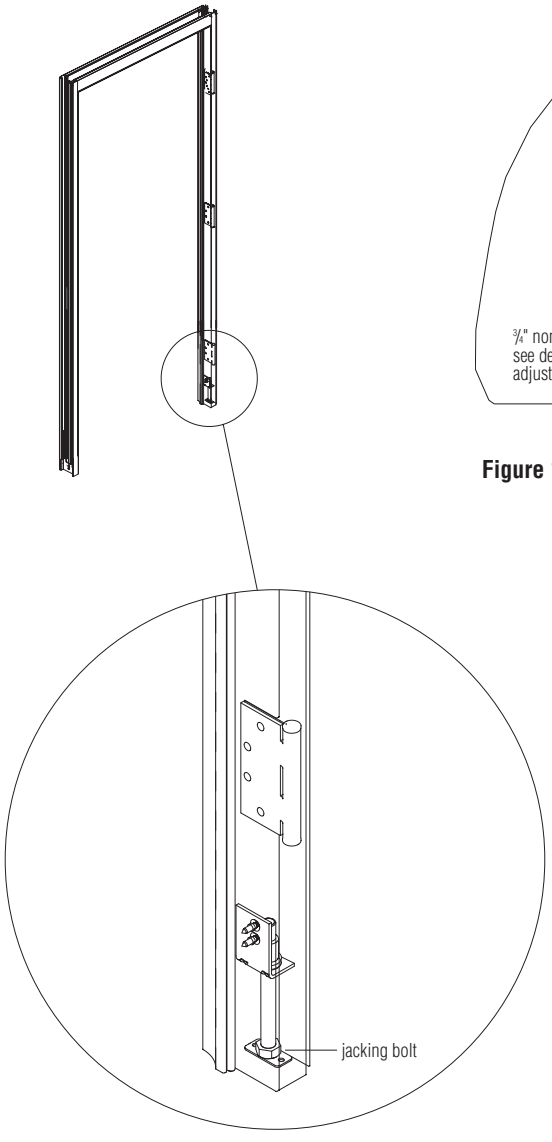
1. The butt hinge door frame is cut to height on site. Install and level adjacent panels prior to cutting door frame. Plan for a ¾" undercut on the door (Figure 1). Take measurements from the tops of the adjacent panels, mark and cut the door frame accordingly. Install the door frame. Small adjustments can be made with the jacking bolts.

2. Pre-drill and install the hinges on the door first. Then, with a block underneath the door, align hinges with mounting holes on the hinge-style door frame. Start all screws, assure alignment, then tighten. If necessary, adjust height of adjacent panels to achieve an even reveal at top. Vertical reveal may be adjusted by using prepunched fiber shims between frame and hinge, if necessary.

   Note: All additional door hardware should be installed per manufacturer instructions. Contact KI if additional information is needed.

Strike Plate Adjustment

1. The strike plate comes factory assembled to the door frame. After the door is hung and the latch hardware has been installed, check to see that the plunger and, on some models, the dead bolt engages the holes in the strike box properly. If the strike plate needs to be adjusted, loosen its mounting screws just far enough to allow the strike plate to be slid in and out from the strike molding. Reposition the strike plate so that the latch hardware works properly and retighten the mounting screws (Figure 2).



Detail A

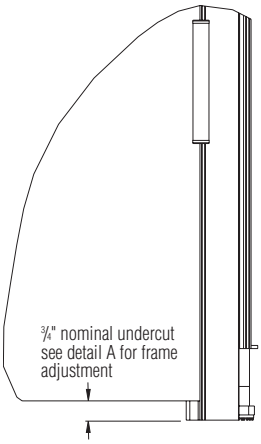


Figure 1

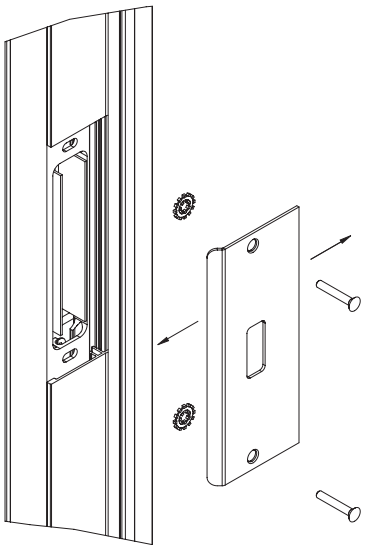


Figure 2

CAUTION

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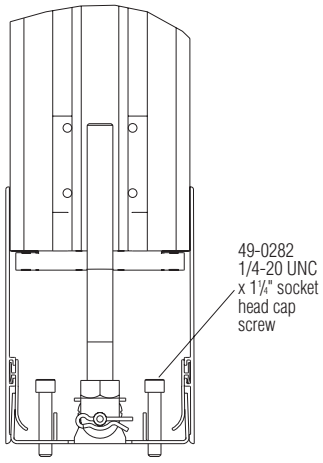


Figure 1

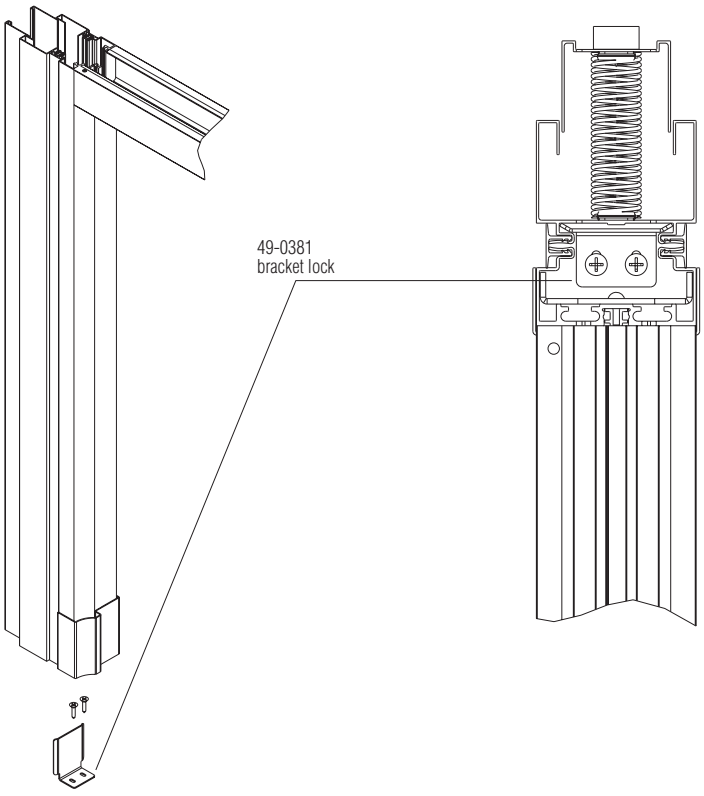


Figure 2

Securing Panels - Floor Channels

1. Before placing insulation in base cavity and installing base cover, secure the panels by inserting and tightening the carpet grippers one turn past finger tight (Figure 1).

2. If Genius is installed on hard floors, apply neoprene gasket to the bottom of the floor channel to prevent slipping. It may be necessary to mechanically attach to the floor to meet local codes.

   Note: In most cases, it is preferable that all panels and components be positioned, leveled and connected before securing.

3. To align floor channels on long runs, it is best to use a string-line. On shorter runs, a long straight edge can be used.

   Caution: Proper installation of carpet gripper screws on carpeting, and gaskets on hard floors, is critical to stabilizing the system.

Securing Wall Posts Next to Door

1. When a wall post is next to a door frame, a bracket lock will be needed to set the wall post spring and hold it in place (Figure 2).

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Sliding Door

1. Cut the door posts to length. The door frame is 1" taller than needed to allow for required field trimming due to variations in floor/ceiling height. After determining panel elevations, accurately level panels at either side of the opening and trim off the bottom of the door vertical posts to the proper length.

2. Slide the strike plate into the door jamb. The strike plate must be slid into the bottom of the door jamb extrusion before standing the frame. It will be secured into position after the door is hung and the proper location determined (Figure 1).

3. Stand the door frame. Position unit at an angle so that the top of the frame engages the ceiling rail. Then, stand the frame by sliding the bottom along the floor until the unit is in an upright position under the ceiling rail.

4. Attach the bottom adjustable bracket arm to the adjacent panel (Figure 2). With the panel lying on the floor, attach the bracket to the end of the floor channel next to the door frame. Place the bottom adjustable plate underneath the floor channel so that the four slots in the plate line up with the four holes in the end of the floor channel. Next, place the threaded plate under the bottom plate in a similar fashion so that it sandwiches the plate against the bottom of the floor channel. Screw the assembly together by passing four screws through the four holes in the floor channel that are toward the inside of the office and through the bottom plate, threading them into the screw plate. Tighten only finger tight (Figure 2).

5. Stand the adjacent panel. Position unit at an angle so that the top of the frame engages the ceiling rail. Then, stand the panel by sliding the bottom along the floor until the unit is in an upright position under the ceiling rail. Tighten the bottom plate screws (Figure 2).

6. Make the panel connections and apply outer base cover. Install the panel-to-panel connectors by pressing them into place. Install the base cover on the outside of the office by holding it over the floor channel and pressing it into place.

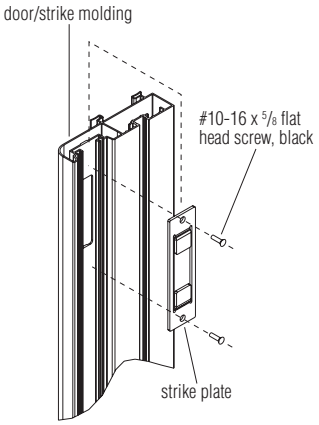


Figure 1

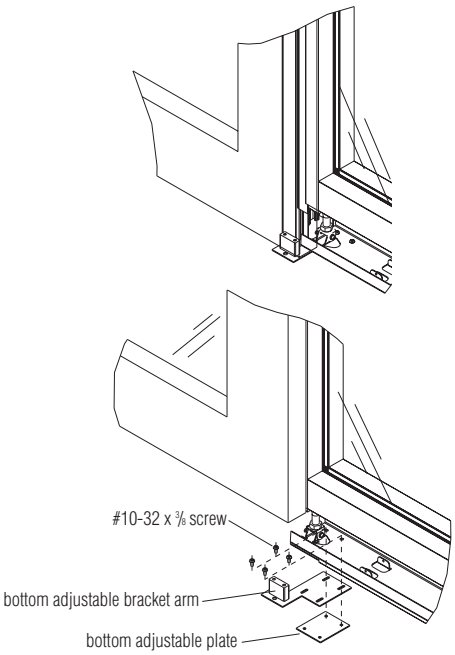


Figure 2

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

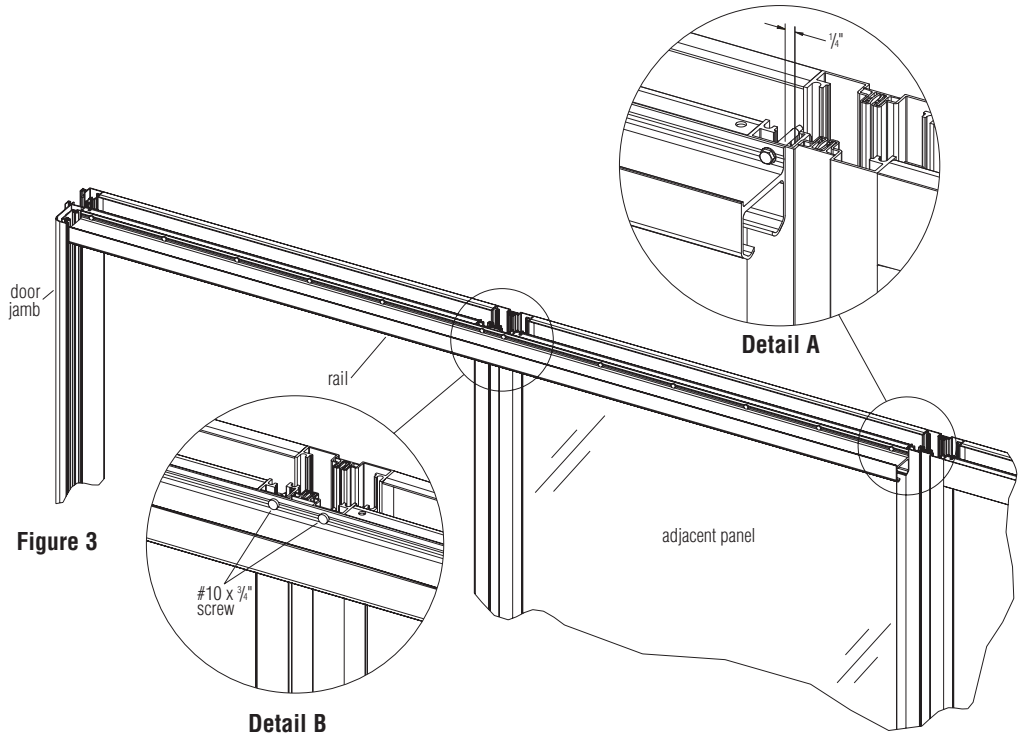


Figure 3

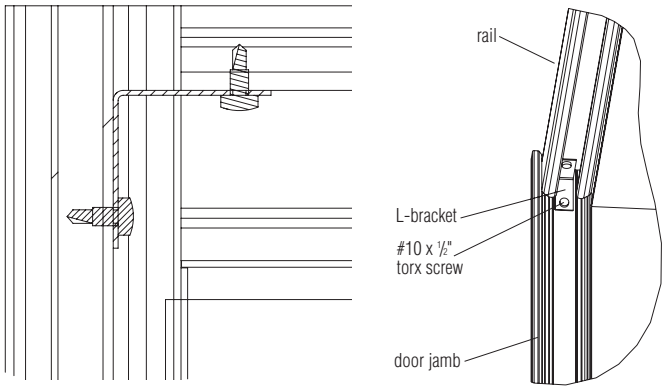


Figure 4

Sliding Door (cont.)
Standard Frame

7. Mount the sliding door rail. The sliding door rail should be cut ¼" shorter than the distance from the door jamb to the end of the adjacent panel frame (Detail A). Drill clearance holes for #10 screws through the mounting flange of the door rail (Figure 3). Holes should be positioned so they line up with the vertical post of both the door frame and the adjacent panel (Detail B). Two additional holes should be equally spaced between these so they line up with the header of the door and the horizontal channel of the adjacent panel. Bring the door rail into position by butting one end up to the door jamb and aligning the top of the mounting flange with the top of the door header.

8. Install the sliding door L-bracket. Place the bracket over the corner formed by the door rail and door jamb. Position it so the inside of the L-shaped bracket contacts the top of the door rail and the outside of the door jamb. Secure it with two #10 x ½" Torx PH (Figure 4).

CAUTION

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Sliding Door (cont.)
Thinline Frame

7. Mount the sliding door rail. The sliding door rail should be equal to the distance from the door jamb to the end of the adjacent panel frame (Detail C). Drill clearance holes for #10 screws through the mounting flange of the door rail (Figure 5). Holes should be positioned so they line up with the vertical post of both the door frame and the adjacent panel (Detail D). Two additional holes should be equally spaced between these so they line up with the header of the door and the horizontal channel of the adjacent panel. Bring the door rail into position by butting one end up to the door jamb and aligning the top of the mounting flange with the top of the door header.

8. Install the sliding door L-bracket. Place the bracket over the corner formed by the door rail and door jamb. Position it so the inside of the L-shaped bracket contacts the top of the door rail and the outside of the door jamb. Secure it with two #10 x ½" Torx PH (Figure 6).

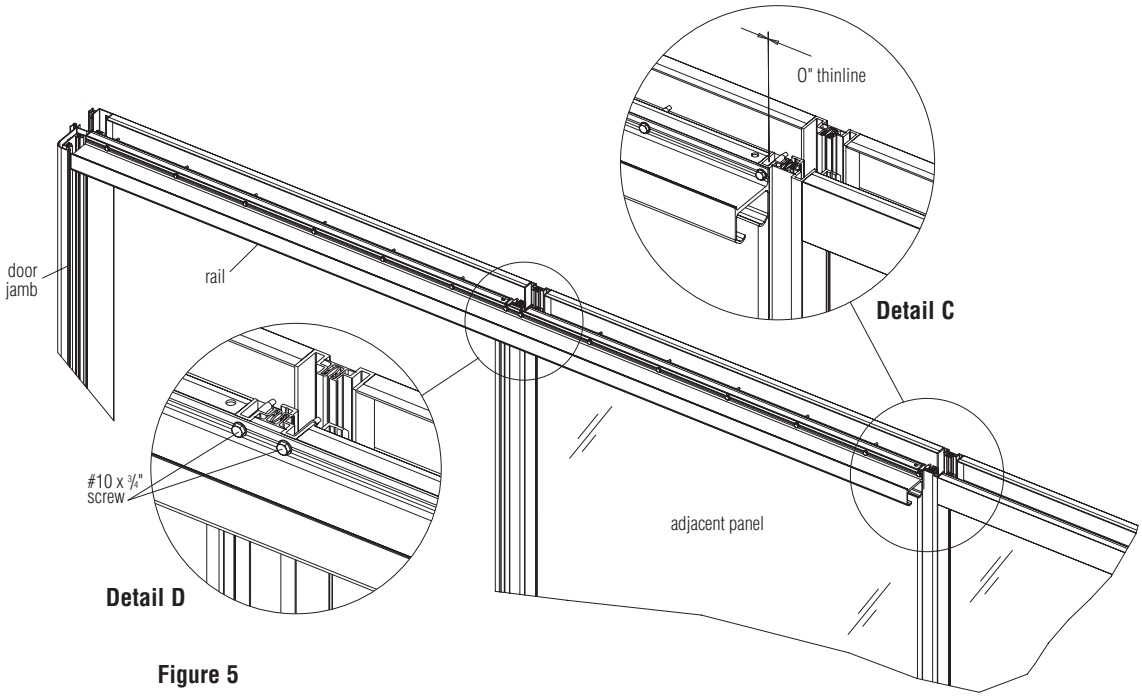


Figure 5

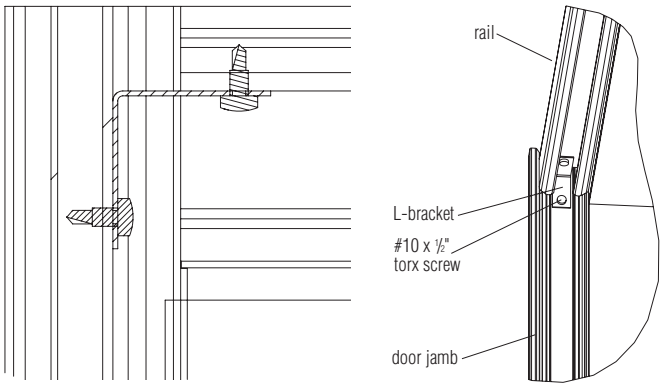


Figure 6

CAUTION

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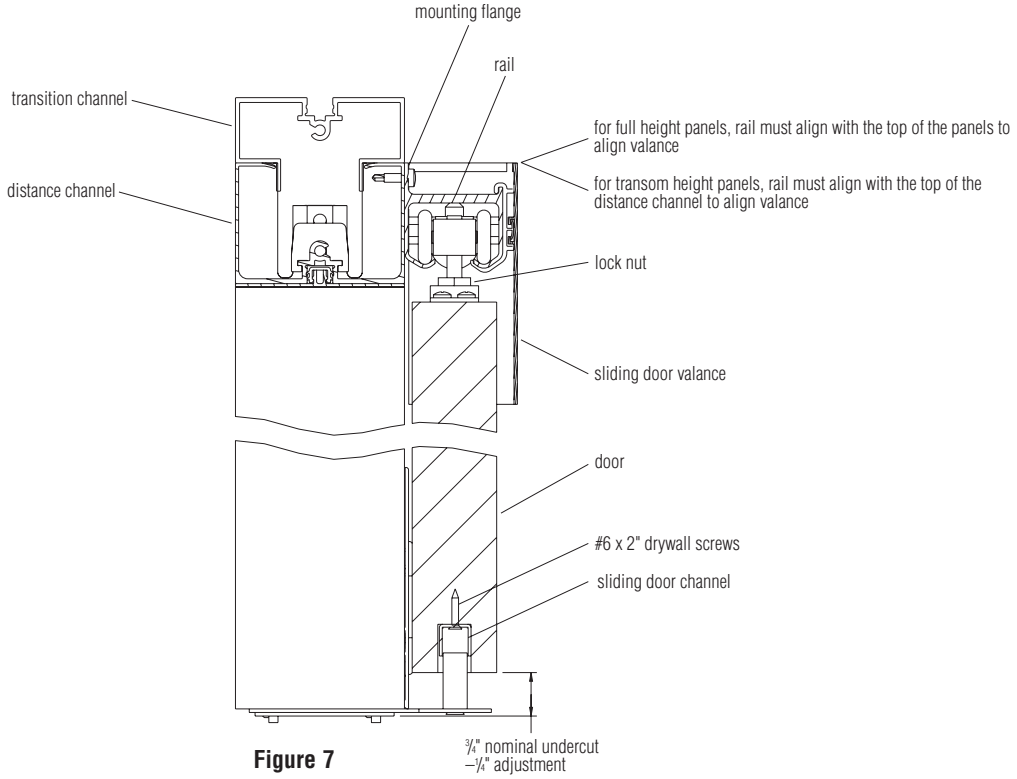


Figure 7

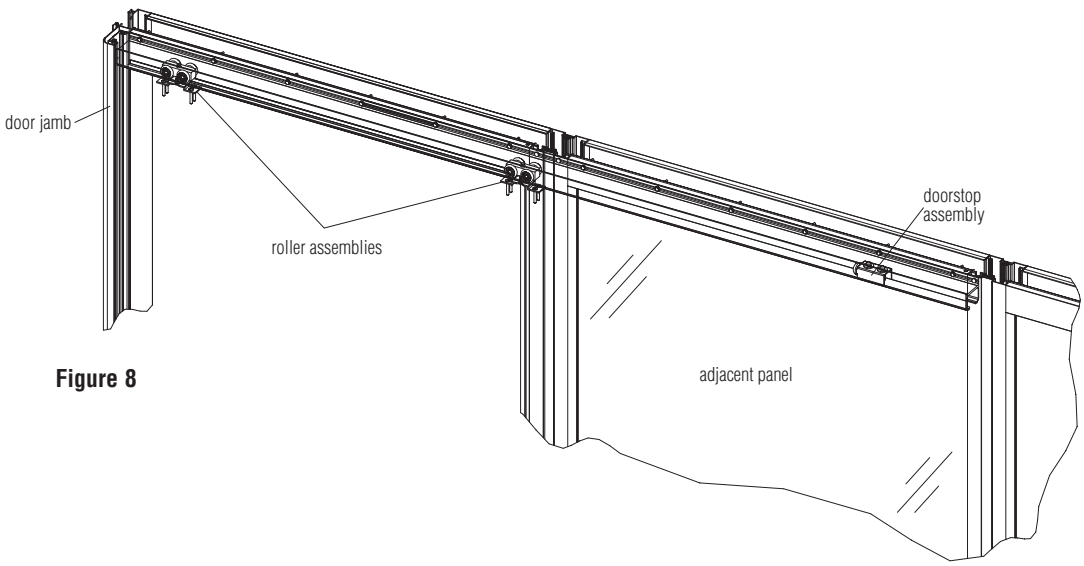


Figure 8

Sliding Door (cont.)

9. Secure the rail by installing #10 x ¾" long PPH self-drilling screws through the clearance holes in the rail and into the frame members (Figure 7).

10. The door can be adjusted ± ¼" (Figure 7).

11. Screw sliding door channel into bottom groove of door leaf with #6 x 2" drywall screws, if not factory installed.

    Note: Requires #1 Phillips screwdriver bit.

    Note: A shipping brace may have to be removed from the bottom groove first. This may require a #2 Robertson (square bit).

12. Hang and level the door. Slide the doorstop assembly into the rail followed by the two roller assemblies (less mounting brackets) (Figure 8). Place the door so the bottom of the door slips over the nylon glide of the adjustable base bracket. Lift one side of the door upward and engage the shoulder bolt of the roller assembly into the slot in the hanger bracket previously attached to the top of the door. Repeat on the other side of the door. Adjust height and level of door, then tighten lock nut on shoulder bolt.

CAUTION

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Sliding Door (cont.)

13. Install the lock set, if required. Following the manufacturer's directions, install the lock set in the pre-mortised opening in the door (Figure 9).

14. Position the latch plate in the door jamb and secure it. Slide the latch plate up over the cutout in the door jamb. Slide the door until it is nearly shut and actuate the lock so the position of the latch plate can be determined. Mark the location of the latch plate and secure it with the two screws provided (Figure 9).

    Note: The latch tab on the latch plate can be adjusted in or out to ensure proper lock engagement.

15. Install the door handle. Following the manufacturer's directions, mount the handle to the pre-drilled holes in the door.

    Note: Use Loctite 243 on all threaded connections related to the door pull.

16. Adjust and tighten the doorstops. Set the doorstops previously slipped into the rail assembly so the door slides open, but not so far open that the door handle would pinch your fingers between it and the door frame.

    Note: The stops must also be set so the nylon glide on the base guide do not hit the ends of the groove in the bottom of the door. Check one last time that the door operates smoothly and everything is level and plumb. Now the screws that hold the base guide can be tightened.

17. Install the door valance. The door valance comes with a bent flange on both ends. Determine which end will butt up against the door jamb. This end will need to be trimmed off. The end opposite the door jamb should line up with the far edge of the frame of the adjacent panel (where the frame and panel connector meet). Determine this length and cut the valance to length. Insert the plastic valance clips into the valance. Position the valance assembly so the plastic clips engage the sliding door rail (Figure 10). Push it on until the clips snap around the rail. The clips may need to be cut into smaller pieces and spaced out if it is too difficult to snap on.

