



# Post Installed Rebar

## Post Installed Rebar

### Designing data:

1. Selection of the product category
5. Conditions of installation
8. Defining of the acting load

### Existing construction:

2. Defining of the existing construction
4. Application of the construction
6. Reinforcement of the existing construction

### New construction:

3. Defining of the new construction
7. Reinforcement of the new construction

### Results:

9. Analysis of the results
10. Generating the printout



- move to a selected issue

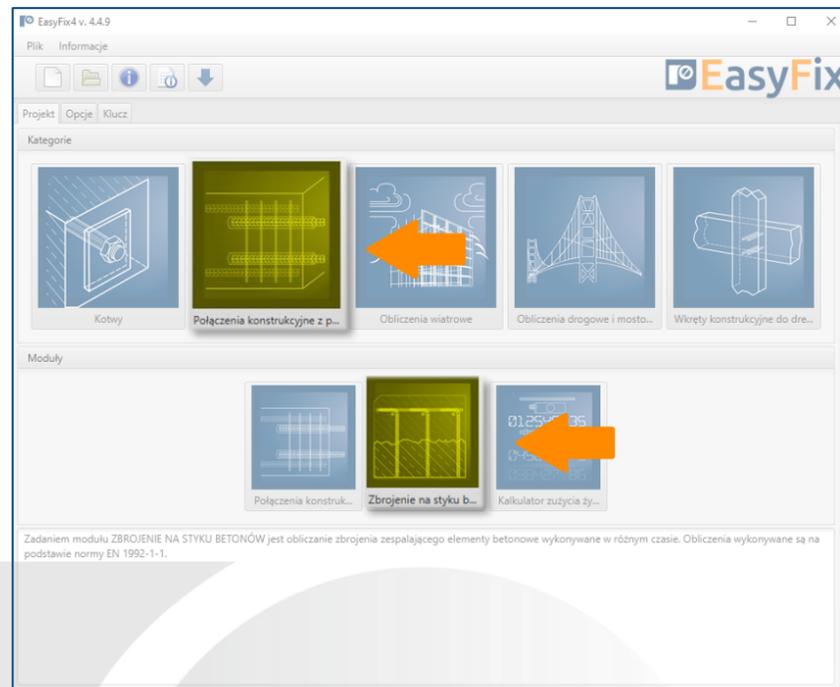


- back to the table of contents

## Post Installed Rebar

# 1

Selection of  
The product category



Designing methods:

EUROCODE 2 | EN 1992-1-1

PIRR | Post Installed  
Rebar Rawlplug

Meaning of icons and symbols:



Create new design



Open file



Safe | Safe as



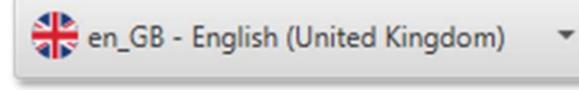
Undo | Redo changes



Generate pdf printout



Information about software



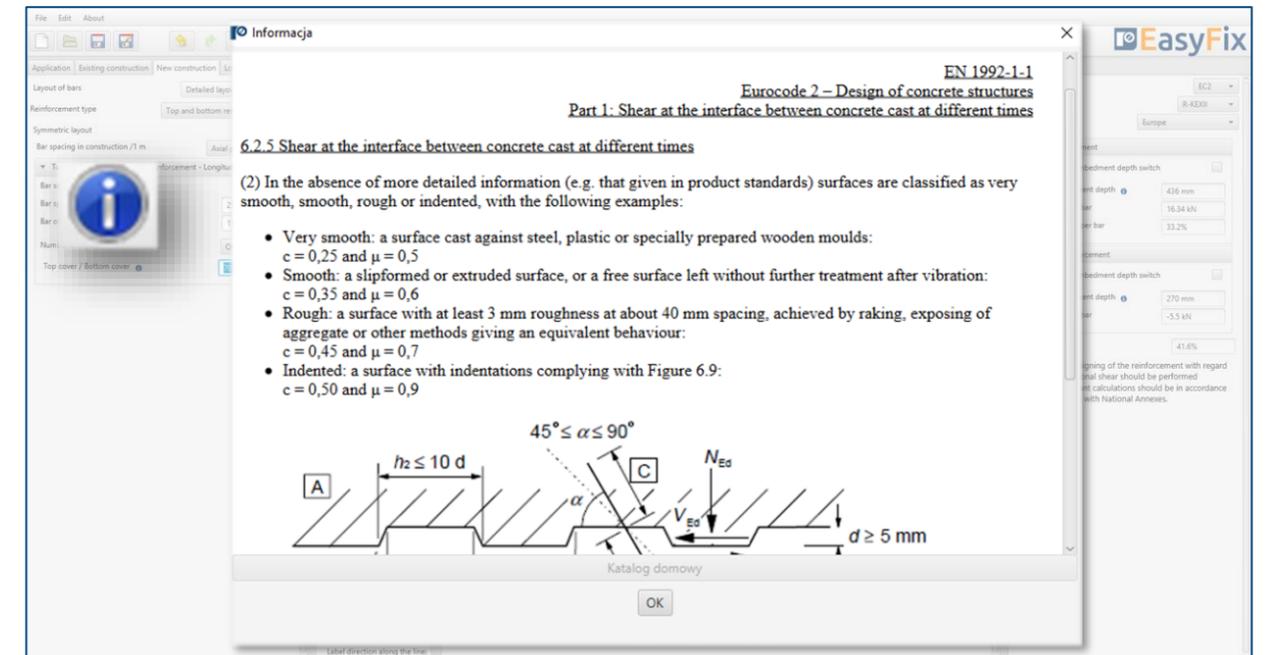
Language selection



Info icons



Instruction manual



Click to **information icon** to display an additional window containing theory related to a particular issue.



# Post Installed Rebar

## 2 Defining of The existing construction »

Determining and defining the geometry of the existing structure requires knowledge of the details of the concrete in which to anchor. In example concrete class, steel yield strength, element dimensions.

Determining of the construction type:  
Plate | Beam | Wall | Column | Foundation

Determining of the **structure dimensions**: The geometry of the structure can be specified in the side panel or on the model

Determining of the **concrete strength class**:  
Entering data by selecting from the list or the option "by user".

Determining of the **yield steel strength**:  
Entering data by selecting from the list or the option "by user".

The screenshot displays the EasyFix software interface. On the left, a side panel contains several sections for defining construction parameters:

- Existing construction:** Includes icons for different construction types and input fields for Thickness (T) set to 200 mm and Length (L) set to 1.5 m.
- Concrete class:** A dropdown menu showing 'C20/25' with a 'By customer' option.
- Characteristic yield strength of reinforcement  $f_{yk}$ :** A dropdown menu showing '500 MPa' with a 'By customer' option.
- Application:** Includes 'Slab - Slab at support (02\_at\_support)' and 'Support thickness ( $R_{SW}$ )' set to 200 mm.
- Installation:** Includes 'Drilling method' (Hammer drilling), 'Drilling aid' (With drilling aid), and 'In-service temperature' (None).

The central 3D model shows a concrete slab with a yellow rebar. Dimensions are indicated: 1m by 1m for the slab area, 200mm for the rebar diameter, and 0.8m for the rebar length. A load of  $N = 0 \text{ kN/m}$  is applied. The right-hand side of the interface shows a 'Result' panel with design parameters such as 'Design method' (EC2), 'Anchor' (R-KEXII), and 'Region' (Europe). It also displays reinforcement details for top and bottom reinforcement, including 'Design embedment depth' (242 mm) and 'Steel utilisation per bar' (0%).



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## 2 Defining of The existing construction »

Determining of the concrete strength class:

Selecting from the list:  
Concrete strength class according to standard EN 206

Option „by user“:  
Possibility of manual input of characteristic compressive strength of cylinder  $f_{ck}$  or  
Possibility of manual input of characteristic compressive strength of cube  $f_{ck, cube}$ .

Existing construction

Thickness (T) 200 mm

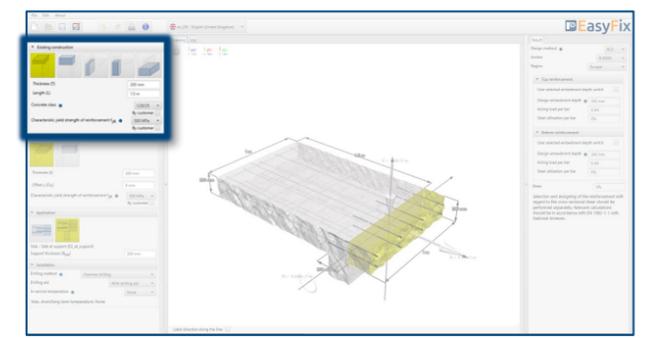
Length (L) 1.5 m

Concrete class C20/25

By customer

$f_{ck}$  20 MPa

$f_{ck,cube}$





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## 2 Defining of The existing construction »

Determining of the yield steel strength:

Selecting from the list:  
Reinforcement according to standard EN 1992-1-1:2008

Option „by user“:  
Possibility of manual input yield steel strength  $f_{yk}$  and its safety factor  $\gamma_s$  according to national requirements.