18. Finish trim. Install the base covers in the interior of the office.

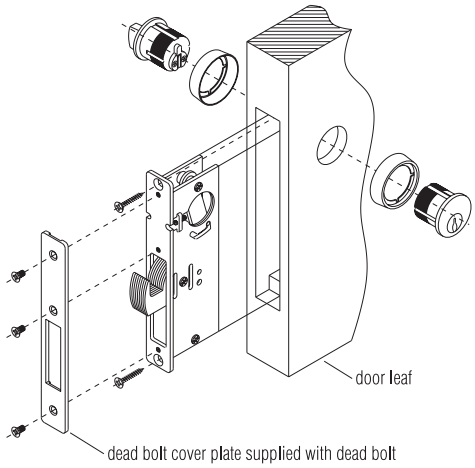


Figure 9

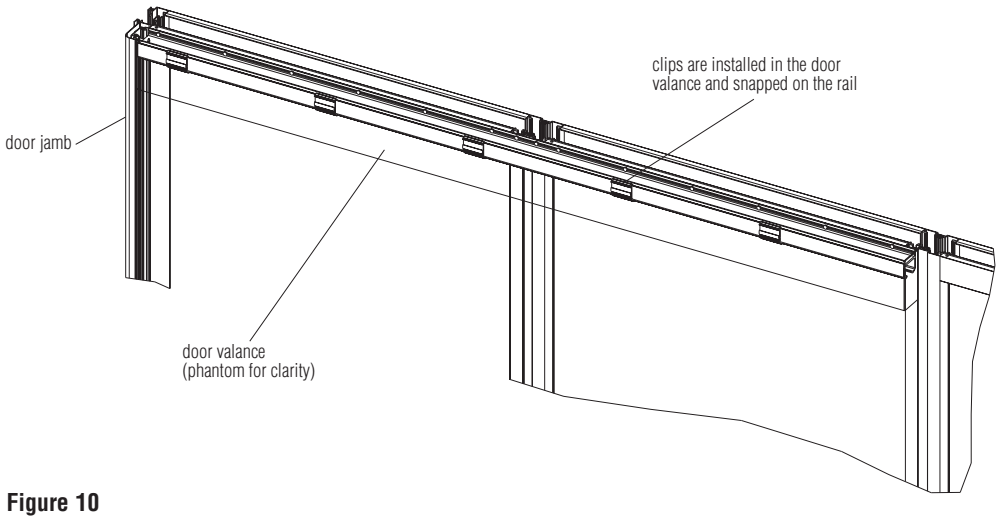


Figure 10

CAUTION

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Note: Concealed and exposed trolley hardware has thread locker factory applied to all threaded fasteners. If the fasteners are assembled more than one time Loctite 242 or 243 should be re-applied.

Single Plate Glass Exposed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 1).

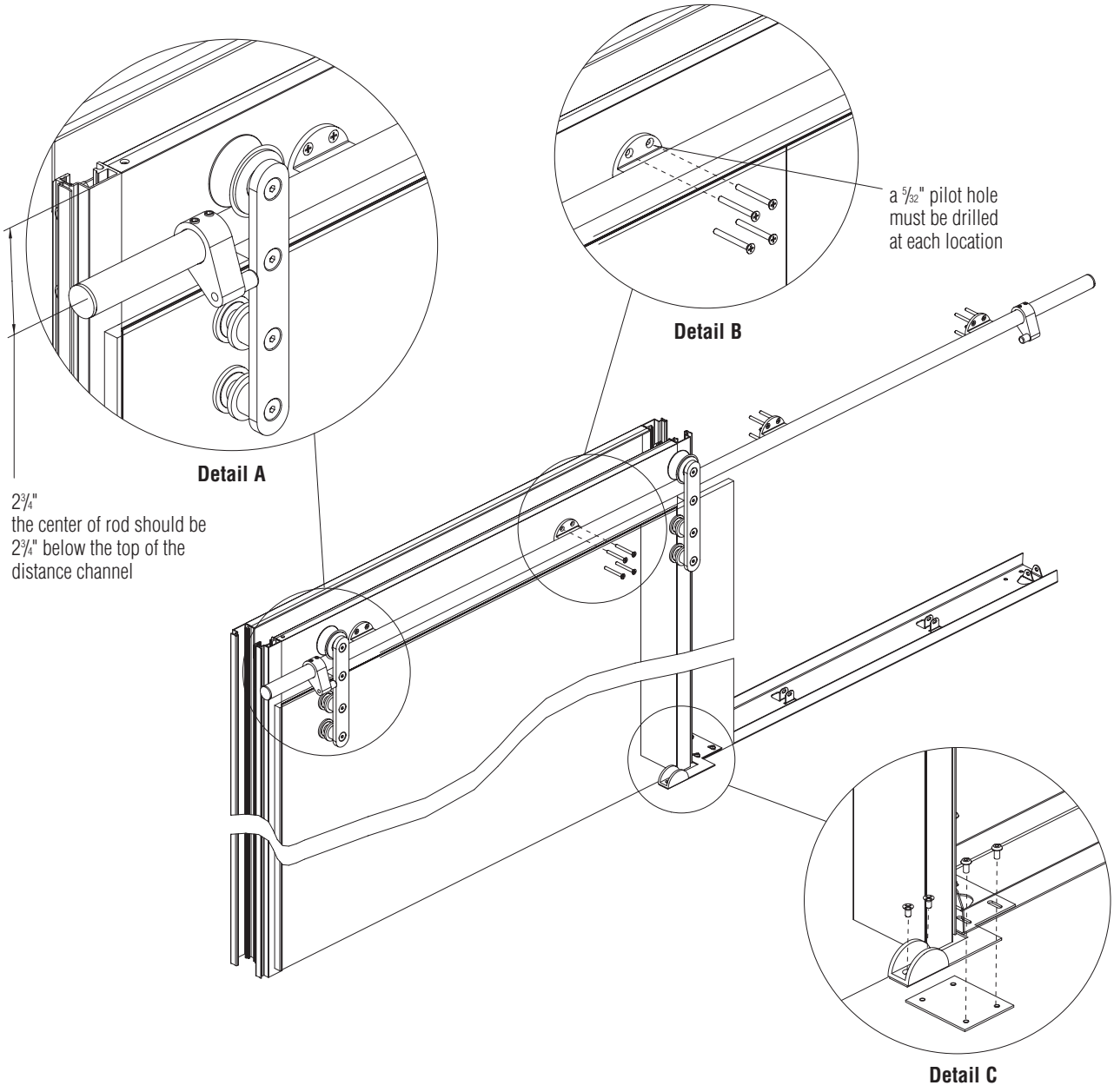


Figure 1

CAUTION

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Single Plate Glass Exposed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 2).

Note: Concealed and exposed trolley hardware has thread locker factory applied to all threaded fasteners. If the fasteners are assembled more than one time Loctite 242 or 243 should be re-applied.

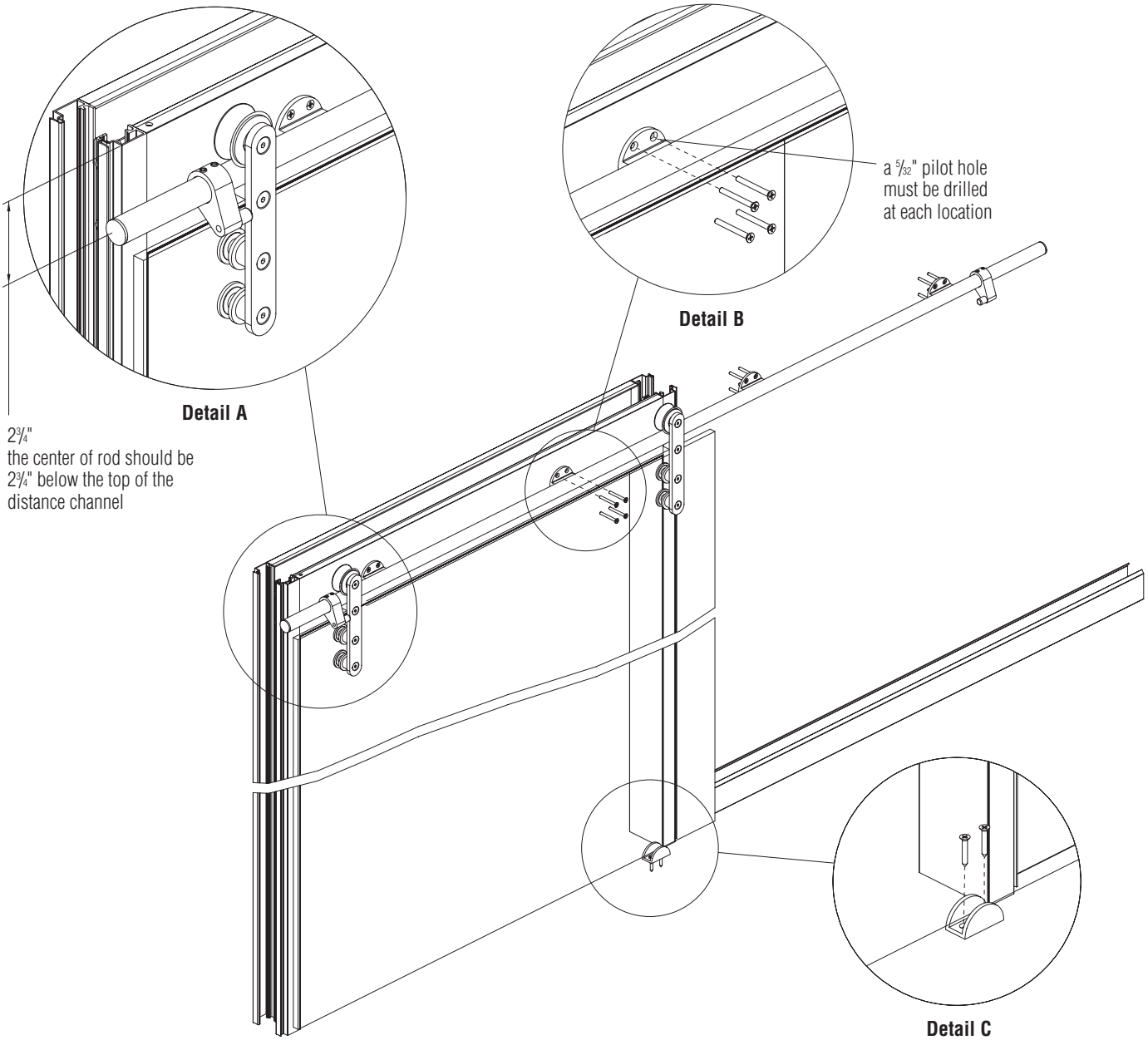


Figure 2

CAUTION

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Note: Concealed and exposed trolley hardware has thread locker factory applied to all threaded fasteners. If the fasteners are assembled more than one time Loctite 242 or 243 should be re-applied.

Double Plate Glass Exposed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 3).

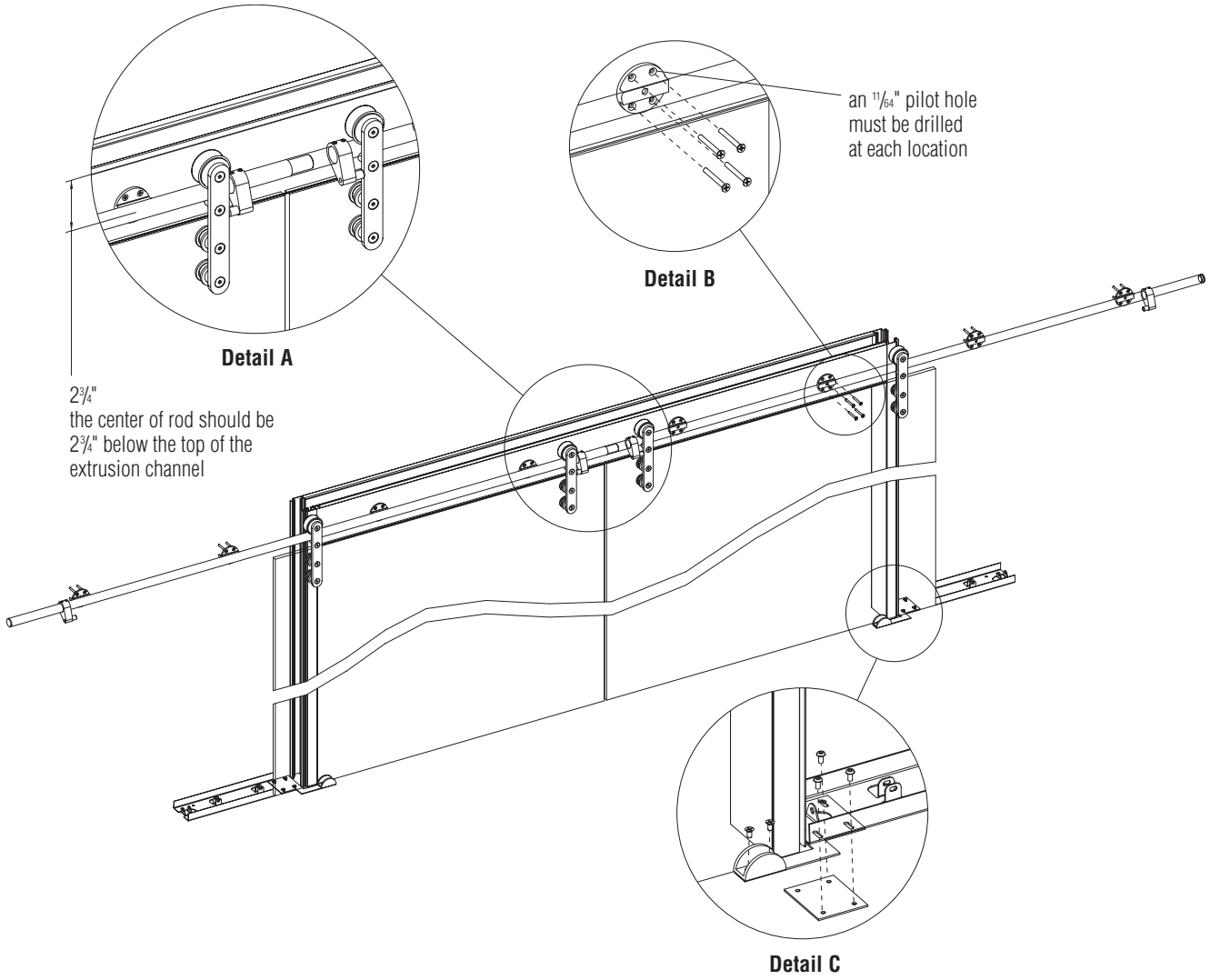


Figure 3

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Double Plate Glass Exposed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 4).

Note: Concealed and exposed trolley hardware has thread locker factory applied to all threaded fasteners. If the fasteners are assembled more than one time Loctite 242 or 243 should be re-applied.

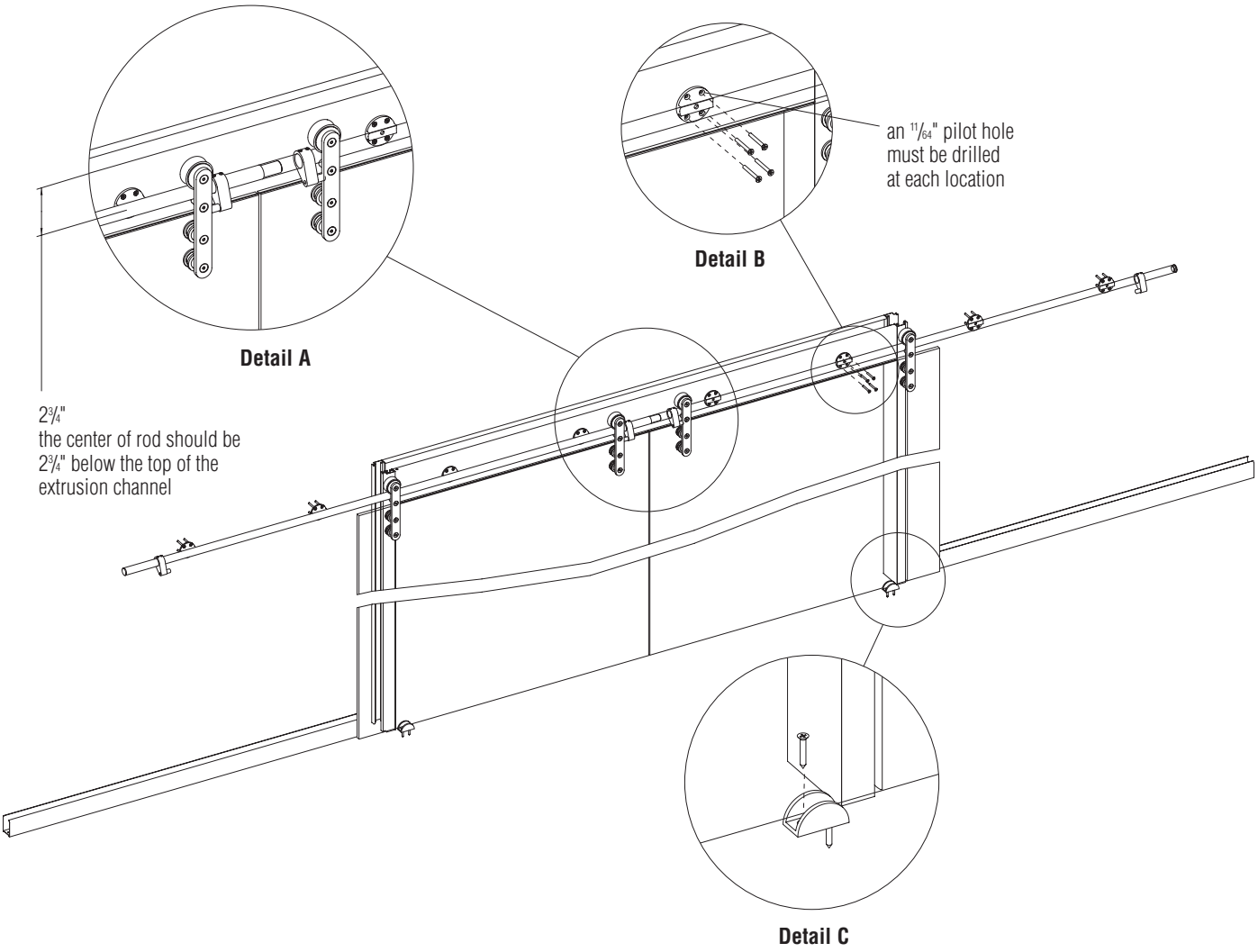


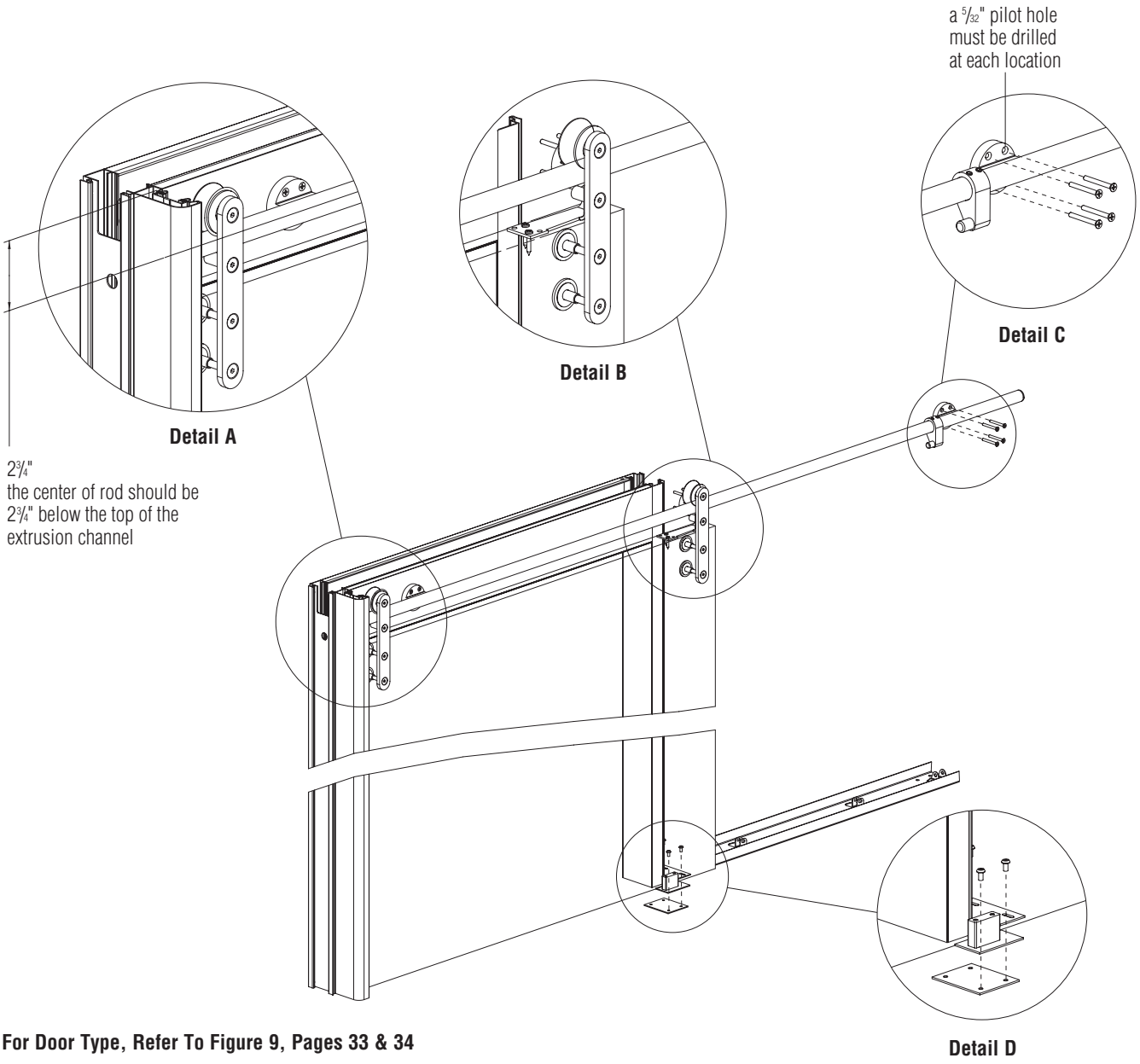
Figure 4

CAUTION

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Note: Concealed and exposed trolley hardware has thread locker factory applied to all threaded fasteners. If the fasteners are assembled more than one time Loctite 242 or 243 should be re-applied.

Single Wood/Alum Exposed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 5).



For Door Type, Refer To Figure 9, Pages 33 & 34

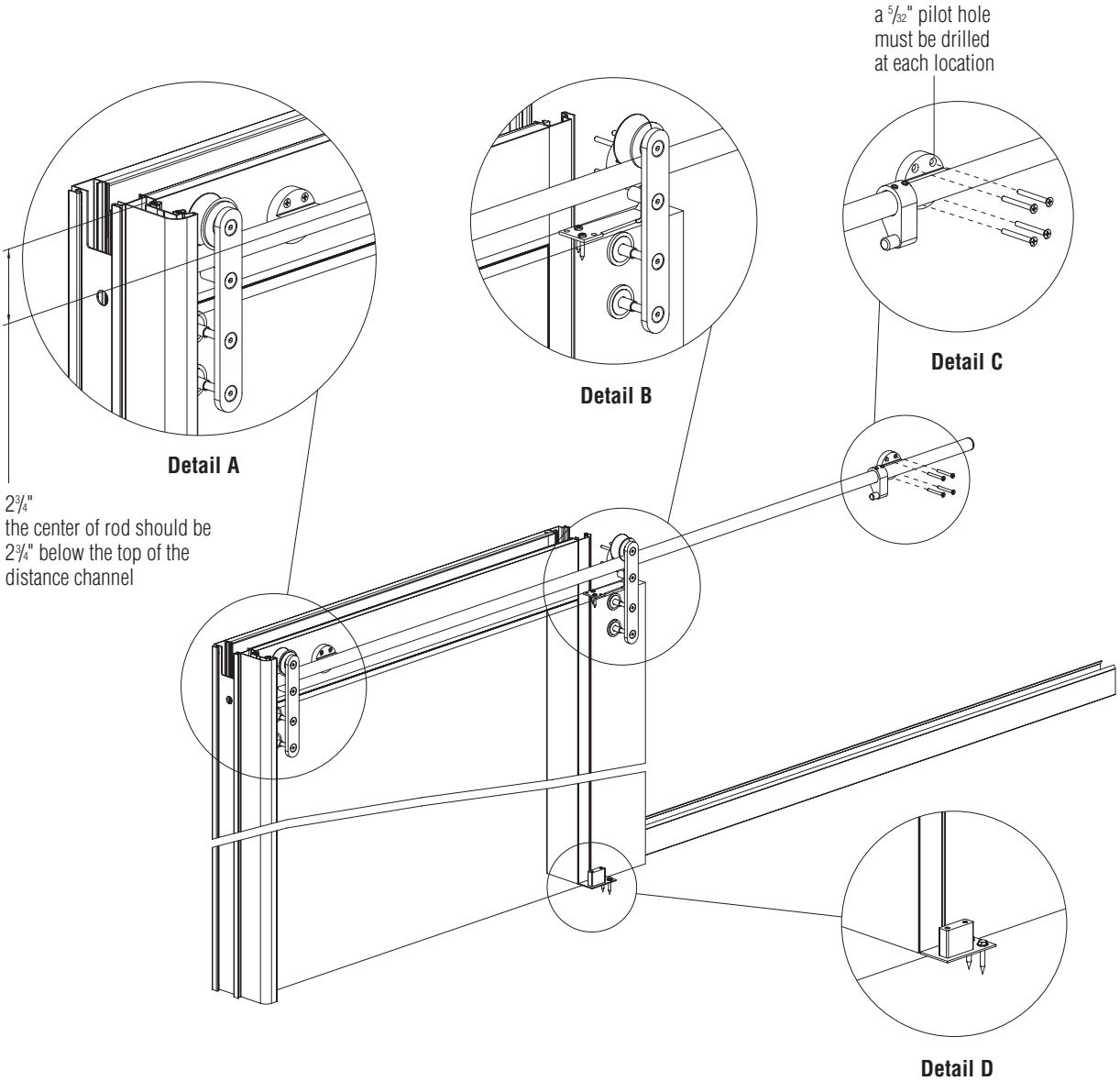
Figure 5

CAUTION

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Single Wood/Alum Exposed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 6).

Note: Concealed and exposed trolley hardware has thread locker factory applied to all threaded fasteners. If the fasteners are assembled more than one time Loctite 242 or 243 should be re-applied.



For Door Type, Refer To Figure 9, Pages 33 & 34

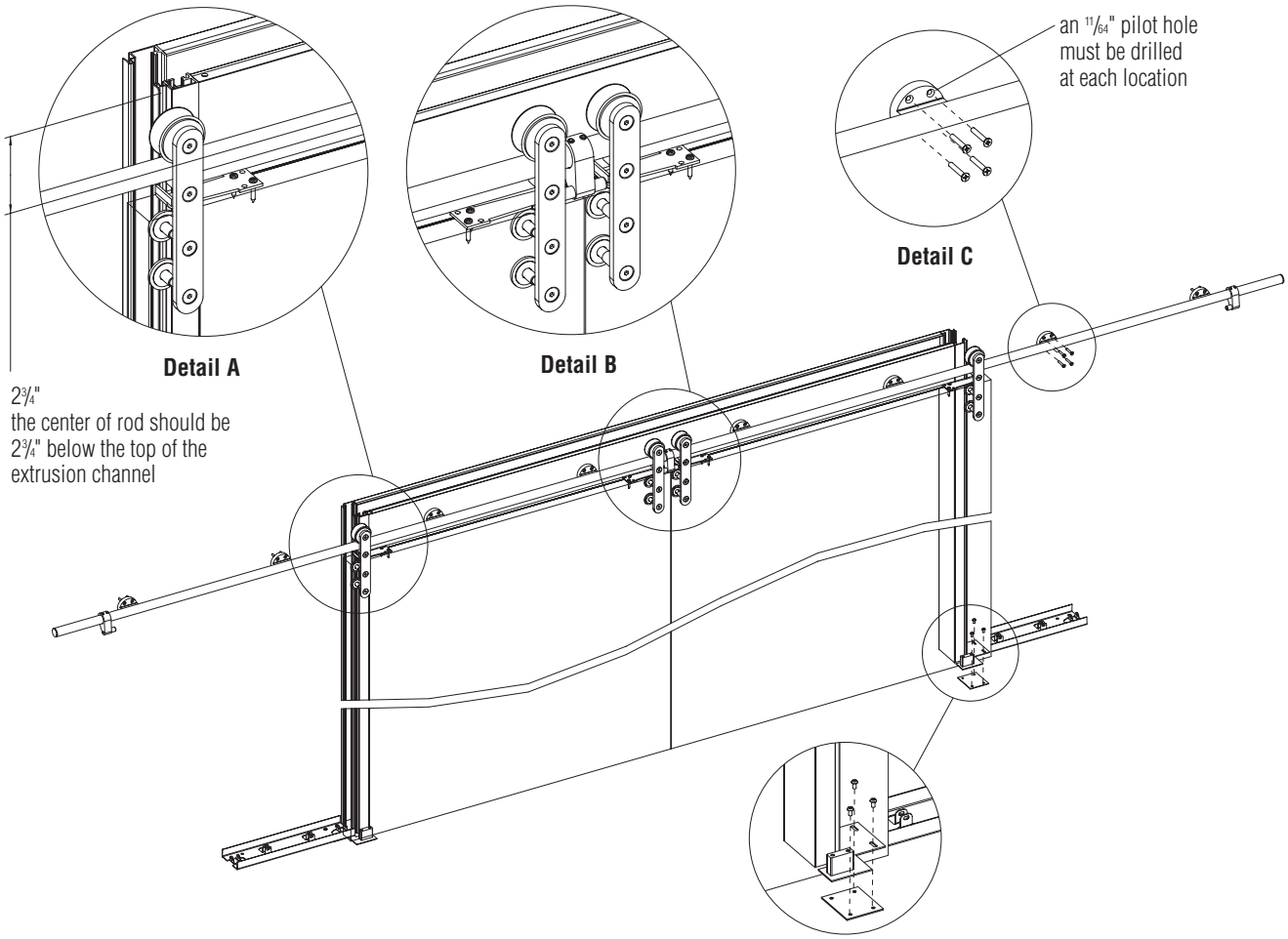
Figure 6

CAUTION

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Note: Concealed and exposed trolley hardware has thread locker factory applied to all threaded fasteners. If the fasteners are assembled more than one time Loctite 242 or 243 should be re-applied.

Double Wood/Alum Exposed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 7).



For Door Type, Refer To Figure 9, Pages 33 & 34

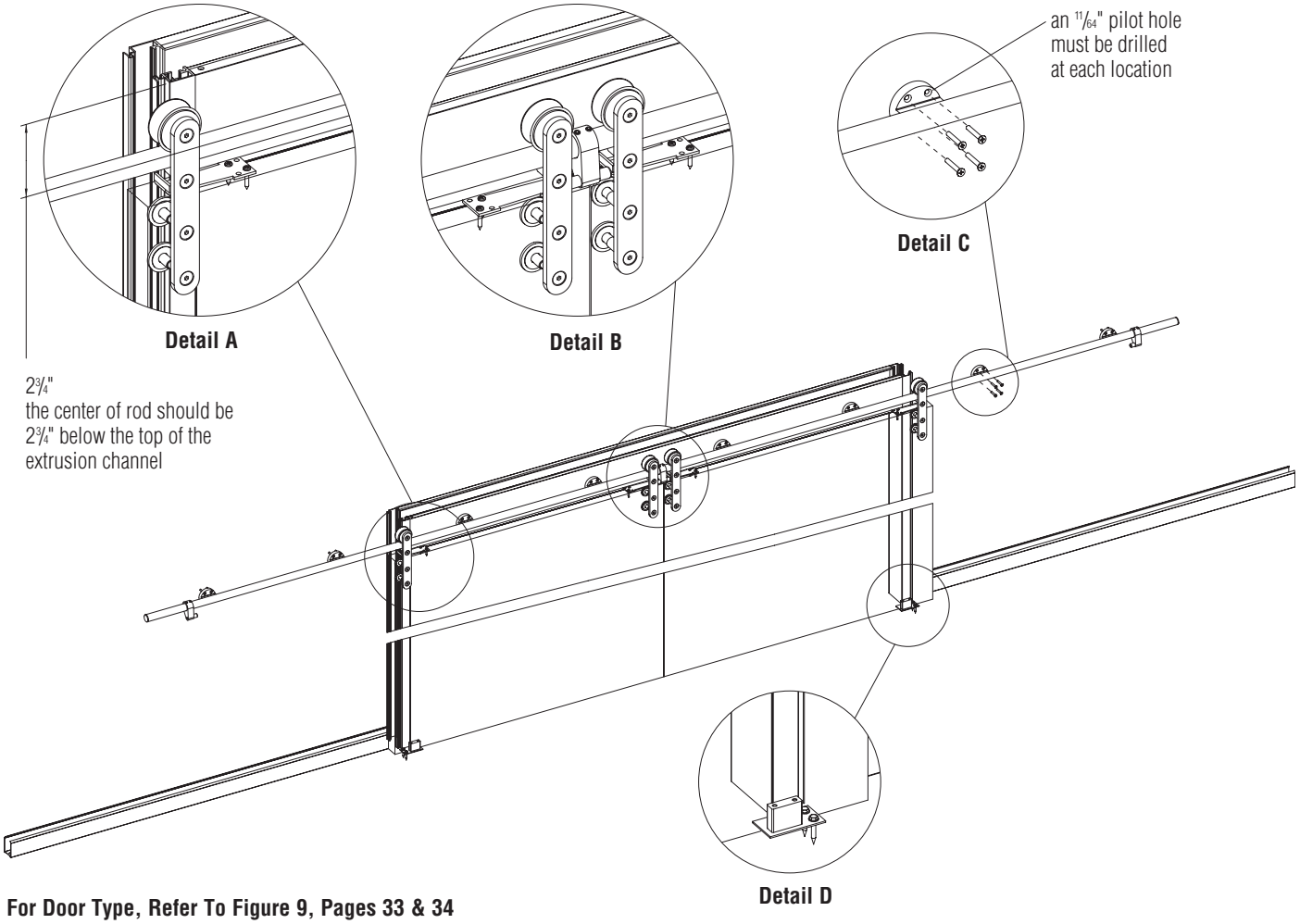
Figure 7

CAUTION

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Double Wood/Alum Exposed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 8).

Note: Concealed and exposed trolley hardware has thread locker factory applied to all threaded fasteners. If the fasteners are assembled more than one time Loctite 242 or 243 should be re-applied.



For Door Type, Refer To Figure 9, Pages 33 & 34

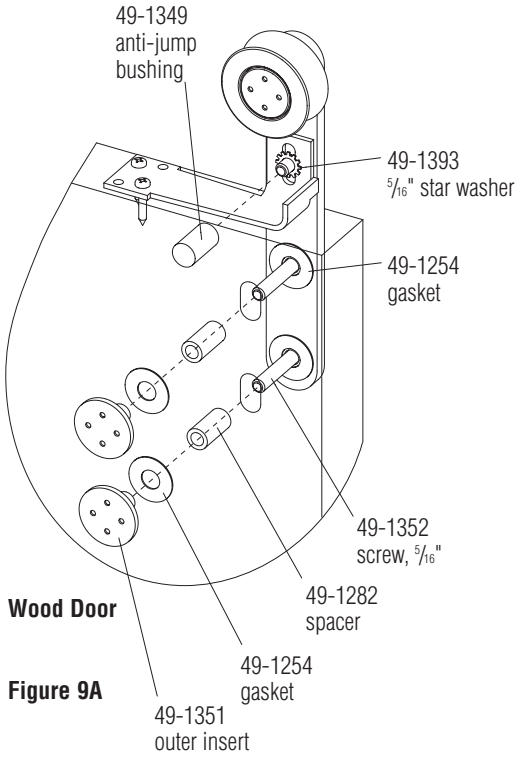
Figure 8

CAUTION

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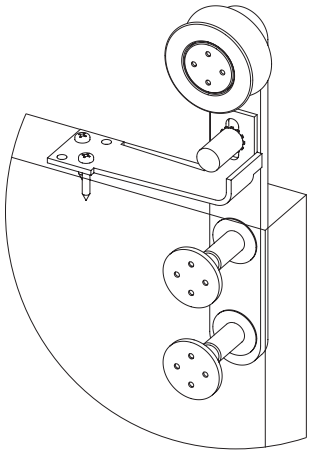
Note: Concealed and exposed trolley hardware has thread locker factory applied to all threaded fasteners. If the fasteners are assembled more than one time Loctite 242 or 243 should be re-applied.

Details for Exposed Hardware Wood/Alum Installation (Figure 9).

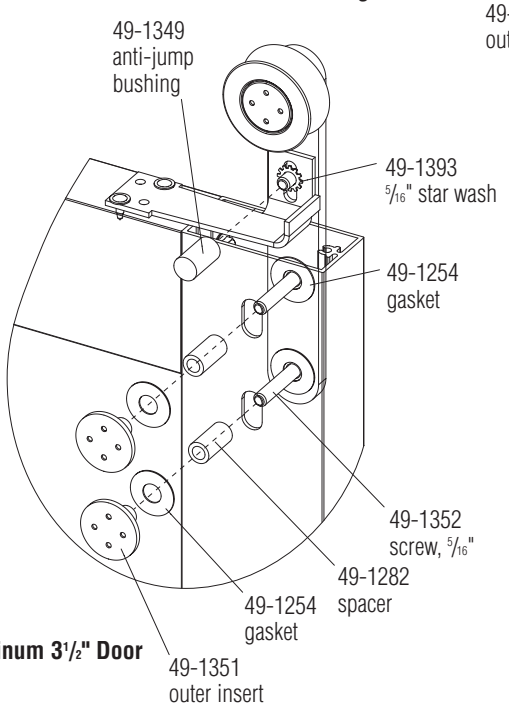


Wood Door

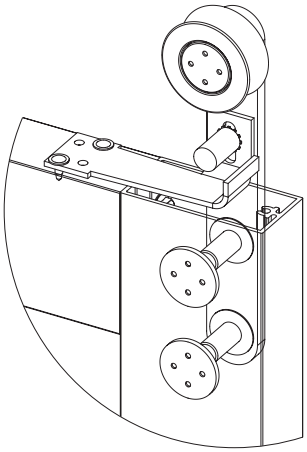
Figure 9A



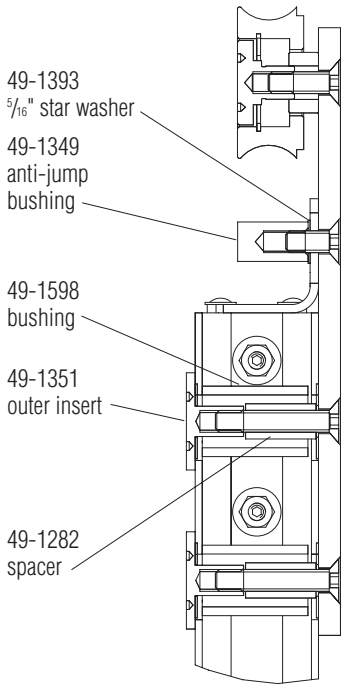
Final Assembly of Wood Door



Aluminum 3½" Door



Final Assembly of Aluminum 3½" Door



Cross Section of the Final Assembly of Aluminum 3½" Door

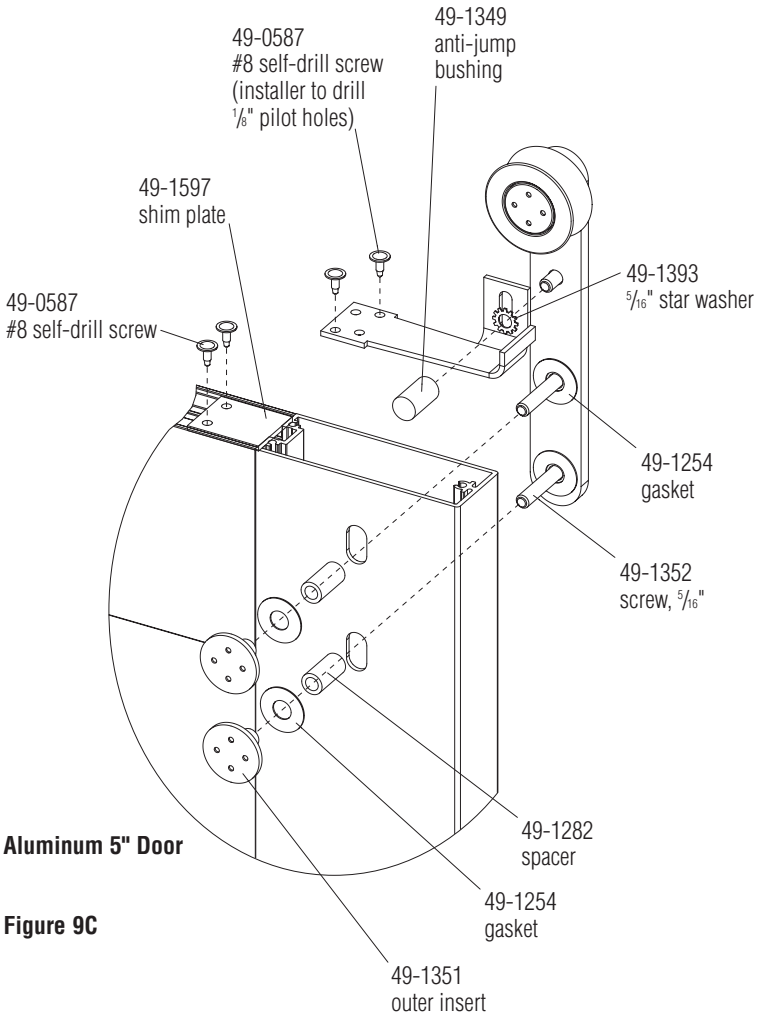
Figure 9B

CAUTION

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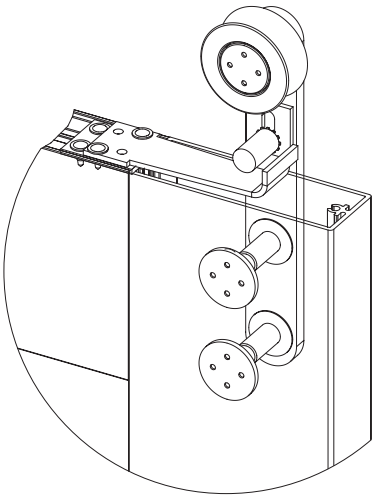
Details for Exposed Hardware Wood/Alum Installation (cont.) (Figure 9).

Note: Concealed and exposed trolley hardware has thread locker factory applied to all threaded fasteners. If the fasteners are assembled more than one time Loctite 242 or 243 should be re-applied.

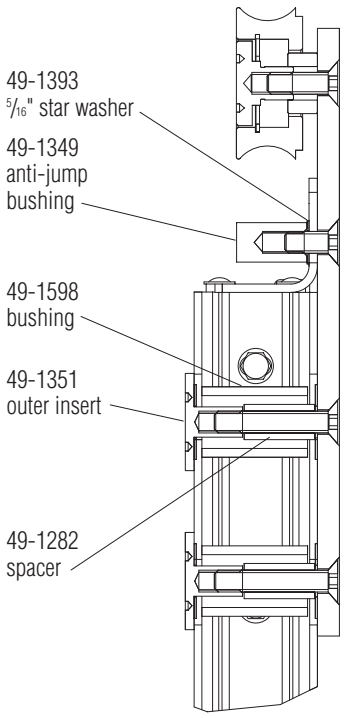


Aluminum 5" Door

Figure 9C



Final Assembly of Aluminum 5" Door



Cross Section of the Final Assembly of Aluminum 5" Door

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace 3/8" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

Note: Add a 3/16" pilot hole and countersink hole at each vertical to anchor the track.

Single Wood/Alum Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 10).

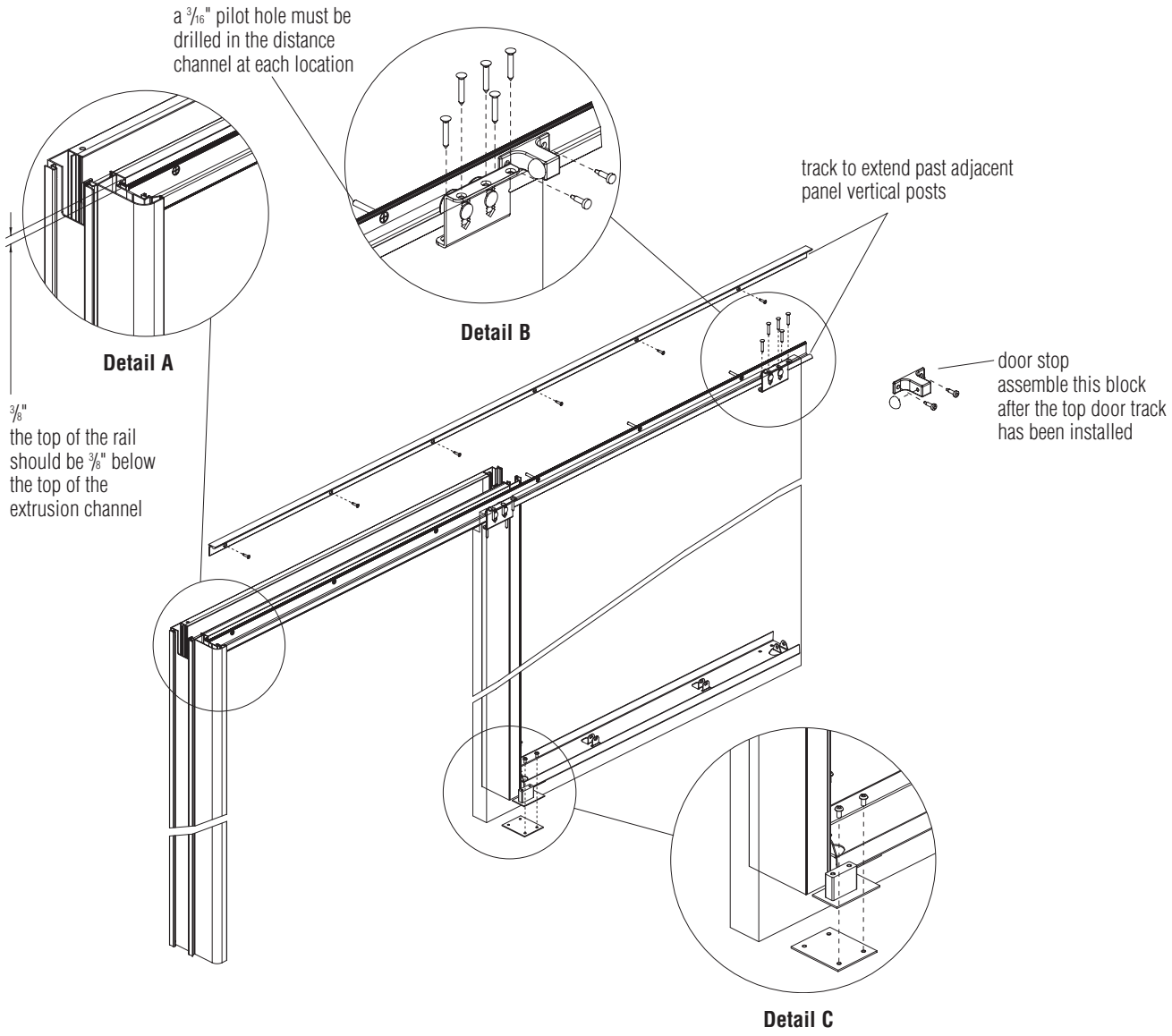


Figure 10

CAUTION

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Single Wood/Alum Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 11).

Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace 3/8" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

Note: Add a 3/16" pilot hole and countersink hole at each vertical to anchor the track.

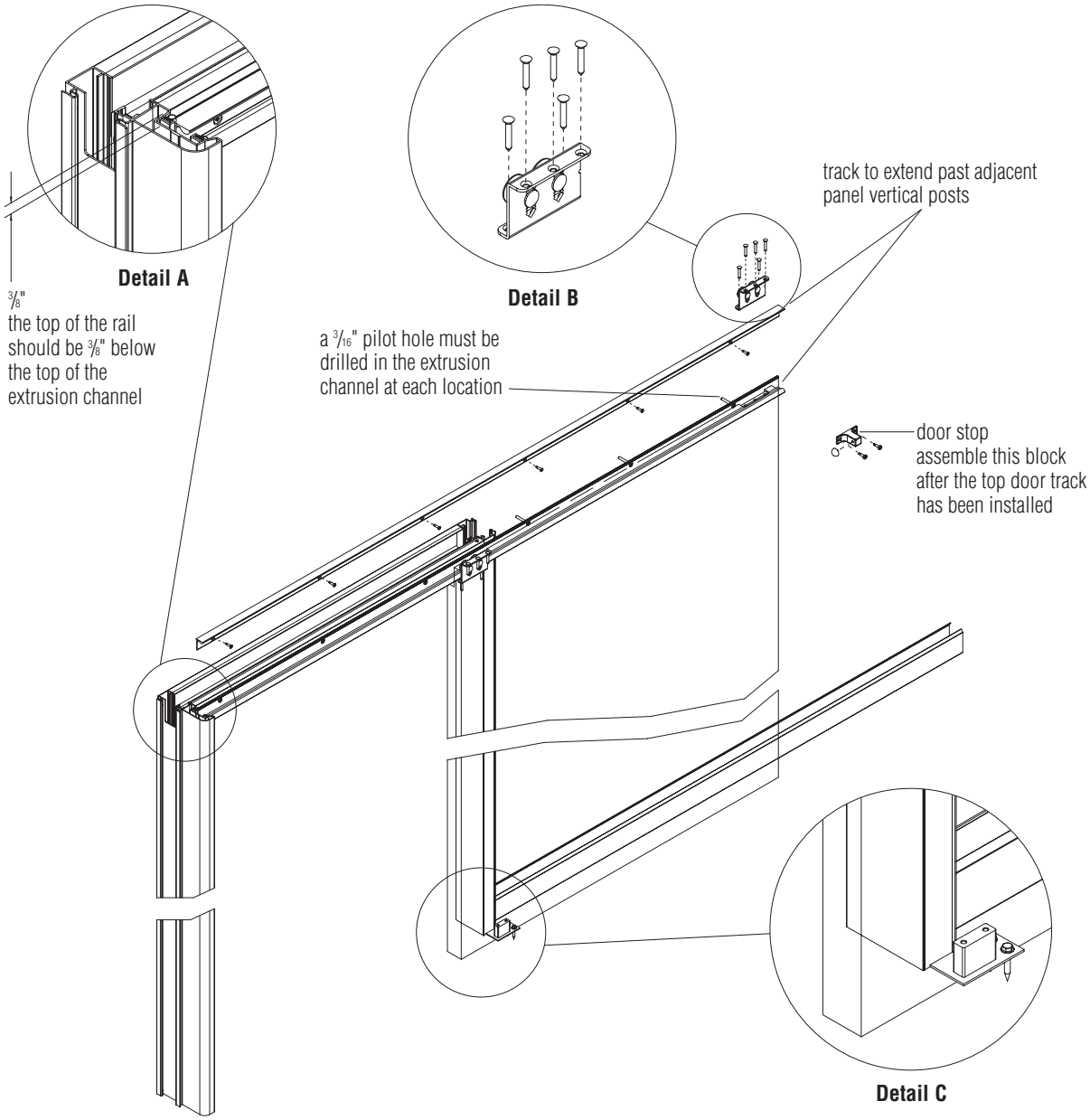


Figure 11

CAUTION

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Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace 3/8" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

Note: Add a 3/16" pilot hole and countersink hole at each vertical to anchor the track.

Double Alum Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 12).

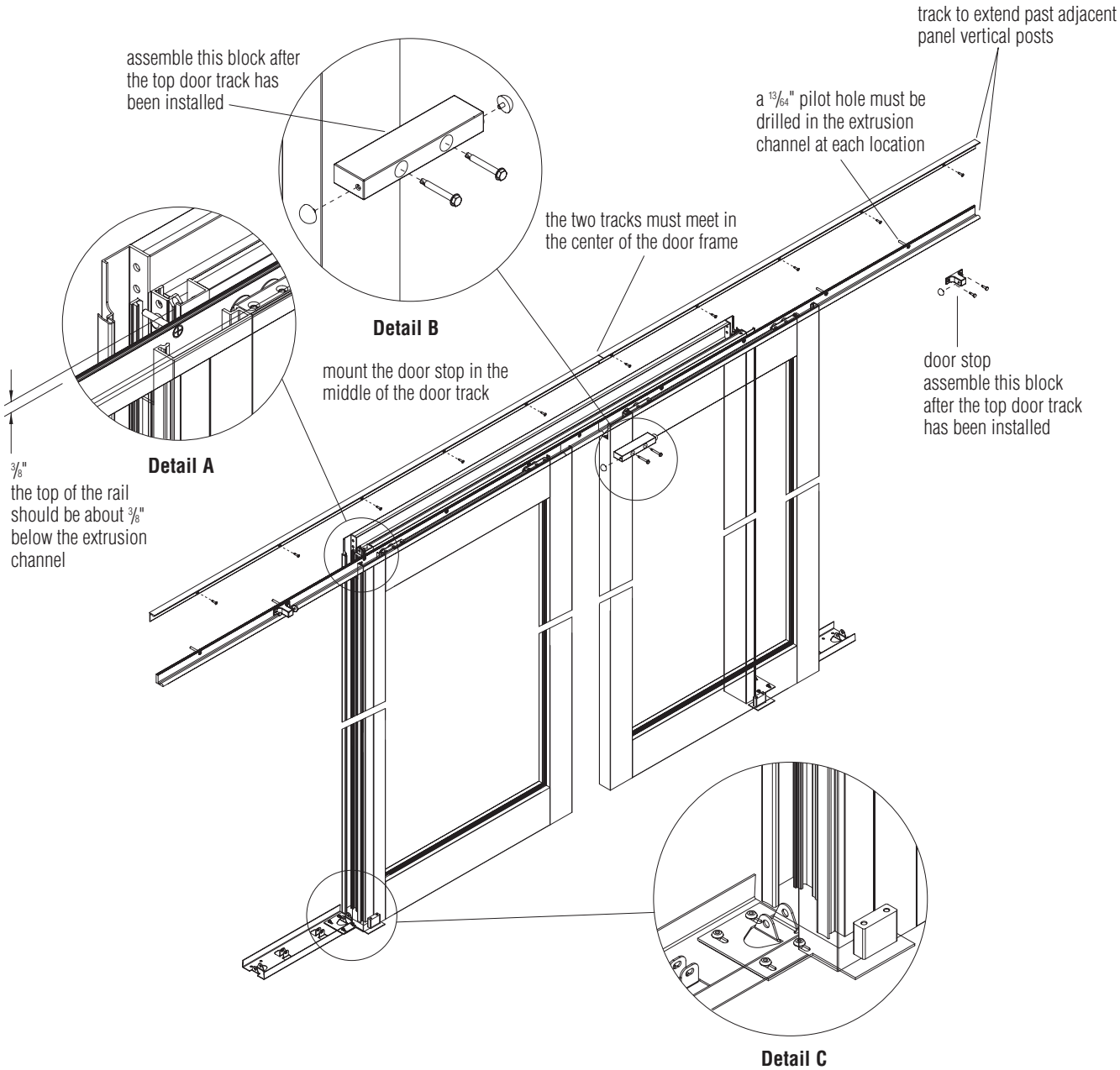


Figure 12

CAUTION

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Double Alum Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 13).

Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace 3/8" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

Note: Add a 3/16" pilot hole and countersink hole at each vertical post.

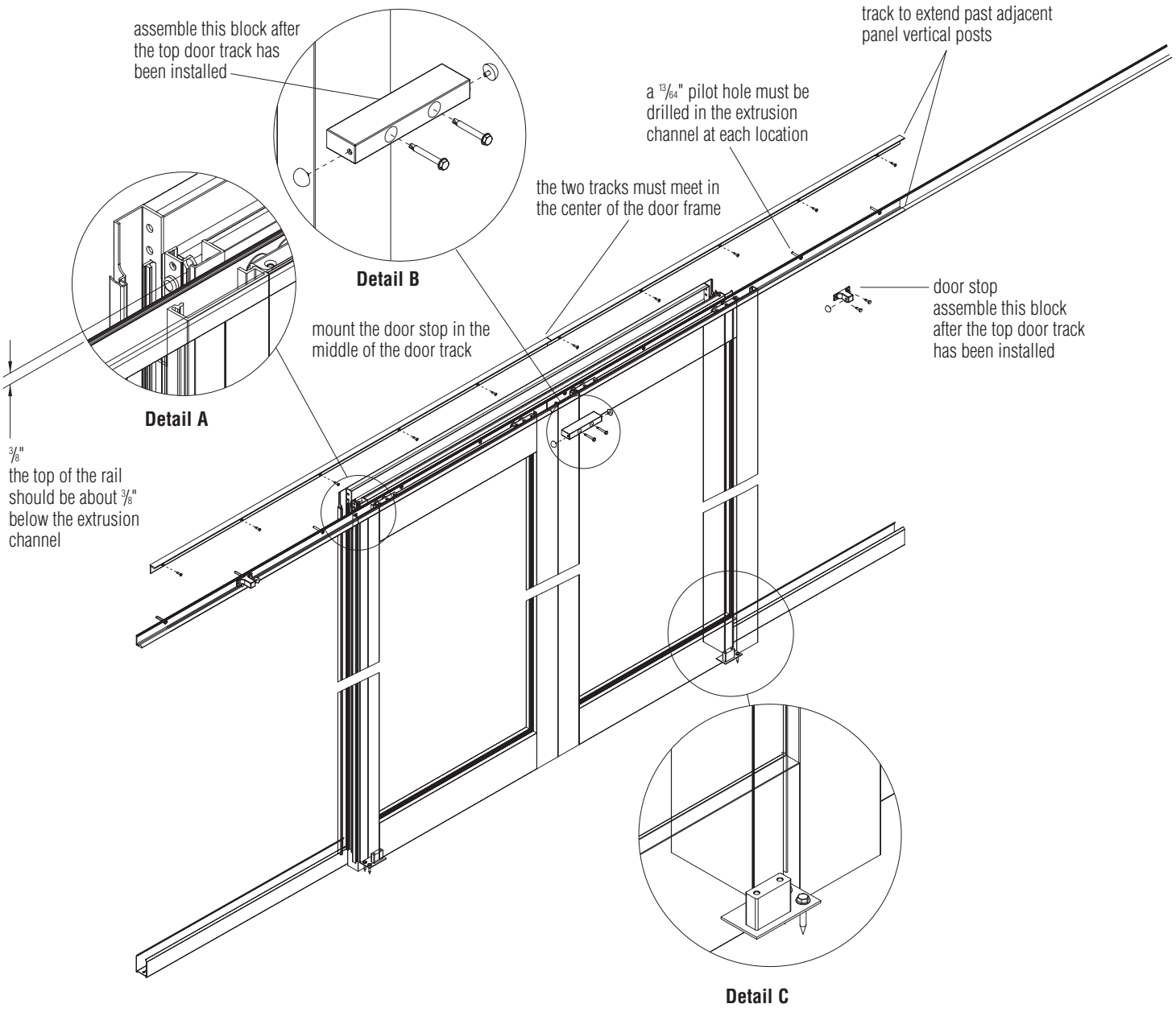


Figure 13

CAUTION

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Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace 3/8" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

Note: Add a 3/16" pilot hole and countersink hole at each vertical post.

Double Wood Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 14).

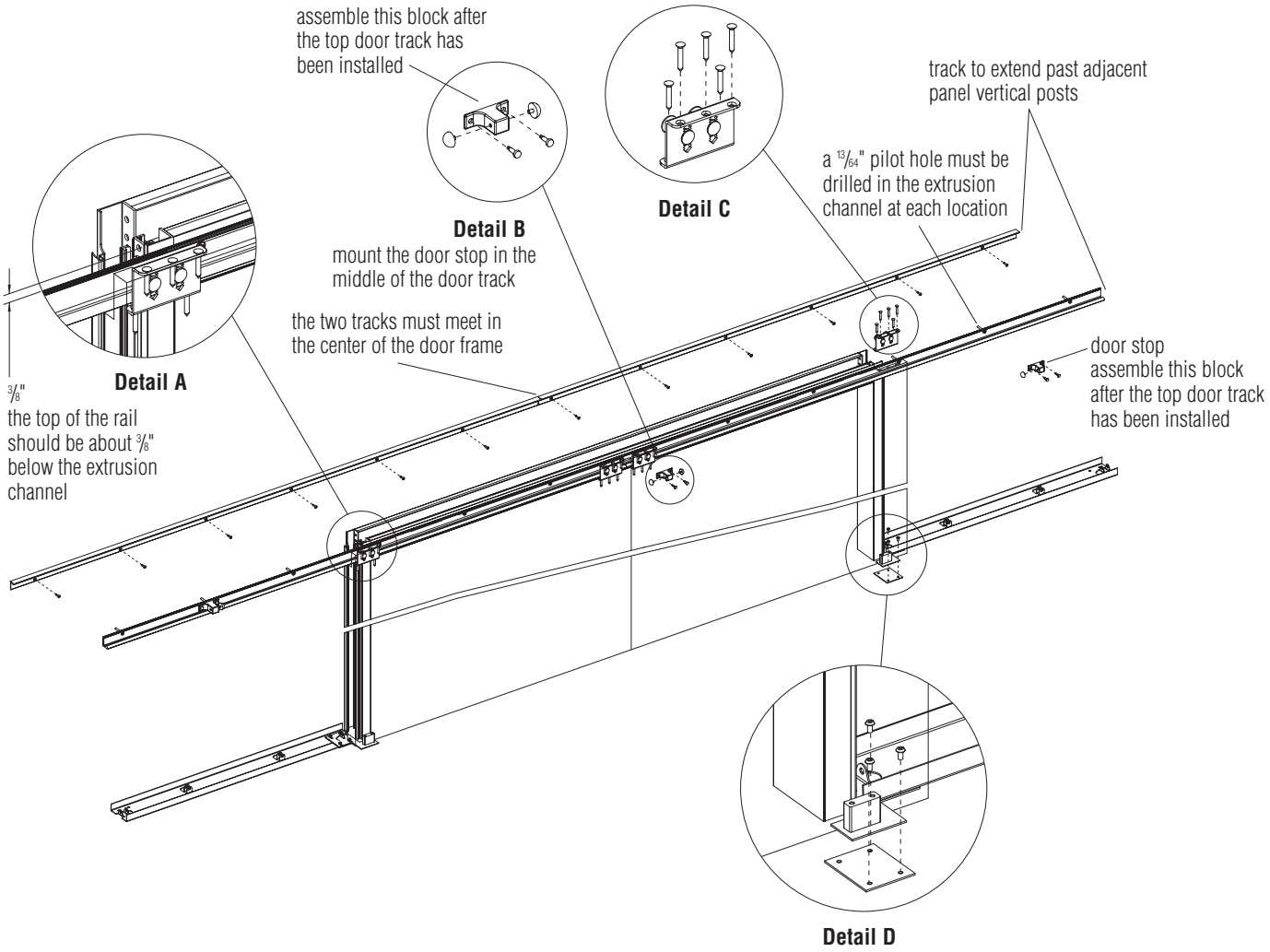


Figure 14

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Double Wood Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 15).

Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace 3/8" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

Note: Add a 3/16" pilot hole and countersink hole at each vertical post.

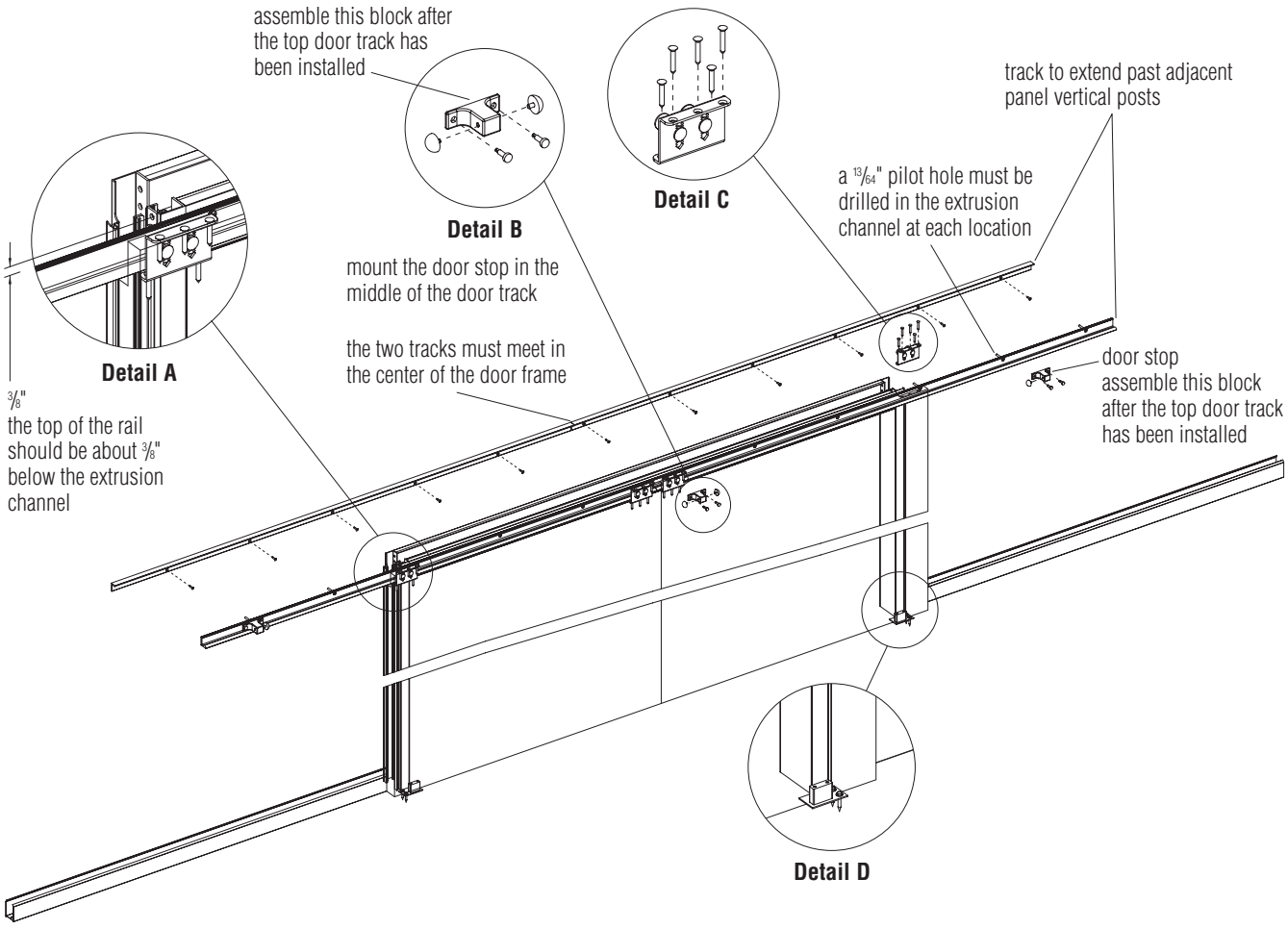


Figure 15

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace 3/8" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

Note: Concealed and exposed trolley hardware has thread locker factory applied to all threaded fasteners. If the fastners are assembled more than one time Loctite 242 or 243 should be re-applied.

Note: Add a 3/16" pilot hole and countersink hole at each vertical post.

Single Plate Glass Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 16).

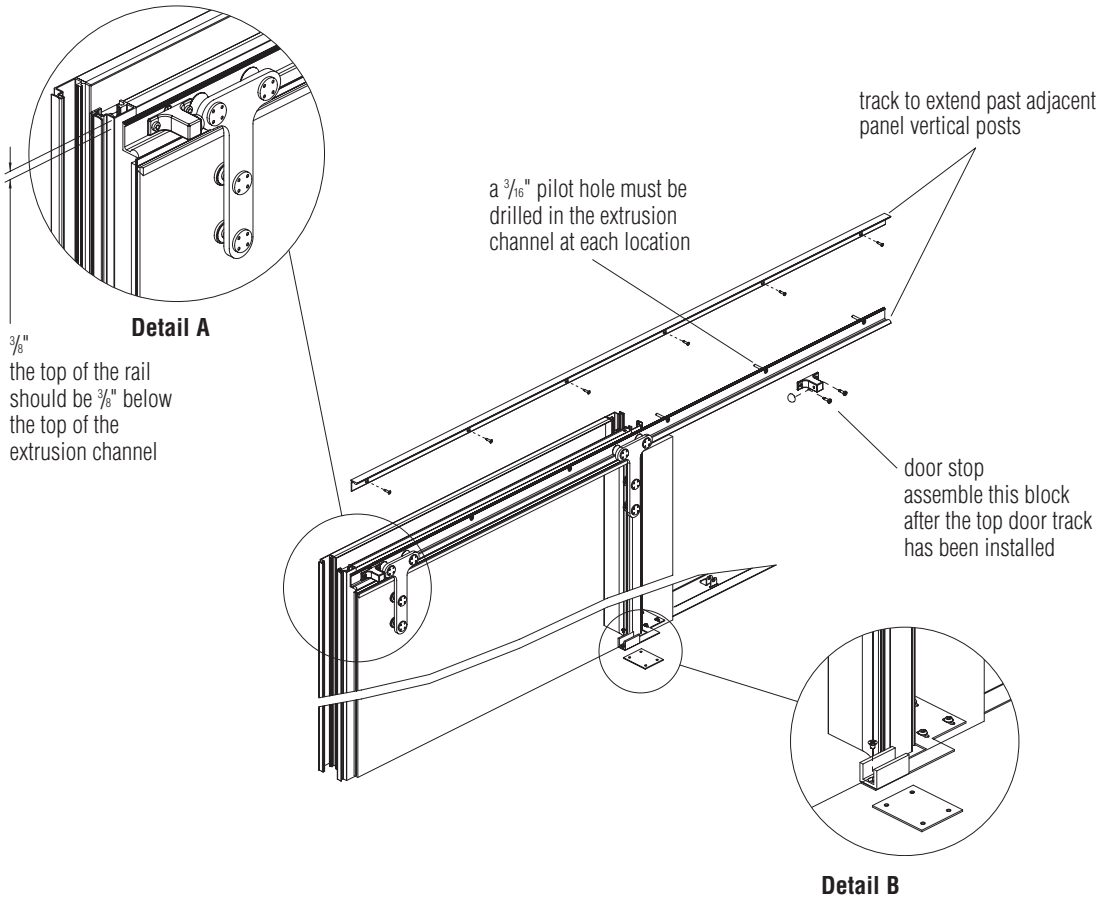


Figure 16

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Single Plate Glass Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 17).

Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace 3/8" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

Note: Concealed and exposed trolley hardware has thread locker factory applied to all threaded fasteners. If the fastners are assembled more than one time Loctite 242 or 243 should be re-applied.

Note: Add a 3/16" pilot hole and countersink hole at each vertical post.

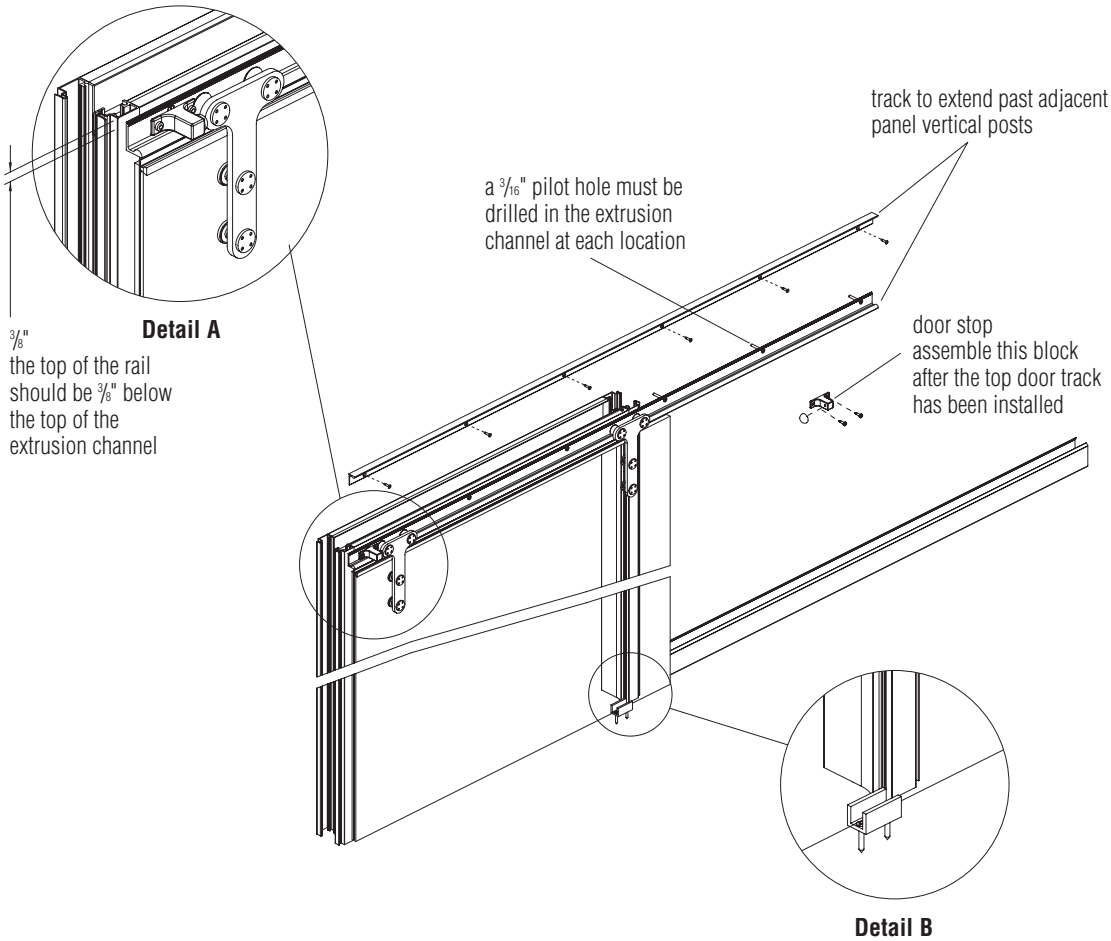


Figure 17

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace 3/8" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

Note: Concealed and exposed trolley hardware has thread locker factory applied to all threaded fasteners. If the fastners are assembled more than one time Loctite 242 or 243 should be re-applied.

Note: Add a 3/16" pilot hole and countersink hole at each vertical post.

Double Plate Glass Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Standard Base (Figure 18).

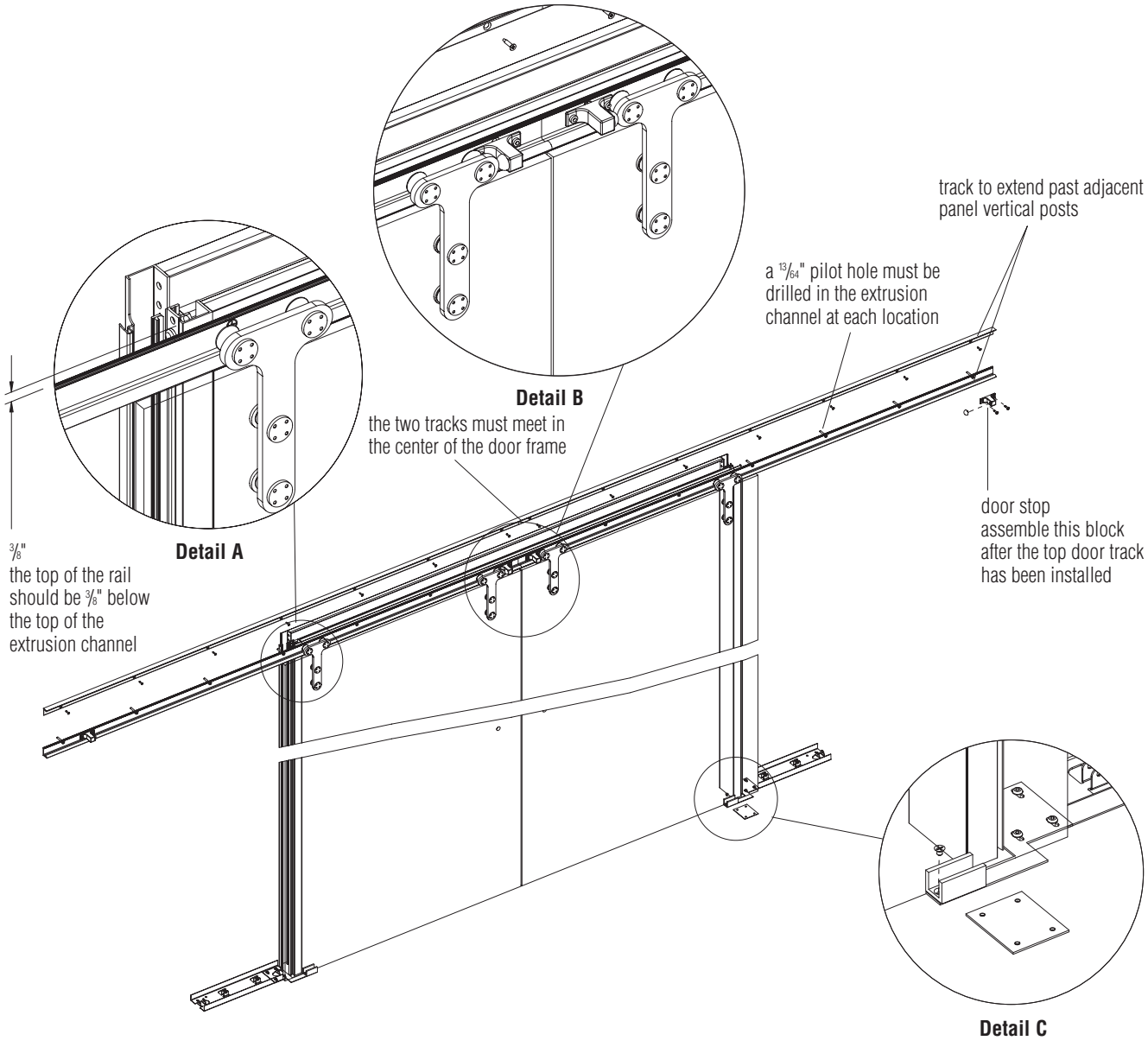


Figure 18

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Double Plate Glass Concealed Sliding Door Hardware
Recess Base (Figure 19).

Note: Solid panels next to the door frame. In Detail A, replace 3/8" with 7/32" to place the top rail below the top extrusion. The trolleys on the door must move up 5/32" also.

Note: Concealed and exposed trolley hardware has thread locker factory applied to all threaded fasteners. If the fastners are assembled more than one time Loctite 242 or 243 should be re-applied.

Note: Add a 3/16" pilot hole and countersink hole at each vertical post.

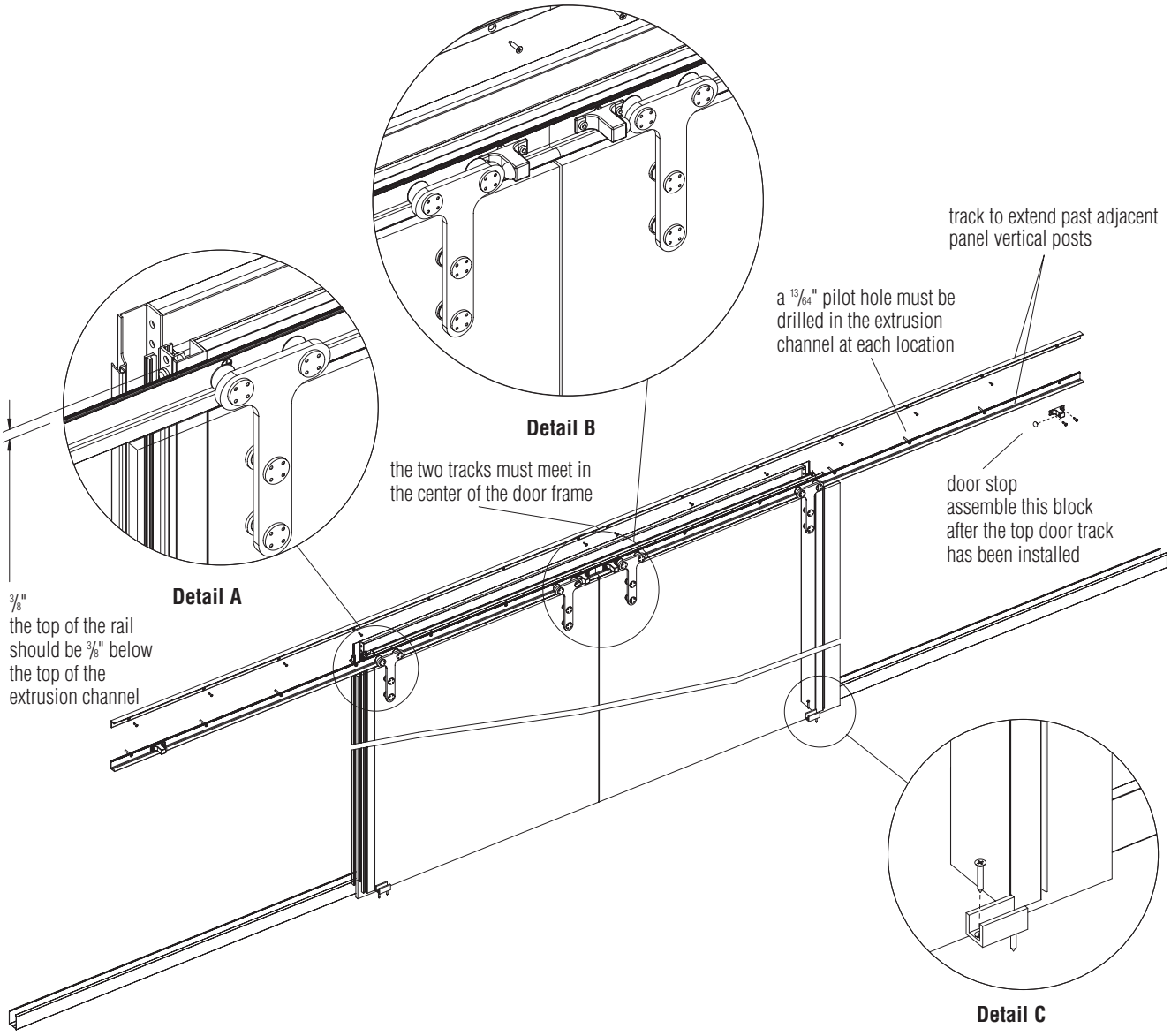


Figure 19

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Single Sliding Wood/Alum "Bumper Stop" Door Hardware
(Figure 20)

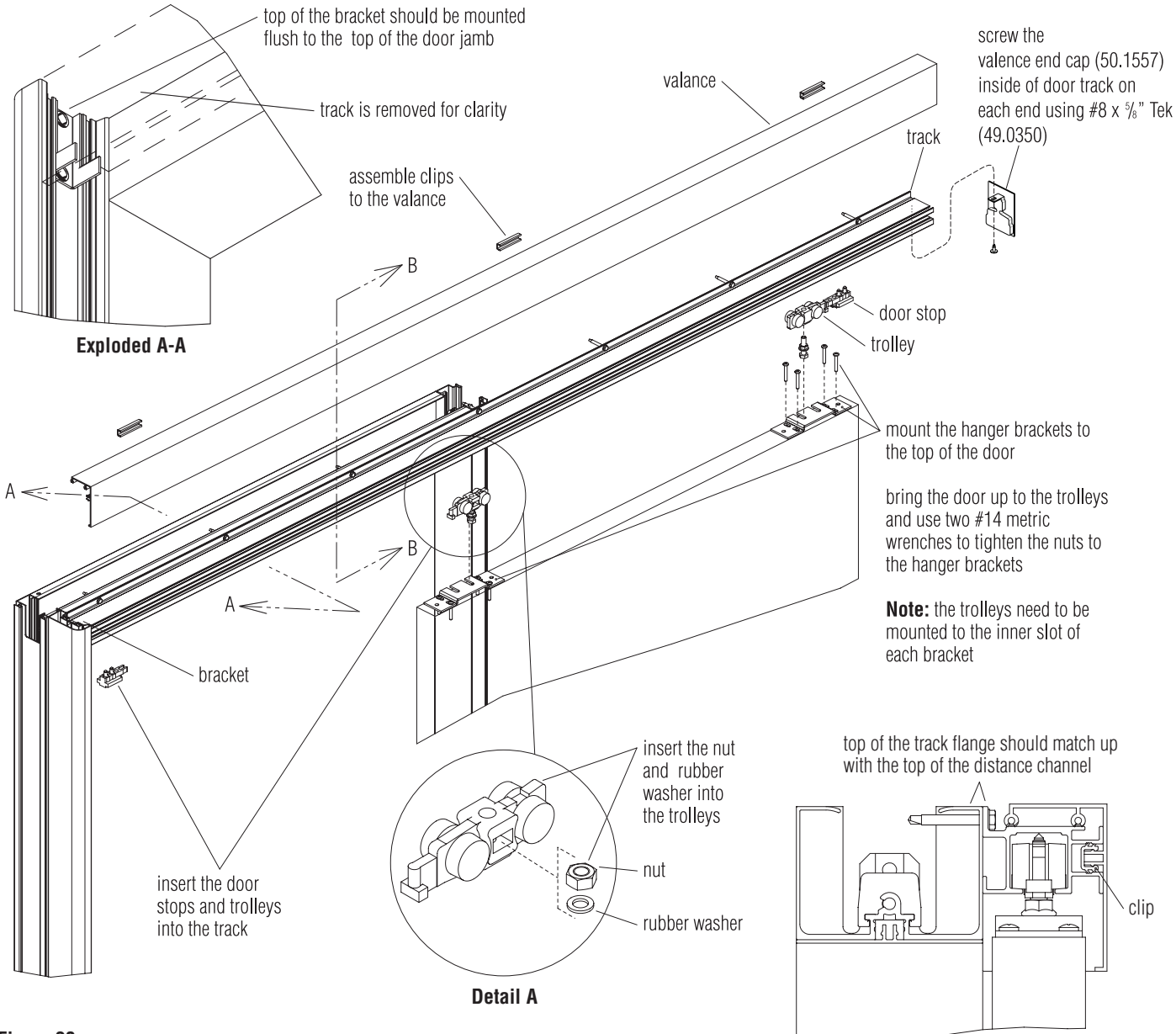


Figure 20

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Single Sliding Wood/Alum "Soft Stop" Door Hardware
(Figure 21)

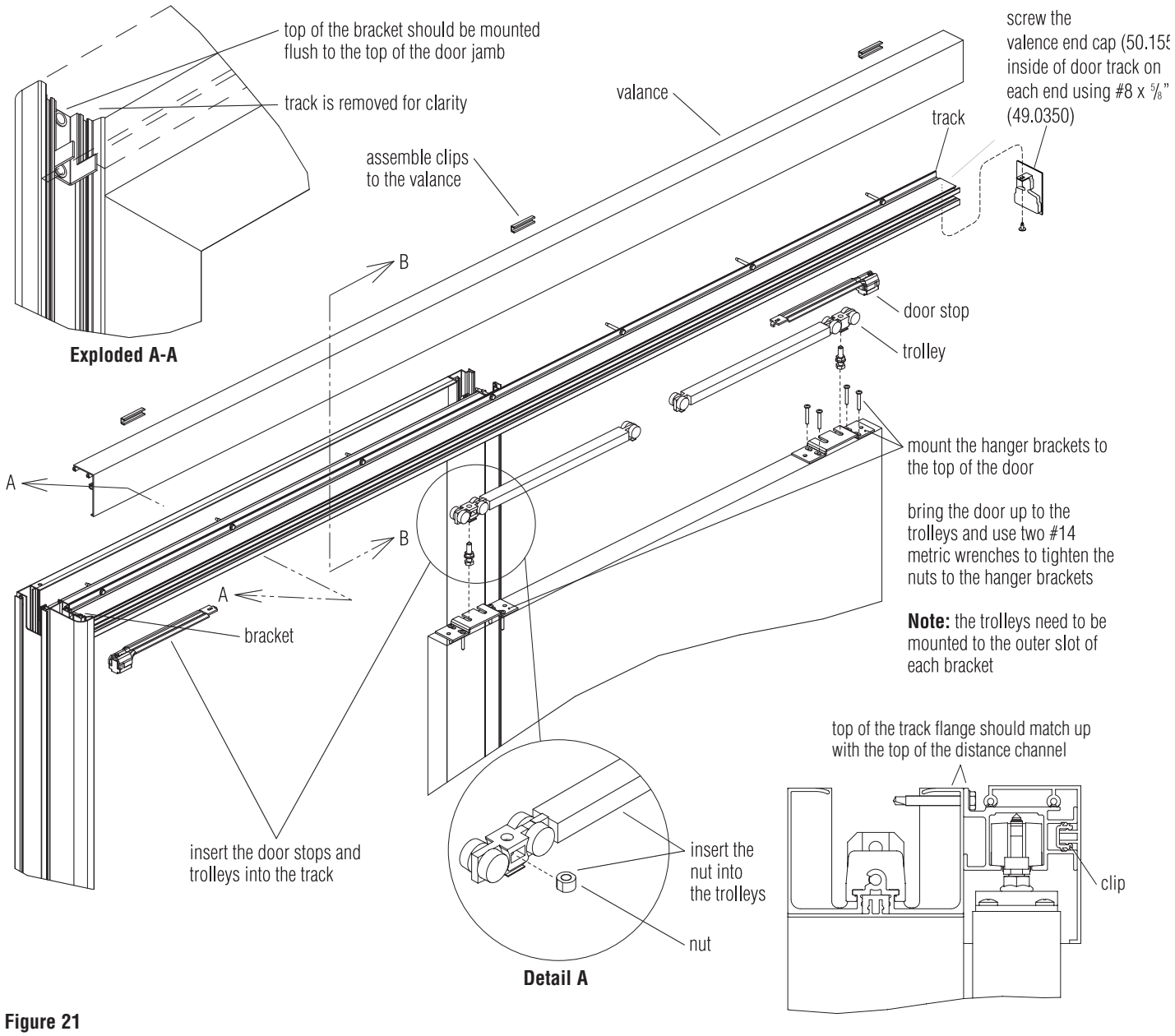


Figure 21

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

Panel Shell Removal

1. Remove connectors between panels (Figure 1).

2. Start prying the side edge of the shell at the bottom. Two people should do this at the same time (Figure 2).

3. Once opened at the bottom, continue to zip open the shell from the post. Finally, zip open the top edge and remove the shell completely (Figure 3).

Panel Shell Re-Installation

1. Installing panel shells requires two people. Holding the shell from the sides, rest the bottom of the shell on the small ledges protruding from glide housings and push the two outer sides into the vertical post. Start from the bottom and zip your way to the top by pushing the side of the shell at all times. Once the sides are properly engaged, push the top of the shell into the horizontal distance channel to engage the top as well (Figures 4 and 5).

CAUTION

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Standard Base Covers

1. To install the base covers, firmly press the cover onto the floor channel lip. The plastic base cover clip will securely engage with the floor channel (Figures 1 and 2).

Corner Base Cover

1. Corners ship pre-bent from the factory. It may be necessary to trim the length of the corner base cover (Figure 3).

Base Cover Next to the Door

1. Align the base cover past the connector and square with the edge of the frame (Figure 4).

Light Switch Post

1. The light switch post arrives standard with the electrical box and conduit cut in and attached with a cover plate. Light switch by others, final hardwiring by certified electrician (Figure 5).

Light Switch - Door Frame

1. The door post arrives standard with the switch box, mounting bracket, MC cable, connector, wire nuts and conduit ties assembled. The switch is shipped inside the box with the strap and cover in place.

2. A certified electrician is required to wire the switch. A grounding screw is provided in the switch box. Attach the switch to the mounting strap. Attach the strap to the post, and the cover plate to the strap (Figure 6).



Figure 1



Figure 2

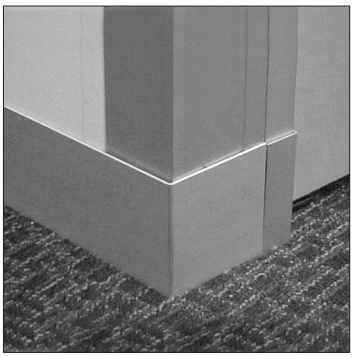


Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

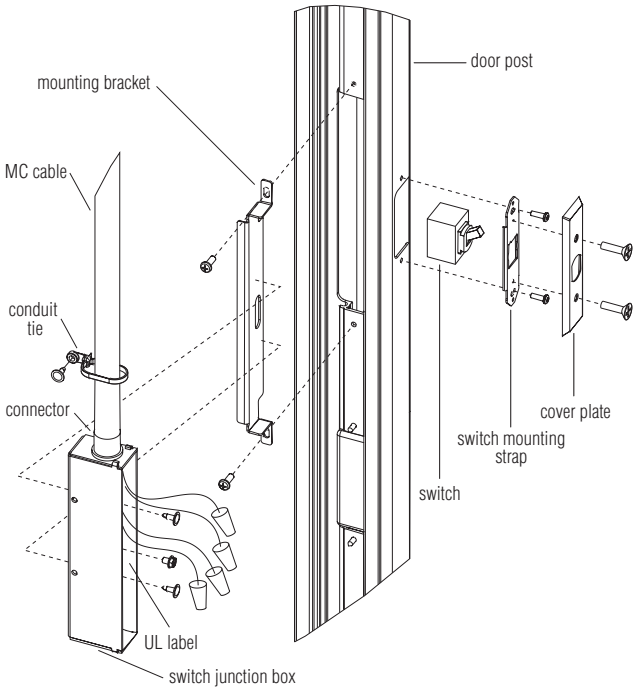
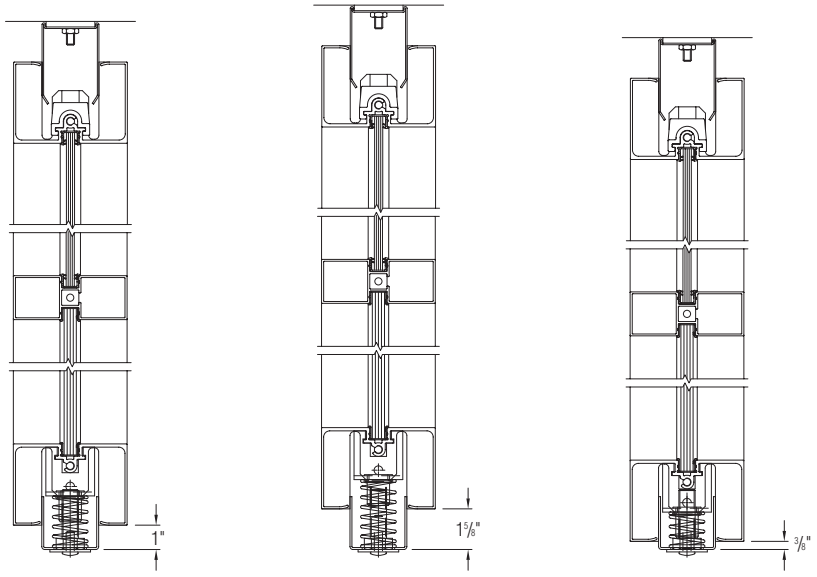


Figure 6

CAUTION

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nominal height location

adjusted up for maximum height

adjusted down for minimum height

Figure 1

Recess Base

1. The recess base can adjust to a minimum of ⅜" to 1⅝" maximum. To adjust the panel, the installer needs to pry the floor channel up so the head of the bolt is exposed. Using a ¾" open end box wrench or our pivot door tool, turn the head of the bolt to adjust either up or down (Figure 1).

CAUTION

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Base Electrical

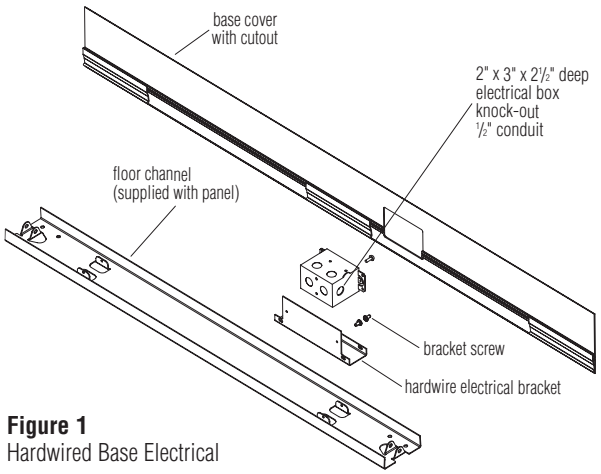


Figure 1
Hardwired Base Electrical

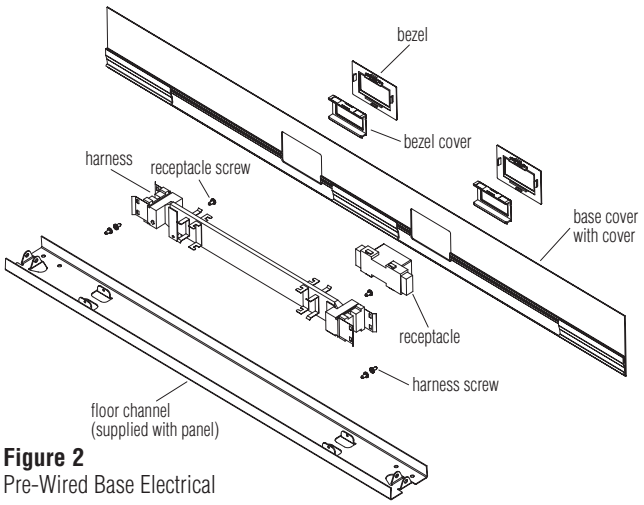
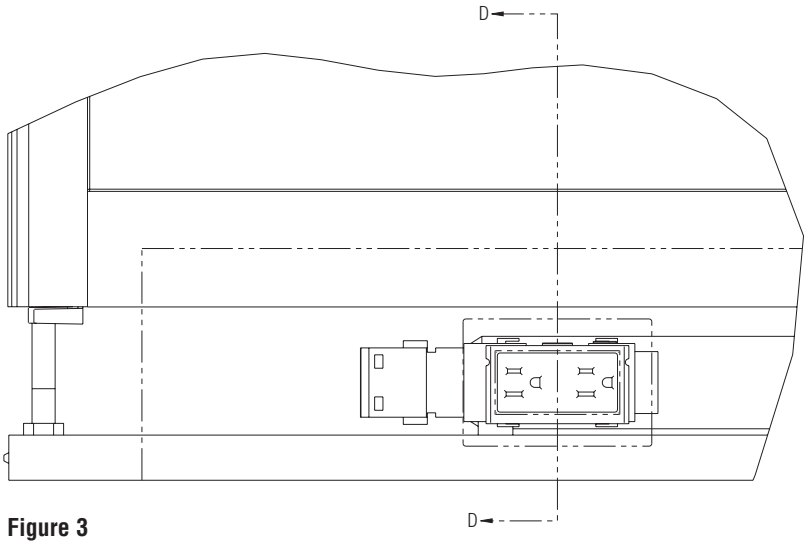


Figure 2
Pre-Wired Base Electrical



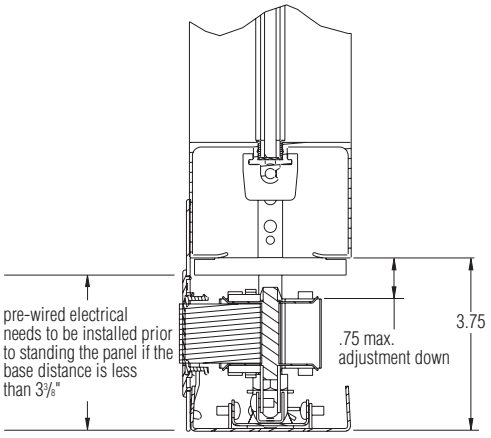


Figure 3

CAUTION

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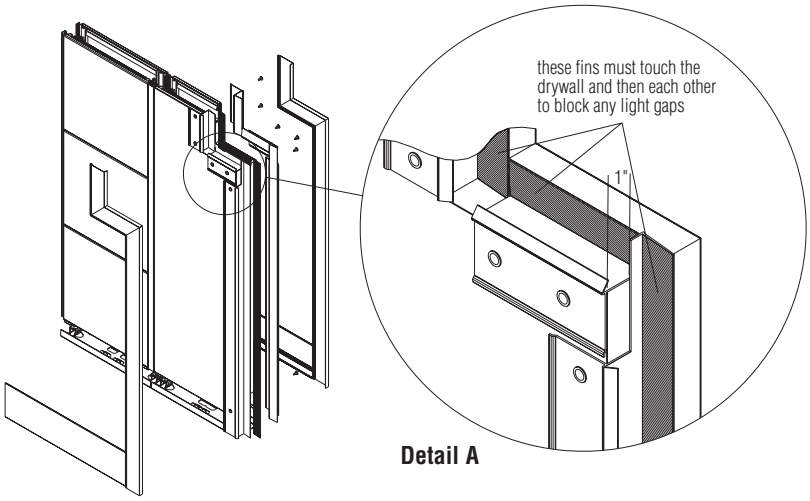


Figure 1

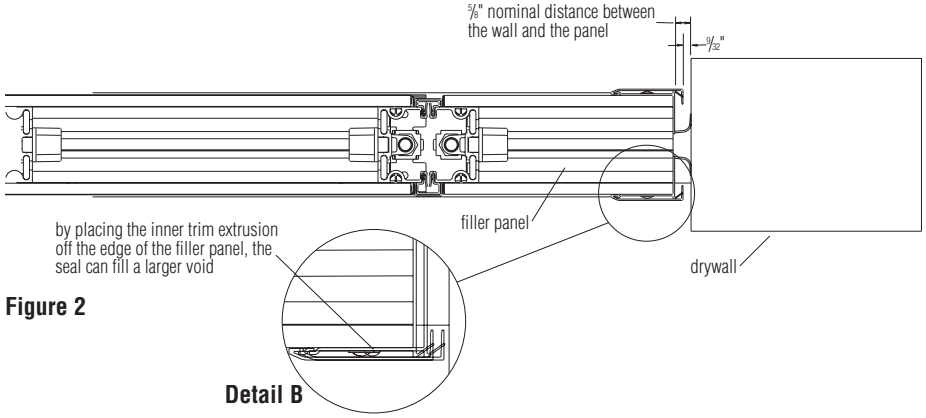


Figure 2

Clip-On Filler Trim

1. To achieve the desired look, the rubber fin on the plastic extrusion will need to be trimmed to fill the gap between the panel and wall (Figure 1, Detail A).

2. The rigid plastic will need to be cut and notched to allow the rubber fin to remain continuous. The rigid plastic will be covered with aluminum trim. It will be critical to attach the plastic to the filler panel so it is square. The aluminum trim will need to be cut to length and mitre cut.

   Note: Figure 2 shows the nominal clearance required to install the trim.

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

General Instructions for All Cornice Caps

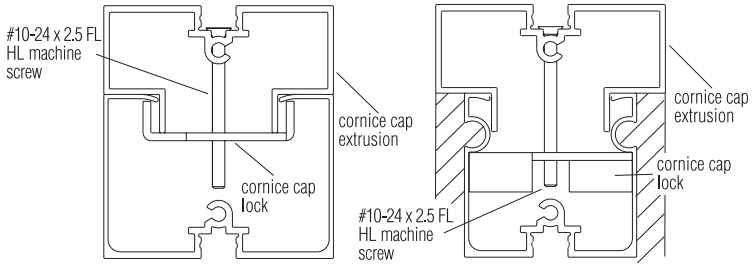
1. Cornice caps must run across the seams of the panels and must butt together near the center of a panel.

   Refer to Figure 1 for cross sections and exploded views.

   Section A-A shows the cornice cap lock engaged in a glass panel.

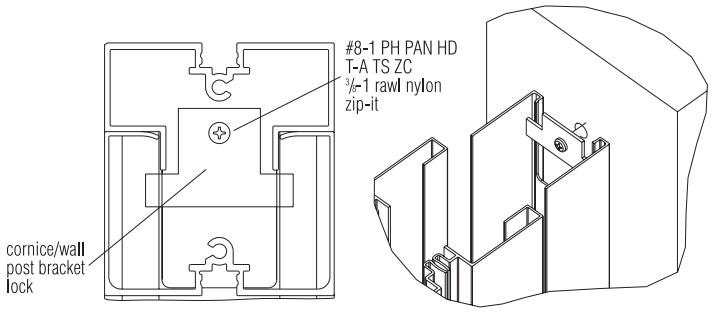
   Section B-B shows the cornice cap lock engaged in a solid panel.

   Section C-C and Explode C-C show how to lock a wall post to drywall.



Section A-A
Glass Panel with Cornice Cap

Section B-B
Solid Panel with Cornice Cap



Section C-C
Wall Post Anchor with Cornice Cap

Explode C-C

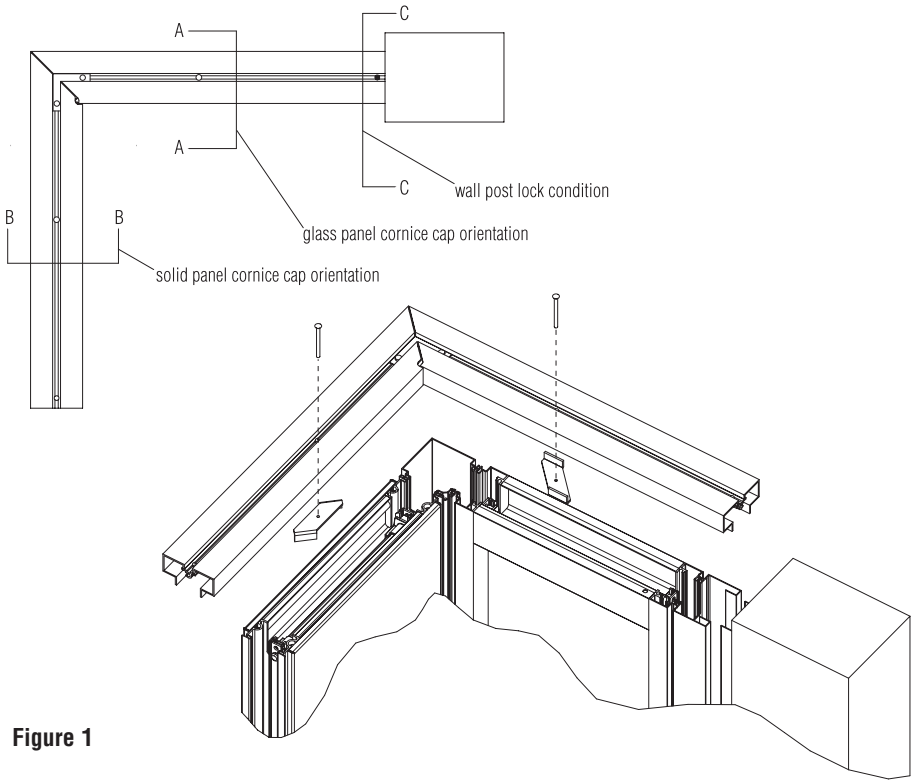


Figure 1

CAUTION

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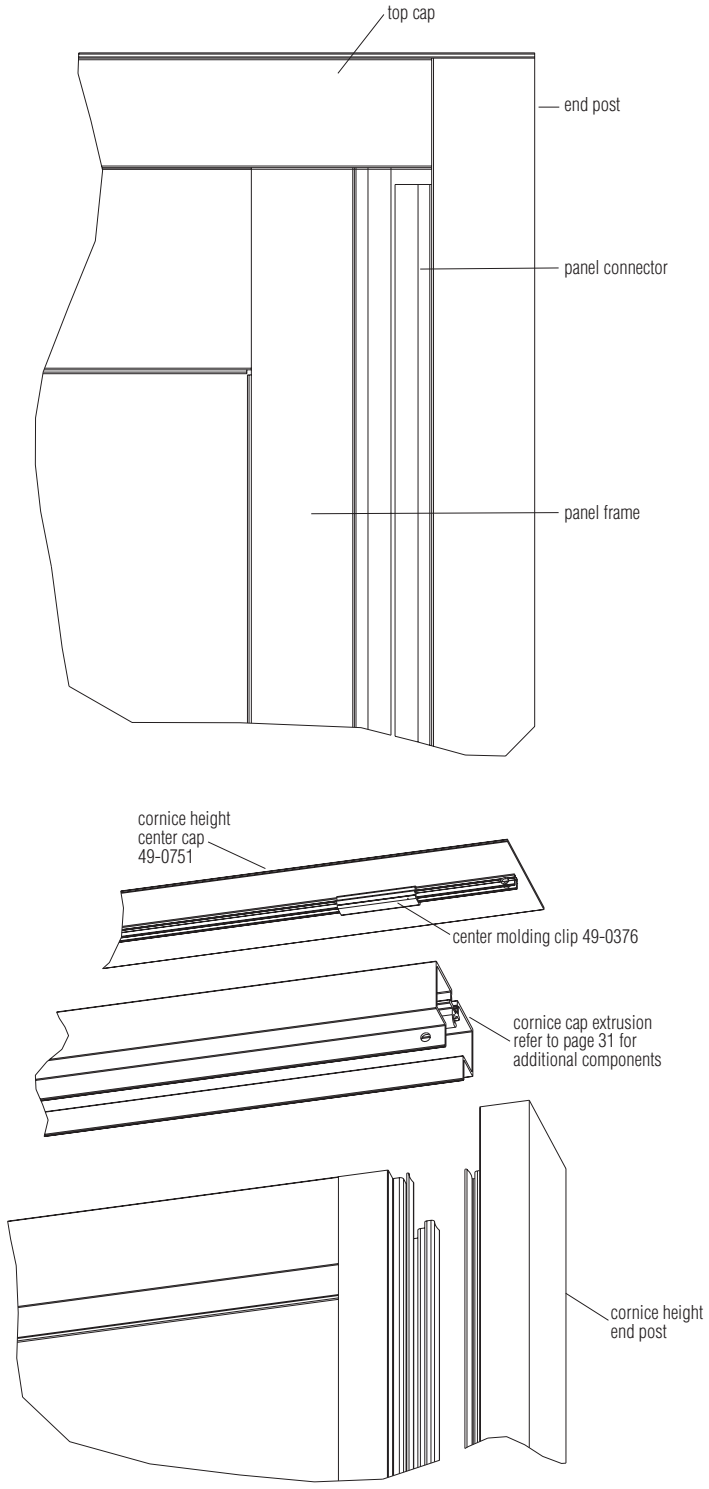


Figure 1

79" or Shorter Cornice Kit

1. Cornice caps must run across the seams of the panels and must be butt together near the center of a panel (see Figure 1).

2. Cut the top cap to size. Assemble the cornice cap locks into the pre-drilled holes in the cornice cap.

   Note: On solid panels, the legs on the lock point down and on glass panels, they point up.

3. Place it on top of the panels. It will be necessary to strike the top cap with a mallet to engage the top cap into the panel. Now tighten the cornice cap locks. Panels 79" tall or less will include a center molding cap to dress off the top of the panel.

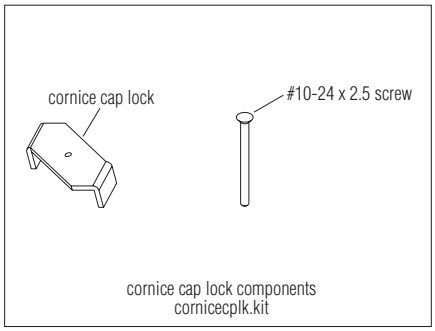
   Note: 49-0376 is to be assembled to 49-0751 approximately 12" apart. Minimum of 2 clips per extrusion.

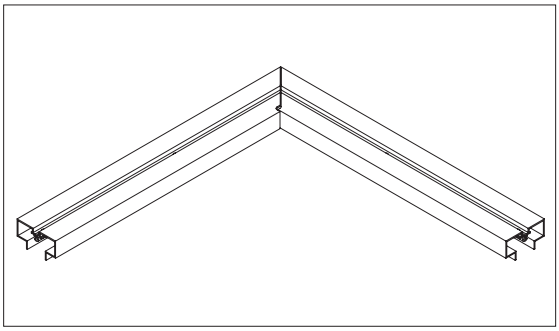
CAUTION

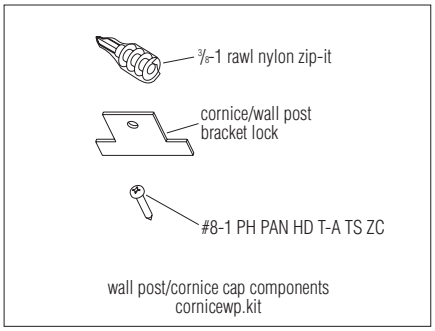
Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Components: Cornice Kits

Cornice cap
Cornice cap lock
Cornice corner cap
Cornice wall starter bracket
(see Figure 1).







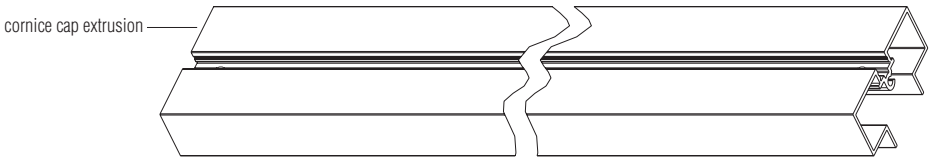


Figure 1



Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and injury.

Care of KI Wall Surface Materials

Instructions and Tips on How to Care for Your Surface Materials

Vertical Surface Fabrics
Clean with shampoo, foam or dry-cleaning solvents as desired. Do not saturate with liquid. Pile fabrics may require brushing to restore appearance. Remove as much soil or staining material as possible by carefully vacuuming, brushing or scraping with a dull instrument.

Water-Borne Soil
Follow these directions for removing water-borne, non-greasy soil or stains (such as coffee, milk, soft drinks, fruit juices, washable ink, etc.): Gently apply a water-based cleaner specifically made for cleaning fabric to the soiled area using a clean cloth or sponge. Suitable cleaners include Bissell® Upholstery Shampoo, Woolite® Upholstery Shampoo, or Guardsman Fabri-Kleen®. Work the cleaner into a lather or foam, if possible, to minimize soaking the fabric. Using light brushing motions, work from the outside of the soiled area toward the center to prevent rings. Allow fabric to dry completely, then vacuum thoroughly.

Oil-Borne Soil
Follow these directions for removing oil-borne soil or stains (such as salad dressing, grease, lipstick, ball-point ink, etc.): Gently apply a dry-cleaning fluid to the soiled area using a dampened clean cloth or soft-bristle brush. Using quick, light rubbing or brushing strokes, work from the outside of the soiled area toward the center to prevent rings. Avoid soaking the fabric. Gently blot with a clean, absorbent cloth to soak up and remove dampened soil. Allow fabric to dry completely, then vacuum thoroughly.

Large Areas
When large fabric areas must be cleaned, such as complete panels, it is recommended that you employ a professional cleaning firm that uses a dry-foam upholstery shampoo and an immediate wet pick-up vacuum system. Do not steam clean or use other methods that soak or heat the fabric.

Vertical Surface Vinyl
Remove as much soil or staining material as possible by carefully vacuuming, brushing or scraping with a dull instrument. Use lukewarm water and mild soap to remove most soil and stains. Work up a thin lather on a clean, damp piece of cheesecloth and rub it gently over the soiled area. Wipe off the soap with a fresh piece of cheesecloth. Finish by wiping with a soft, dry cloth.

Note: Never use furniture polishes, oils, solvents, varnishes, abrasive cleaners or ammonia water on leather.

Note: Never use furniture polishes, oils, solvents, varnishes, abrasive cleaners or ammonia water on vinyl.

Note: Naphtha or mineral spirits may be used with caution (they are flammable) to remove chewing gum, grease or other greasy soils and stains that cannot be removed with soap and water.

PVC Trim, Laminate Faces and Metal Trim
Wiping with a damp cloth will remove general soiling and water-borne stains. If needed, use a hard-surface, all-purpose cleaner such as Formula 409®, Fantastic®, Top Job®, Mr. Clean®, etc. Some oil-borne stains may require the use of a dry-cleaning fluid or naphtha. To fill scratches in wood grain laminate tops, use an oak, walnut or mahogany putty stick (available at paint supply and hardware stores).

Wood Faces
Clean by using a cleaner or flax soap formulated especially for wood furniture. Dilute the cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions. Dampen, but do not saturate, a soft cloth with the diluted cleaner and wipe the surface in the direction of the wood grain to remove dirt and finger prints. Wipe the surface clean with a soft, dry cloth. Oils, abrasives, and ammonia/bleach containing cleaners should not be used on wood surfaces. Never use any oil containing product on wood surfaces as they might discolor the finish.

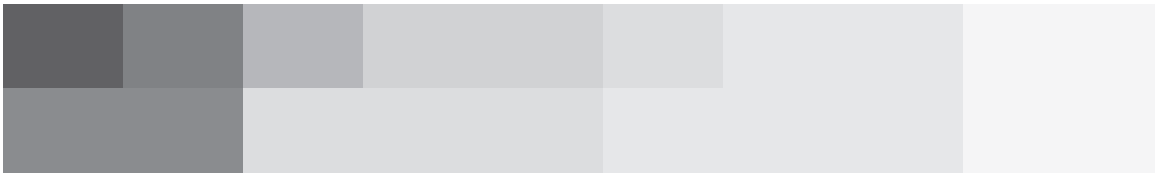
Acid-Etched Glass
KI suggests not to clean sealed surface before 30 days from receipt. To maintain the sealed glass, it is important to gently clean with a soft, lint-free clean cloth and to wash with a 4:1 mixture of water and vinegar. Cleaning should always be done in a circular motion. Do not use ammonia-based cleaners. Harsh scrubbing and/or abrasive cleaners may damage the protective sealer and void your warranty.

General Cleaning
Avoid extreme temperatures and humidity. Maintain temperatures between 60- and 80-degrees Fahrenheit and humidity levels between 30 and 50 percent. Keep a supply of soft, clean, absorbent cloths handy for wiping up spills and regular dusting. To dust, wipe with a slightly damp, soft cloth using another soft cloth to dry. Always wipe the surface in the direction of the wood grain.

KI
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Green Bay, Wisconsin 54308-8100
1-800-424-2432
www.ki.com

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Furnishing Knowledge

Power/Data Instructions

Genius® Movable Walls

June 2013



Furnishing Knowledge®

CAUTION

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Single Box Modular Panel (modular box and empty conduit)

Choose from 1, 2, or 4-gang device boxes. 2-gang and 4-gang boxes are shown (Figure 1).

Boxes can be located on the right, left or in the center of the panel at one of two heights 18" or 44" AFF (Figure 2).

¾" EMT chase stubbed off at top of panel for data, ½" flexible conduit with 24" of conduit extending from top of panel for electrical hookup. Boxes are utilized as follows:

- 1-gang electric box receives one ½" flexible conduit.
- 1-gang data box receives one ¾" EMT conduit.
- 2-gang box receives one ½" flexible conduit, one ¾" EMT conduit, and one divider plate or two ½" flexible conduit or two ¾" EMT. (Figure 1).
- 4-gang box receives one ½" flexible conduit and two ¾" EMT conduit, and one divider plate (Figure 1).

Modular level 1 boxes include no wire. They include a power/data separator plate.

Trim ring, receptacles and electrical/ data cover plates specified separately (see pages 6 and 7).

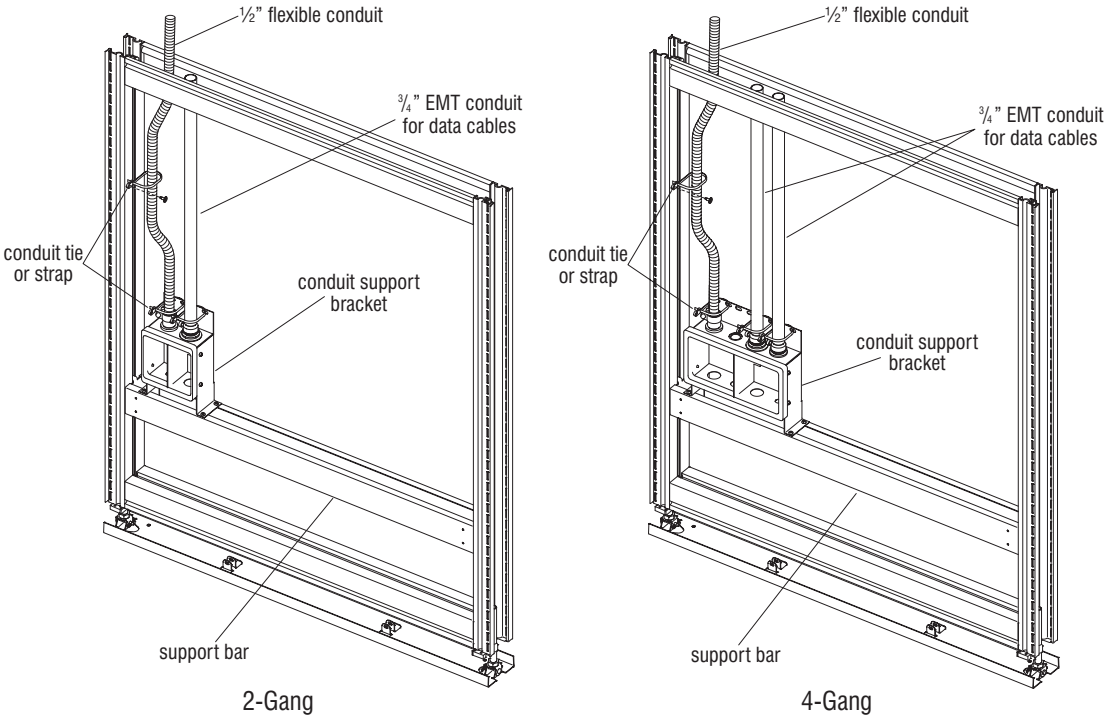


Figure 1

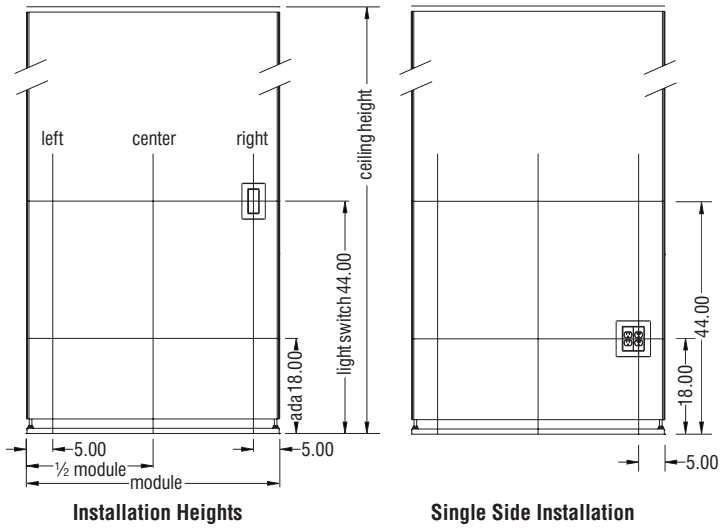


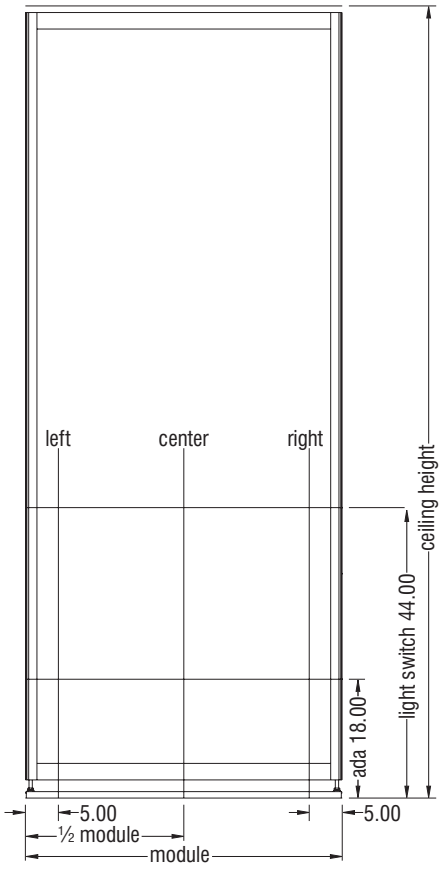
Figure 2

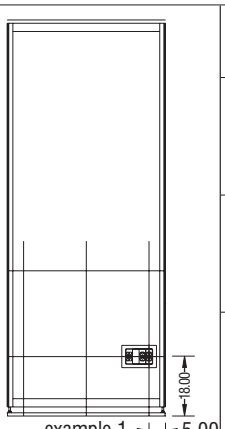
CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and personal injury.

Standard One Side Electrical Locations for Full Solid Panel

Minimum width panels will have center mount boxes (see chart below).





	left	center	right	minimum module
mod. 1-gang				10.00
mod. 2-gang				12.00
mod. 4-gang				16.00

Centerlines show location of box in relation to panel location (see example 1).

CAUTION

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Two Box Electrical Locations for Full Solid Panel

Choose from 1, 2, or 4-gang device boxes.

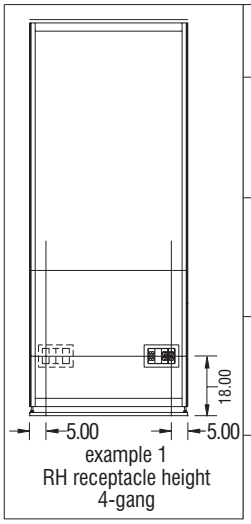
Boxes located on left hand or right hand on both sides. Cannot have right hand on one side and left hand on opposite side. Boxes would interfere.

¾" EMT chase stubbed off at top of panel for data, ½" flexible conduit with 24" of conduit extending from top of panel for electrical hookup. Boxes are utilized as follows:

- 1-gang electric box receives one ½" flexible conduit.
- 1-gang data box receives one ¾" EMT conduit.
- 2-gang box receives one ½" flexible conduit, one ¾" EMT conduit, and one divider plate or two ½" flexible conduit or two ¾" EMT. (Figure 1).
- 4-gang box receives one ½" flexible conduit and two ¾" EMT conduit, and one divider plate (Figure 1).

Modular level 1 boxes include no wire. They include a power/data separator plate.

Trim ring, receptacles and electrical/data cover plates specified separately (see pages 6 and 7).



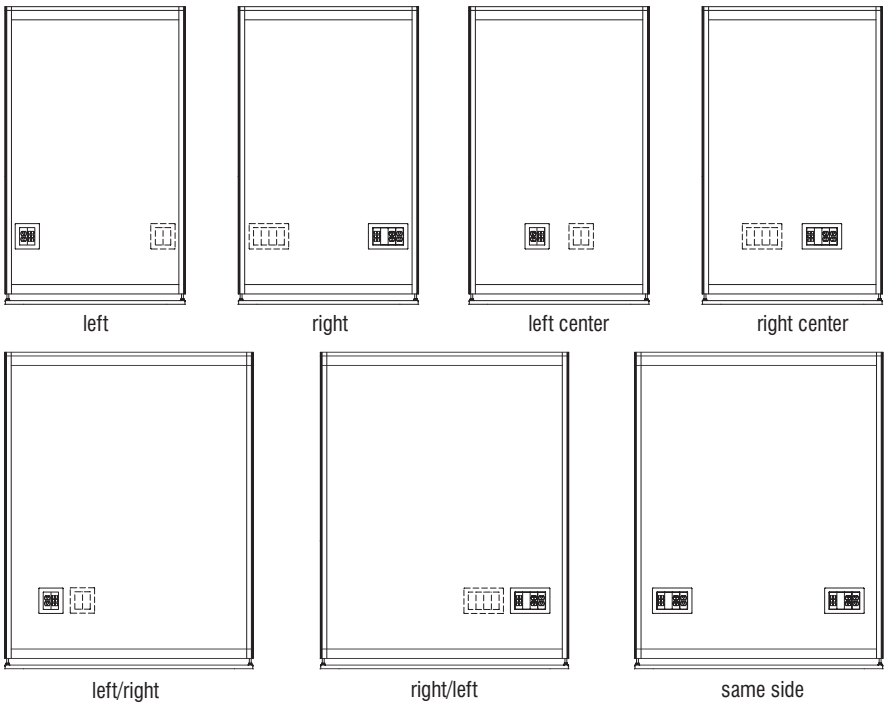
example 1
RH receptacle height
4-gang

	left	right	minimum module
mod. 1-gang			15.00
mod. 2-gang			19.00
mod. 4-gang			27.00

Centerlines show location of box in relation to panel location (see example 1).

Standard 2 Side Electrical Locations
Full Solid Panel

standard panel box location (dotted line box indicates facing opposite side).



CAUTION

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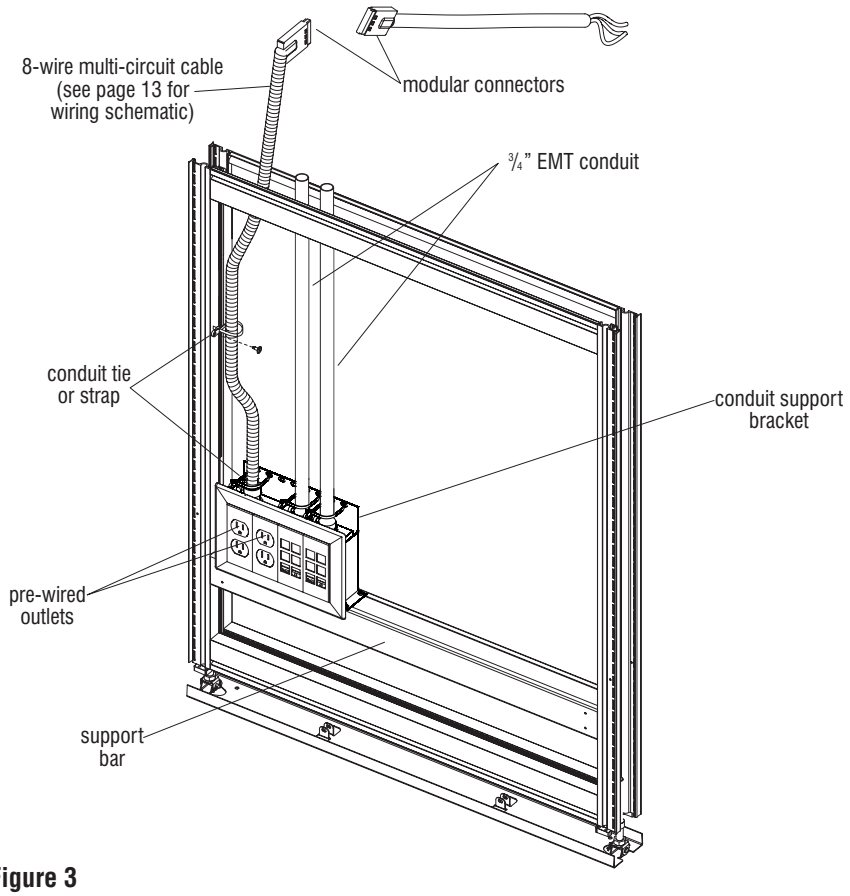


Figure 3

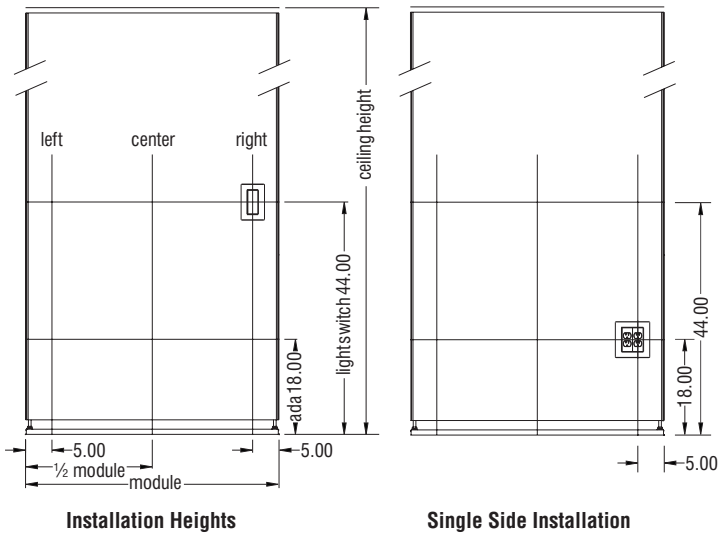


Figure 4

Pre-wired Modular Boxes in Panel with 3-3-2 and 4-2-2 configurations (modular box, 8-wire multi-circuit cable and prewired receptacles)
Choose from 1, 2, or 4-gang device boxes. 4-gang box is shown (Figure 3).

Boxes can be located on the right, left or in the center of the panel at two heights 18" or 44" AFF. Boxes can be located on one side or both sides of the panel, but boxes cannot be back-to-back (Figure 4).

¾" EMT chase stubbed off at top of panel for data, 8-wire multi-circuit cable with "plug and play" connector end.

- 1-gang electric box receives one 8-wire multi-circuit cable for one receptacle (see page 6).
- 2-gang box receives one 8-wire multi-circuit for two receptacles, or one 8-wire multi-circuit cable for one receptacle, one ¾" EMT conduit and one divider plate for data. (The receptacles are wired per order, see page 6 for receptacle choices).
- 4-gang box receives one 8-wire multi-circuit cable for two receptacles and one ¾" EMT conduit for data, divider plate. (The receptacles are wired per order, see page 6 for receptacle choices.) Choose black, gray, ivory, or white. Receptacles are wired in factory.

Data plates specified separately (see page 6).

Modular Connectors specified separately (see page 7).

Note: If two box pre-wired electrical panels are required, refer to page 4 for location options.

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and personal injury.

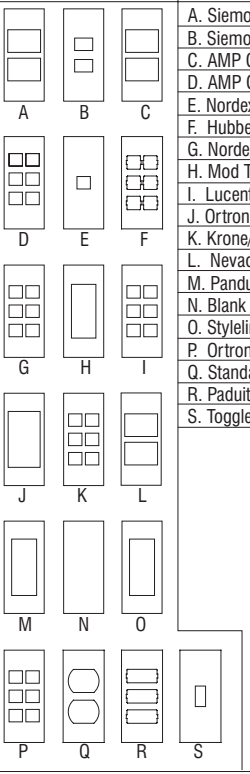
Electrical Accessories

Electrical Components – Power Devices – Commercial Grade

Power Devices	Description
	15A, 125V Traditional Duplex Receptacle, Commercial • White, Black, Ivory, or Gray • Includes device only.
	15/20A, 125V, Traditional Duplex Receptacle, Isolated ground, Commercial • White, Ivory, Gray, or Orange • Includes device only.
	15A, 125V, Decorator Duplex Receptacle, Commercial • White, Black, Ivory, or Gray • Includes device only.
	15/20A, 125V, Decorator Duplex Receptacle, Isolated ground, Commercial • White, Ivory, Gray, or Orange • Includes device only.

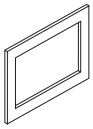
Face Plates

Specification Notes:
• Available in black, gray, ivory or white.

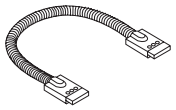
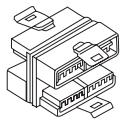
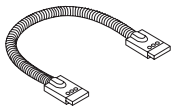
Face Plates	Description
	A. Siemon Cat# S1305 B. Siemon Cat# S1315 C. AMP Cat# AMP303 D. AMP Cat# AM313 E. Nordex DVO-1 Cat# NO311 F. Hubbell Cat# HBL317 G. Nordex 6 Part Cat# NO309 H. Mod Tap Cat# MT316 I. Lucent Tech. Cat# LT309 J. Ortronic Cat# OR306 K. Krone/Leviton/Hubbell/Bryant/ICC Cat# KR314 L. Nevada Western Cat# NV304 M. Panduit Cat# PA308 N. Blank Cat# BL300 O. Styleline/Decora Cat# DE301 P. Ortronics Cat# OR322 Q. Standard Duplex Cat# ST302 R. Paduit Dedicated Cat# PA321 S. Toggle Switch Cat# T0310

CAUTION

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Trim Ring	Description
	1-gang Trim Ring
	2-gang Trim Ring
	4-gang Trim Ring

Trim Ring
- Available in black, gray, ivory or white.

Power/Data Connectors	Description	Use
	Zone Distribution Tie-in Cable -18”	Used to bring power to a single panel. Mounts to a standard junction box above the ceiling or below raised floor. Panel infeeds must use modular connector plugs.
	Male/Female Extender Cable -5’ -10’ -15’ -20’	Used as an “extension cord” to reach between the ganger box infeed and the power source plug (Page 8, Figure 5).
	Circuit Distributor	Used as a splitter to run two extender cables from the same power source plug.
	Female/Female Extender Cable -5’ -10’ -15’ -20’	Used as an “extension cord” to reach between the splitter and the power source plug (Page 8, Figure 5).

Pre-wired Electrical Distribution System Components - Ceiling

Specification Notes:
Extender Cables available in other lengths. Contact your local KI sales representative for details.

CAUTION

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Modular Power Distribution

The Genius modular wiring system is used to distribute power evenly throughout a space into predetermined zones (Figure 5). The plug-and-play components of the modular wiring system are:

A Junction Boxes (by others)
B Extender Cables (M/F)
C Extender Cables (F/F)
D Circuit Distributors

The Genius modular system distributes power from the junction boxes using a grid layout. Using a grid distribution system allows for flexibility in reconfigurations or addition of Genius electrical panels.

The junction box (A) is "hard-wired" by the electrician and becomes the transition between the building's system and modular wiring system. The circuits are then distributed throughout the area via male/female Extender Cables (B) or female/female Extender Cables (C) and circuit distributors (D) (Figure 5).

The number of circuits per junction box may be increased to accommodate additional loads.

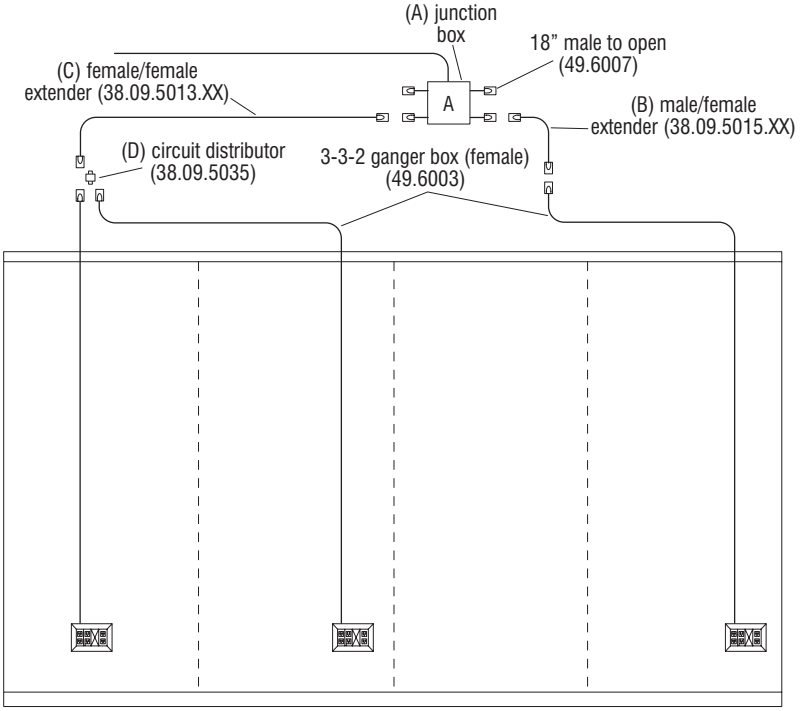
All components are modular and are Certified by CSA and/or Listed or Classified by UL to the requirements of Canadian and US codes. All components must be installed in accordance with local electrical codes.

Multiple ganger boxes can be fed using a circuit distributor (D). This 4-port "splitter" allows power to be delivered to different ganger boxes from the same female/female extender (Figure 5).

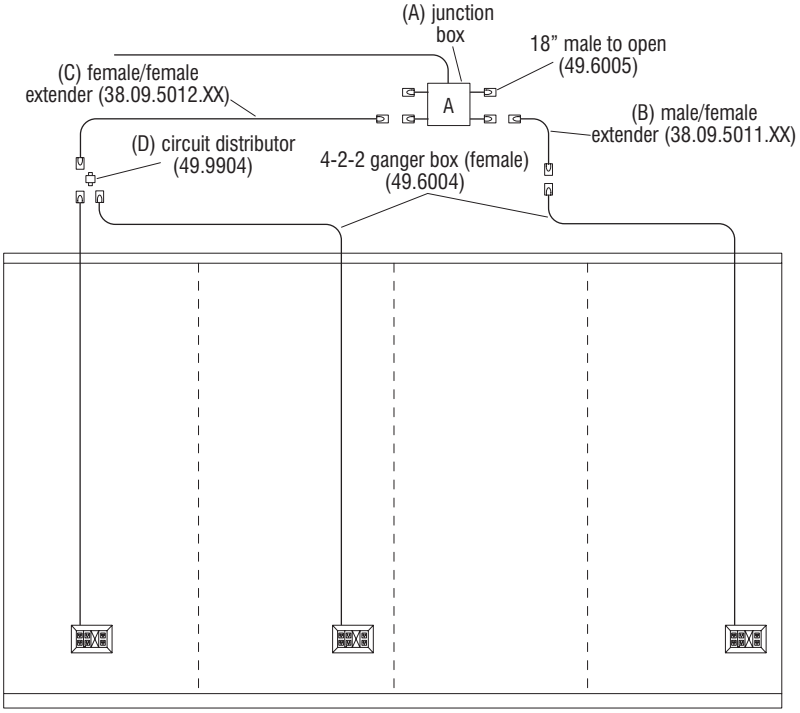
• Modular wiring system is configured in:

3-3-2
- 3-hot conductors
- 3 neutral conductors
- 1 equipment ground
- 1 isolated ground

4-2-2
- 4-hot conductors
- 2 neutral conductors
- 1 equipment ground
- 1 isolated ground



3-3-2 Wiring



4-2-2 Wiring

Figure 5

CAUTION

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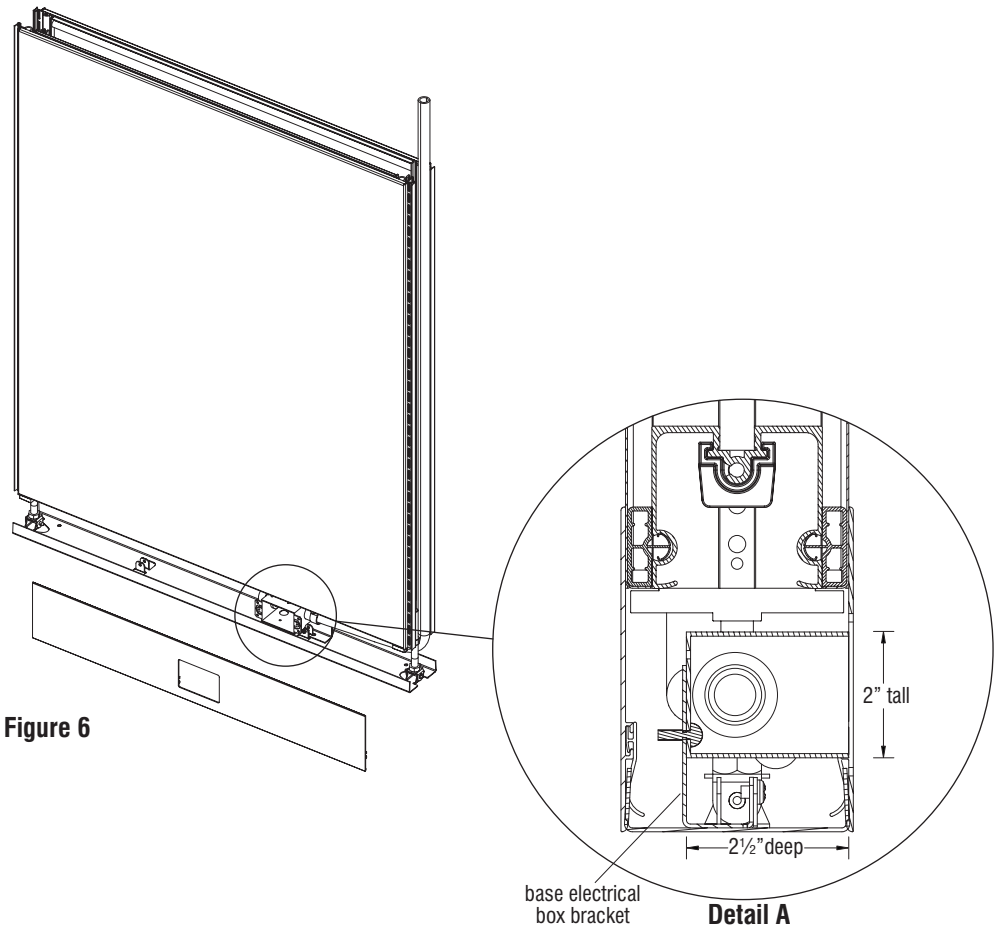
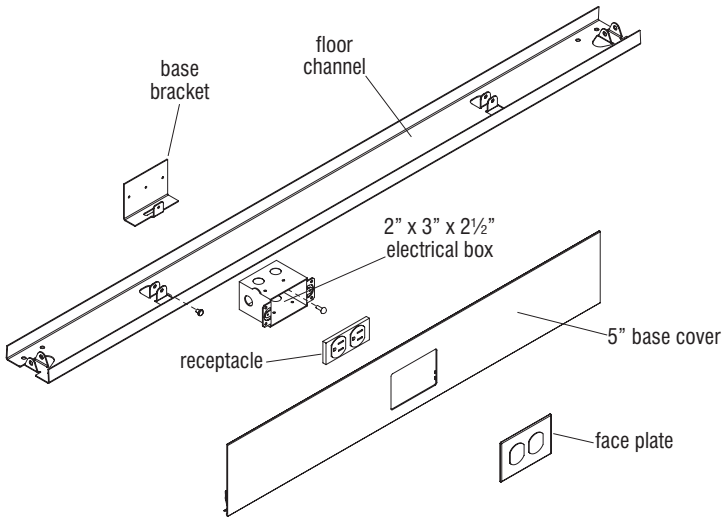


Figure 6

Detail A



Detail B

Conventional Boxes in Base
The 5" Genius base wireway is large enough to accept 2" x 3" x 2½" deep conventional electrical boxes.

The boxes are shipped loose from the panel and are attached to the base channel with a supplied bracket (Detail A and B).

The base cover is 120" long with one cutout for the electrical box in the center (Figure 6).

Conduit is ordered separately.

CAUTION

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Modular Power and Data in Base

Genius power and data in the base is available in the 5" base in modules from 30" to 60" in 6" increments.

It is a 10-wire system wired to a 6-2-2 configuration.

The harness ships loose and can fit onto any panel of equal module size.

Receptacles (circuits 1 through 6) snap into the harness. The 5" base cover has two factory-made cutouts that are trimmed with a bezel to access power and data (Figure 7).

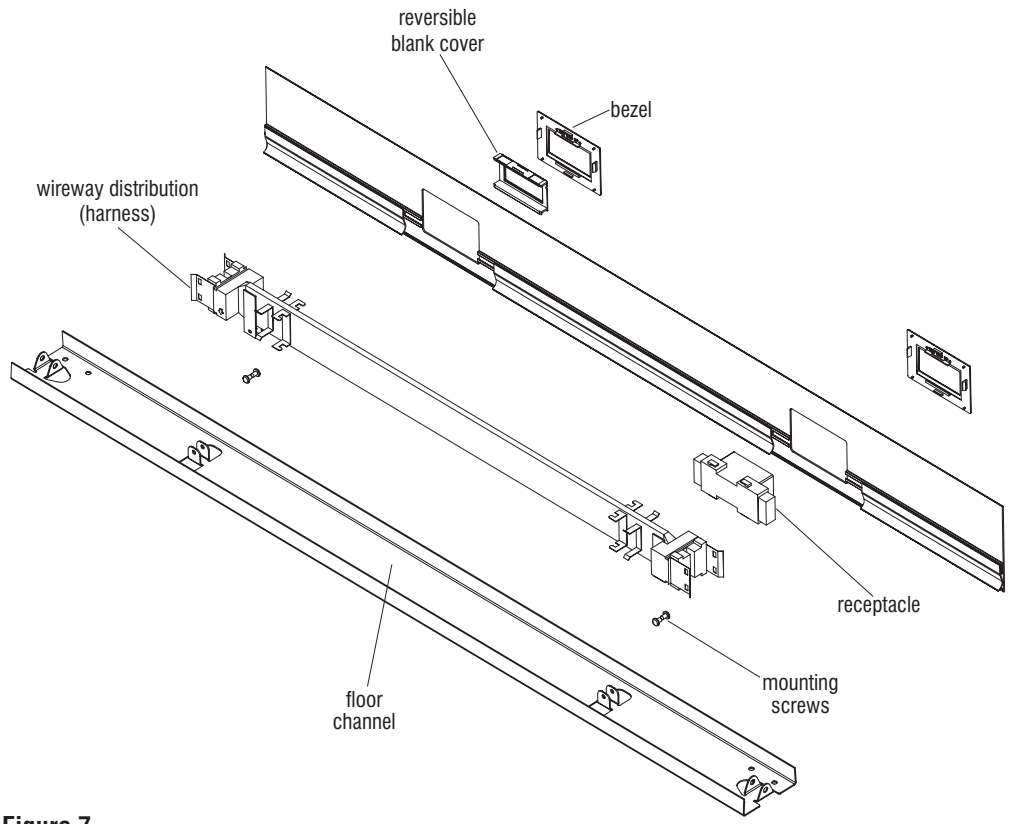
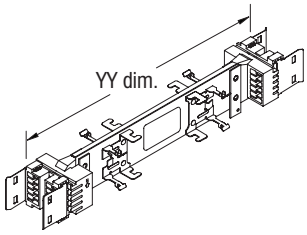


Figure 7

CAUTION

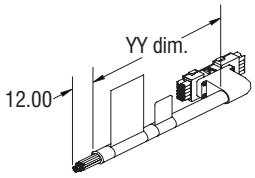
Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and personal injury.

KI Parts List for Genius 5" Base Electrical System (UL183)



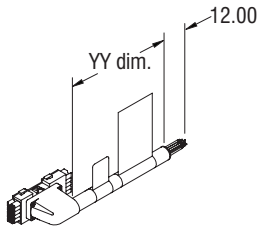
Wireway distribution (harness) with spring latch
6-2-2 config. Only, 810 system

Panel Width	YY Dim. (overall)
30"	12.618
36"	18.618
42"	24.618
48"	30.618
54"	36.618
60"	42.618



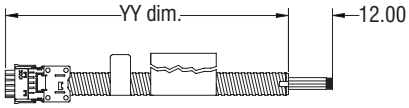
Floor power entry, left hand
6-2-2 config. Only, 810 system

YY Dim.	Pigtail Dim.
72.00	12.00



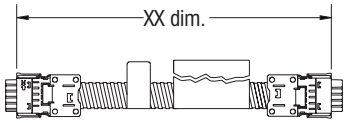
Floor power entry, right hand
6-2-2 config. Only, 810 system

YY Dim.	Pigtail Dim.
72.00	12.00



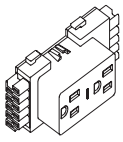
Plug to open, "Topfeed"
6-2-2 config. Only, 810 system

Size	XX Dim.	Pigtail Dim.
144	144.00	12.00
216	216.00	12.00



Plug to plug, "jumper"
6-2-2 config. Only, 810 system

Size	XX Dim.	
J	17.50	(panel-to-panel)
TJ	18.50	(around corner post)
AP	21.00	(across 3-way post)

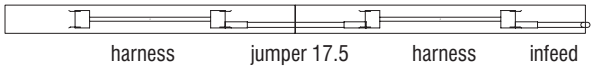


Duplex Receptacle
6-2-2 config. 810 system
UL 183
Available for circuits 1 through 6
Available in KI standard colors (BL/GR/SA/WG/LT/OR*)
*Orange is for dedicated circuits

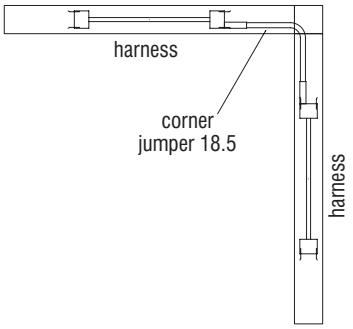
CAUTION

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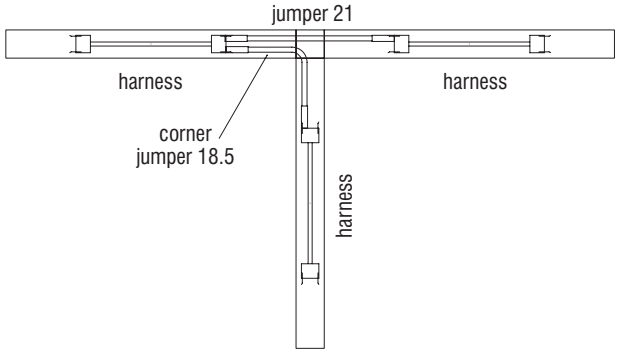
Base In-line Connection with Power Infeed



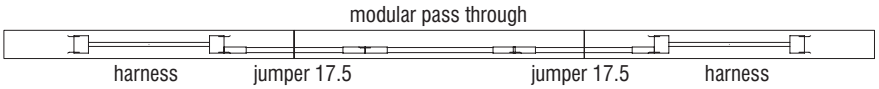
Base Corner Connection
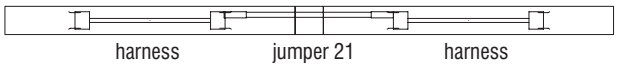


Base 3-Way Condition, In-line and Corner



Base Connection with Modular Pass Through Condition



Base Connection Through 2-Way Post



CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and personal injury.

Wiring Schematic to the Receptacles (Figure 8).

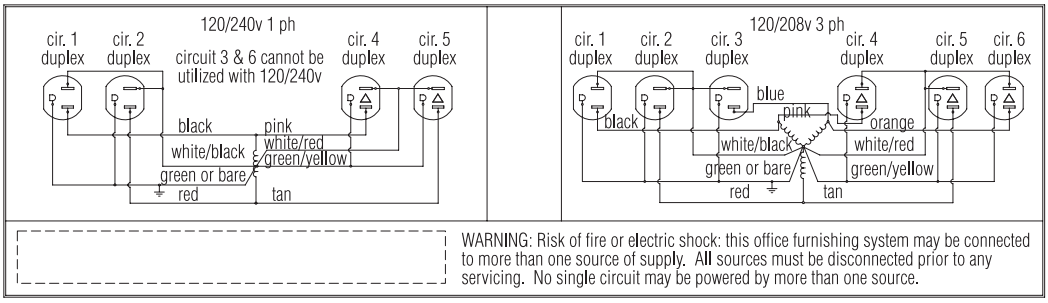


Figure 8

Wiring for an Infeed or Wireway (Figures 9 and 10).

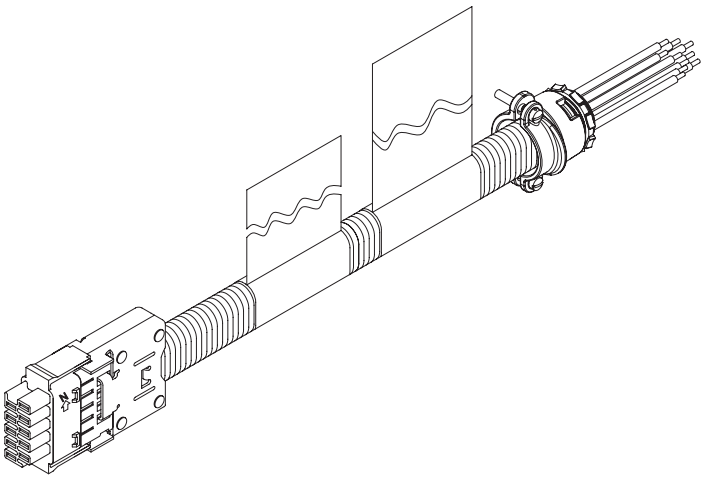


Figure 9

Circuit	Hot Wire Color	Neutral Wire Color	Ground Wire Color
1	Black	White/Black (N1)	Bare
2	Red	White/Black (N1)	Bare
3	Blue	White/Black (N1)	Bare
4*	Pink	White/Red (N2)	Green/Yellow
5*	Tan	White/Red (N2)	Green/Yellow
6*	Orange	White/Red (N2)	Green/Yellow

*These receptacles will have an orange triangle on them indicating isolated ground

Figure 10

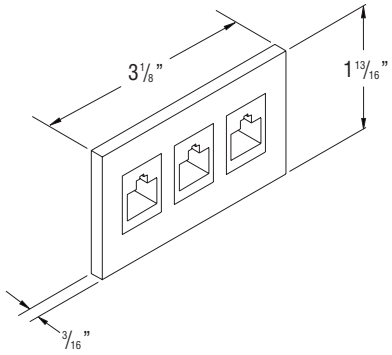
CAUTION

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Base Data Access (Figure 11)
Genius standard power and data bezel in the base raceway supports access to data cables in two ways. The bezel has a rectangular opening for power or data access. The opening is covered with a removable filler plate (Detail A). This filler plate can be snapped out, reversed in position, and snapped back into place to allow cables to pass through the base raceway (Detail B) without terminating at a data connector in a modular face plate. The filler plate can also be removed and replaced with a modular furniture data plate (Detail C). These plates are supplied by most major data connector manufacturers and are designed to snap into the opening in the power/data bezel. KI does not provide the modular faceplates or data jacks.

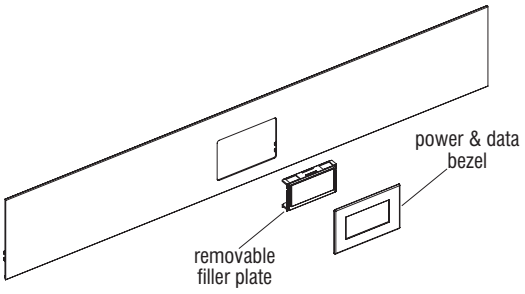
Typical manufacturer modular face plates that are compatible with Genius are:

Lucent	M-Series
AMP	Mode Interconnect Modules
Panduit	Mini-Com Faceplate
Ortronics	Series II IMO's Modular Furniture Bezel
Leviton	Quickport Modular Furniture Faceplate
Siemon	CT-MFP-(color)

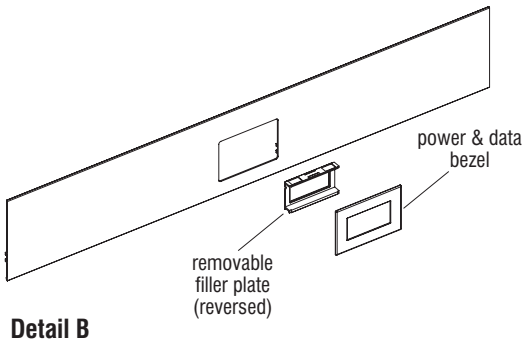


"Typical" Data Plate Dimension

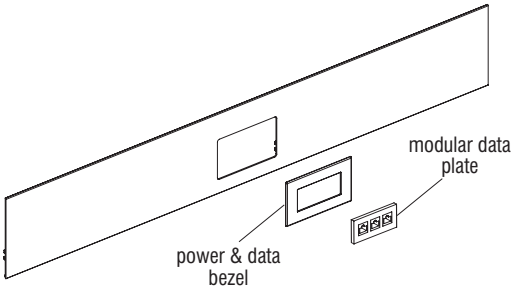
Figure 11



Detail A



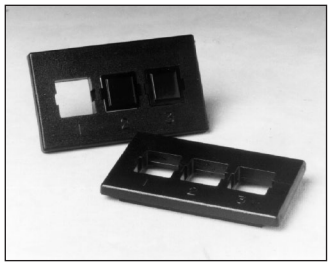
Detail B



Detail C

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and personal injury.



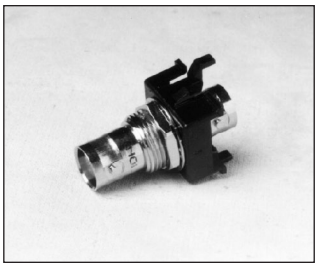
Lucent M13C (M Series) Triplex Faceplate

Dimensions:

3.1" (77mm) Width
1.8" (46mm) Height
0.2" (5mm) Depth

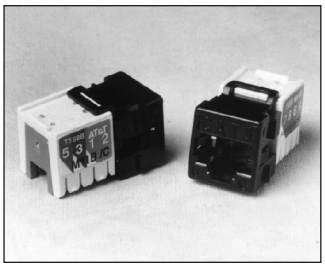
$^1/_2$" x $^1/_2$" Dust Cover (to cover unused openings)

Communications Faceplate:
Customer to order from Graybar. Fits into Genius bezel.



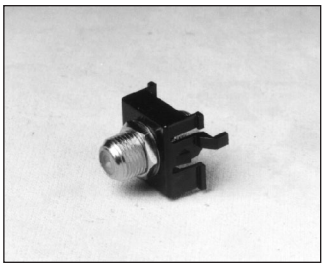
Lucent (M Series)
Modular BNC Coupler Module

Applications:
Local are Networks
Data Processing Networks



Lucent (M Series)
8-position/8-conductor outlets (RJ45 Cat 5)
6-position/6-conductor outlets (RJ11 Cat 3)

Applications:
Telecommunications
Local Area Networks
Data Processing Networks

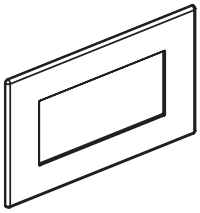


Lucent (M Series)
Modular Coaxial Video Coupler Module

Applications:
Video

Communications Connectors:
Customer to order connectors from Graybar. Additional connectors, other than those shown below, are available.

Power & Data Bezel



Hole Dimensions in Bezel
2.70" Width
1.40" Height

Alternative Suppliers
1. Panduit Mod-Com
2. AMP Flex-Mode
3. Ortronics Series II IMO's

The above manufacturer's plates fit into the standard Genius bezel opening and broaden the offering of communications connectors

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Furnishing Knowledge®

Installation Instructions

Off The Top™ Suspended Ceiling Support System

January 2012

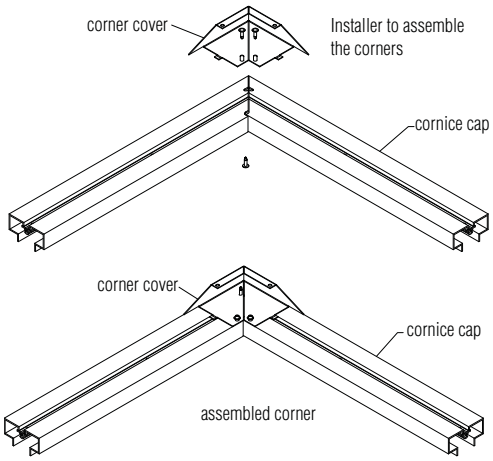


Figure 1

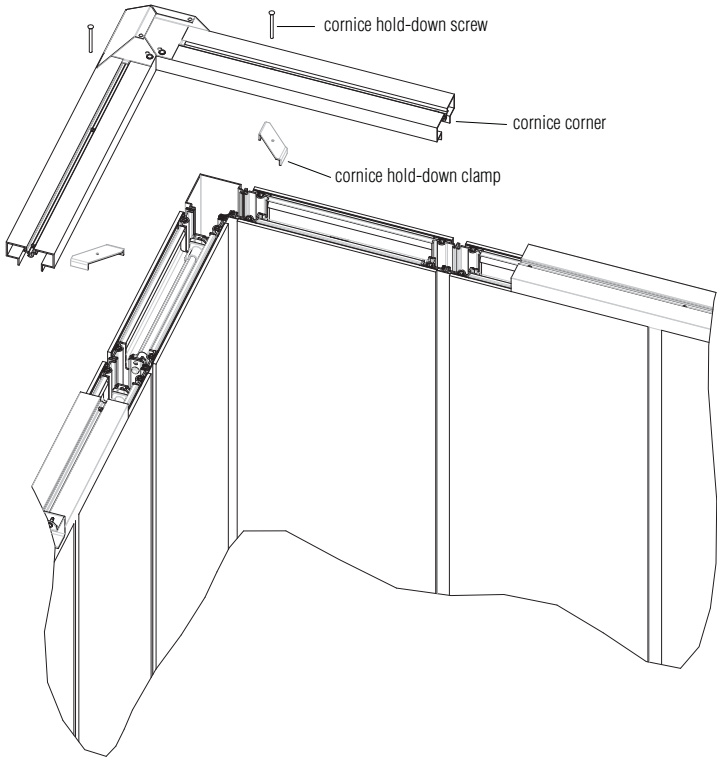


Figure 2

CAUTION

Assemble units as described herein only. To do otherwise may result in instability. All screws, nuts and bolts must be tightened securely and must be checked periodically after assembly. Failure to assemble properly, or to secure parts may result in assembly failure and personal injury.

Tools Required

- Portable band saw that can cut 16-gauge steel
- Tape measure
- Power screwdriver
- Pliers
- Wire cutter
- Utility knife
- Straight edge

Corner Cover Installation

1. Assemble the corner cover to the cornice cap corner (Figure 1).

Cornice Cap Installation

1. Once panels are stood upright and connected, attach the cornice brace to the top of the panels (Figure 2).

   Note: Do not lean on panels as they are unstable until the cornice brace is secured.

2. Hold-down clamps need to be located near mid-panel, not at the panel joints.

3. Cornice brace seams should be located near mid-panel, not at the panel joints.

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Fairing Installation

1. Cut and screw the fairings to the top of the cornice cap using 49.0460 self-drilling screws (Figure 3).

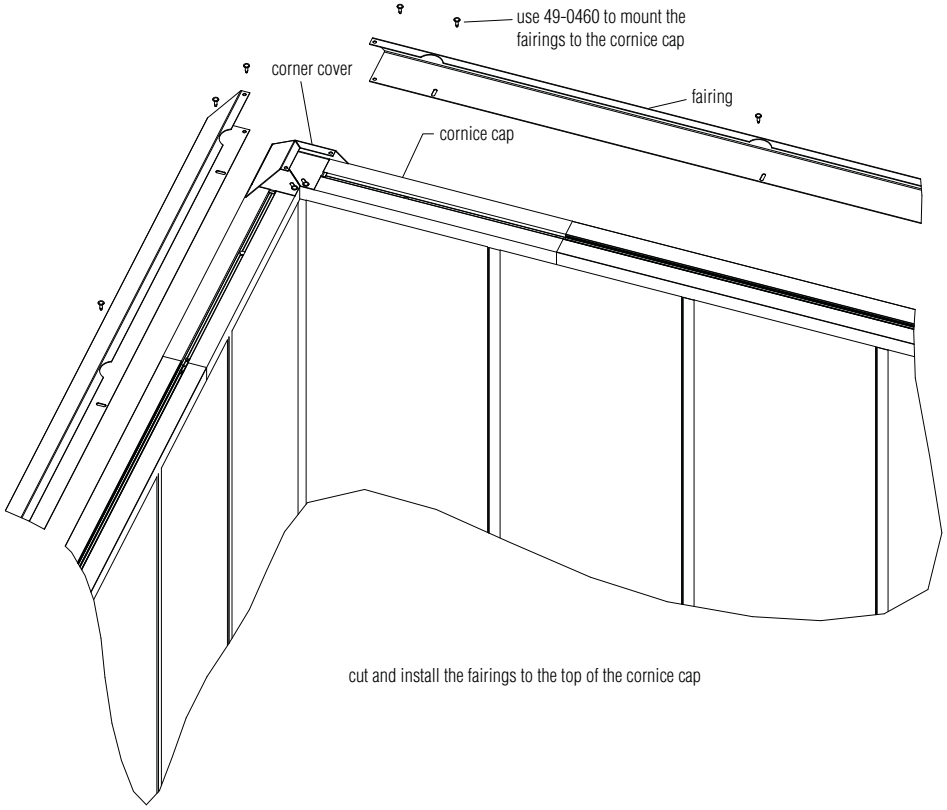


Figure 3

Cross Support Installation

1. Cut and screw the support bars to the underside of the upper flange on the fairing using 49.0460 self-drilling screws spacing them 4' - 0" apart (Figure 4).

2. Plan support bar location to avoid lights, HVAC, etc.

3. Maximum inside dimensions of office must be 12' - 0" or less in one direction.

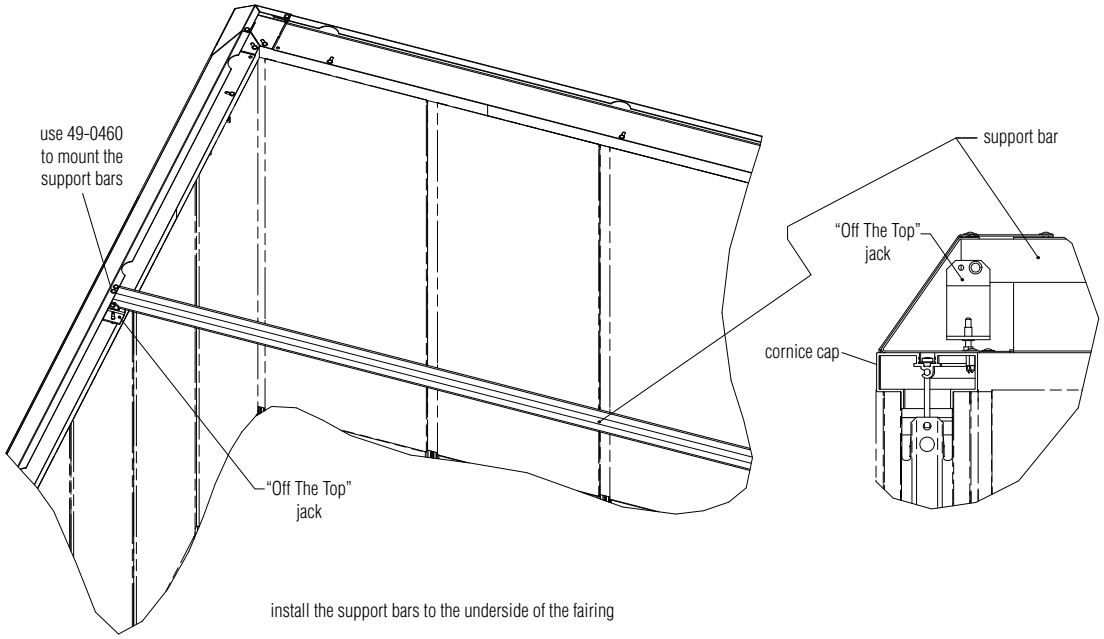
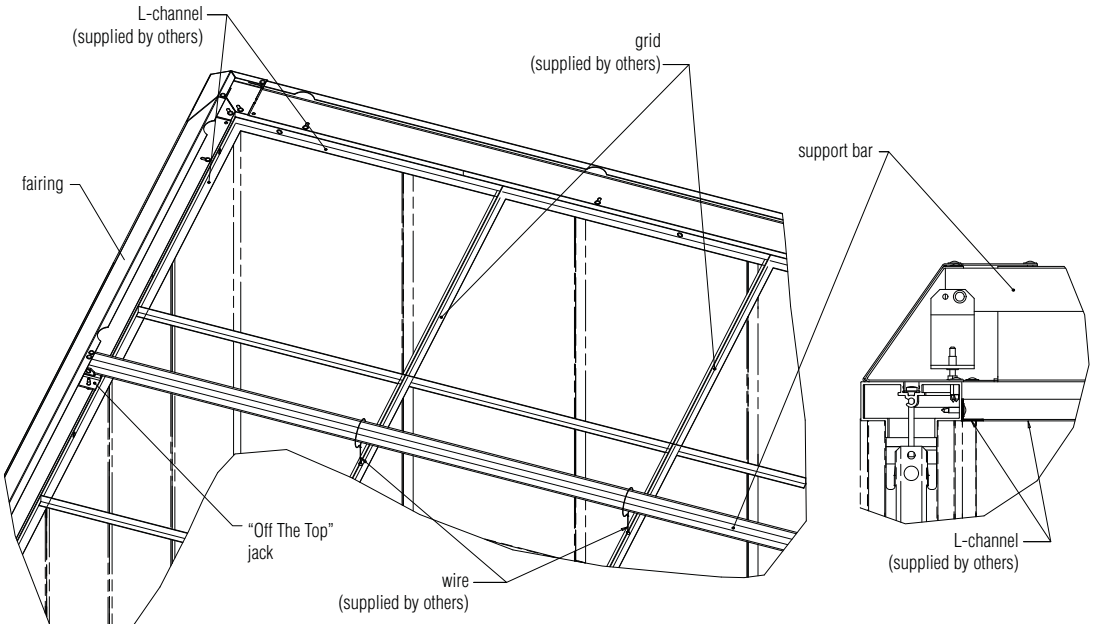


Figure 4



Install the L-channel around the perimeter of the cornice cap.
Make sure the L-channel does not interfere with the removal of the panel shell.
Install the T-bar main runners and attach to the support bars with wire.

MAKE SURE TO AVOID ANY LIGHTS AND HVAC.

Figure 5

Suspended Ceiling Installation

1. Cut and screw ceiling trim edge to cornice brace around perimeter of inside of office using 49-0460 self-drilling screws (Figure 5). Be sure ceiling trim does not interfere with the removal of the shell.
2. Install ceiling grid per manufacturer's specifications. Support ceiling grid with wire between grid and support bar (Figure 5).
3. Install ceiling tile, lights, etc. per manufacturer's specifications (Figure 6).

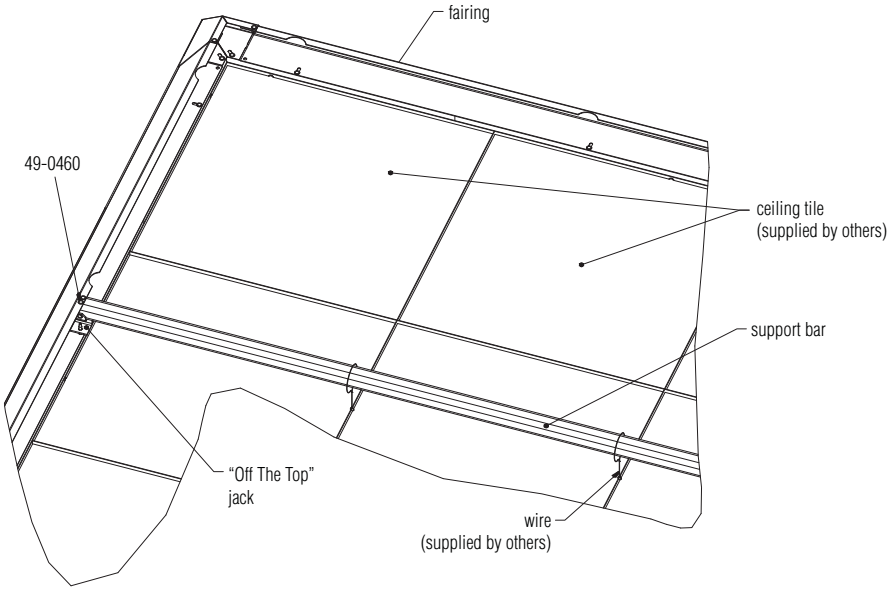


Figure 6

Off The Top™ Ceiling Support System
Installation Instructions

Cornice Cap Components
1. Refer to figure 7.

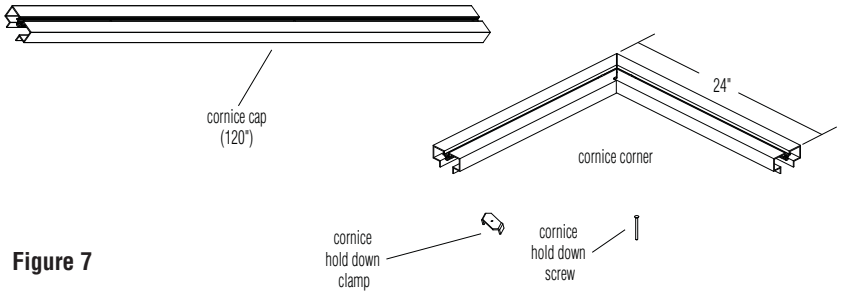


Figure 7

Fairing Components
1. Refer to figure 8.

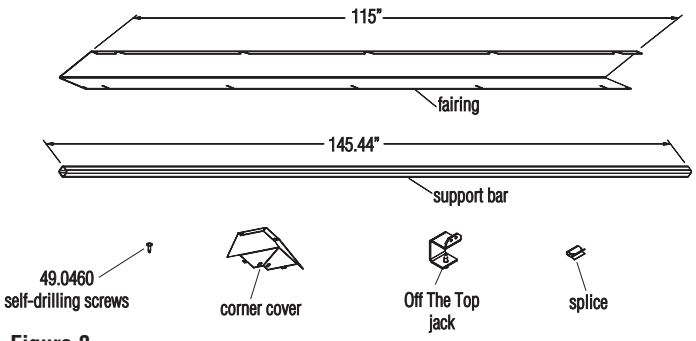


Figure 8

Fairing Splice
1. Assemble the splice between the fairings (Figure 9).

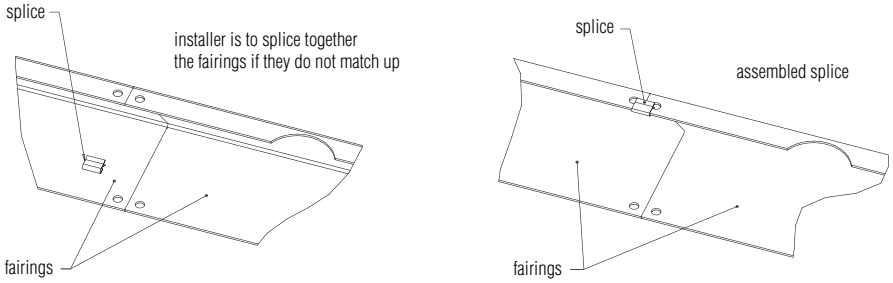


Figure 9

Guidelines
- Maximum inside dimension of office must be 12' - 0" or less in one direction (Figure 10).
- Space support bars 4' - 0" apart.
- Office walls with an inside dimension longer than 9' - 0" require fairings to be cut and spliced (Figure 10).
- This suspended ceiling support system is meant to support the ceiling and lighting system only and is not intended for heavy loads. Do not walk on support bars.
- Follow the ceiling manufacturer's recommendations for suspended ceiling.

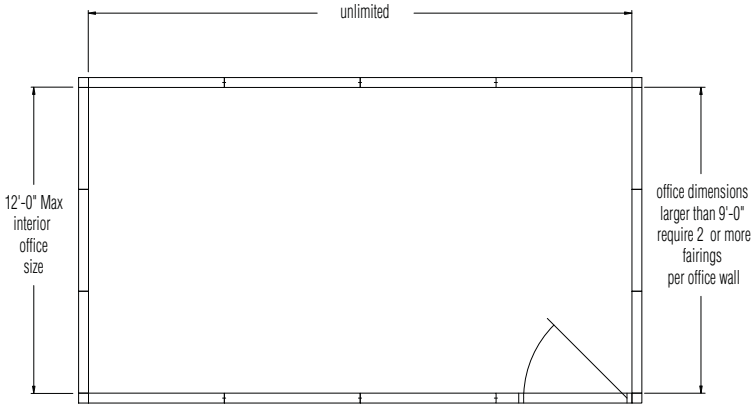


Figure 10

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