Existing construction

Thickness (T) 200 mm

Length (L) 1.5 m

Concrete class C20/25

By customer

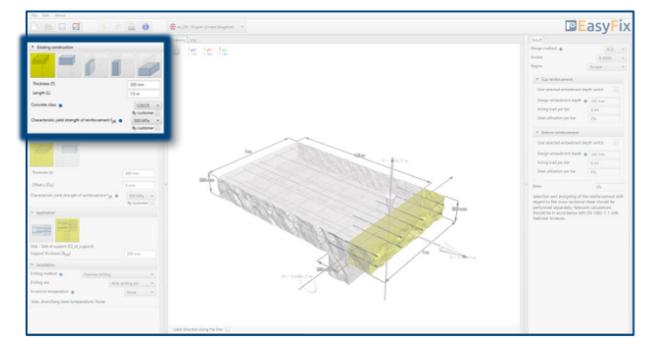
Characteristic yield strength  $f_{yk}$  500 MPa

By customer

$f_{yk}$  500 MPa

Safety factor  $\gamma_s$  1.15

By customer





# Post Installed Rebar

## 3 Defining of The new construction »

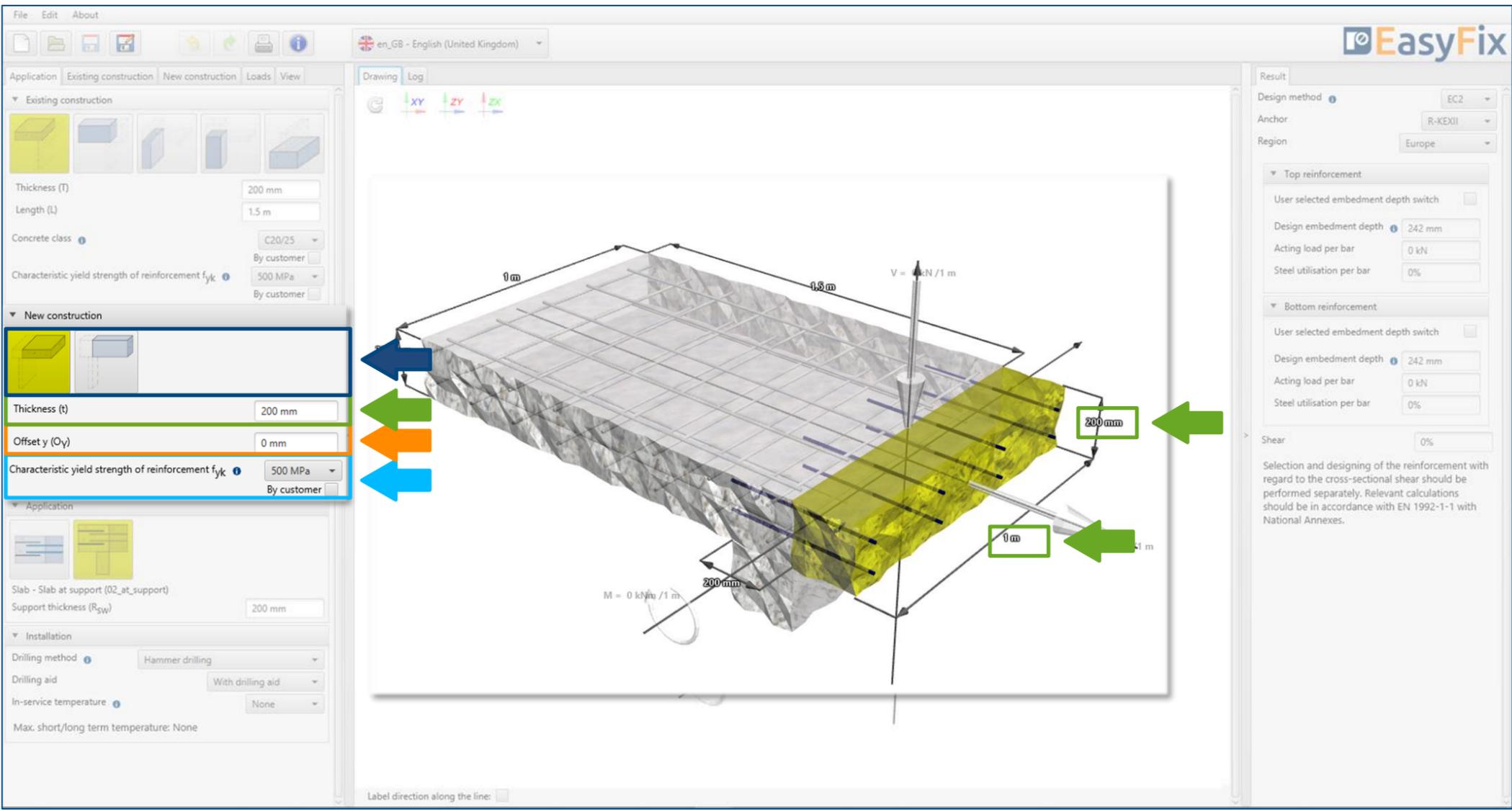
Determining and defining the geometry of a new structure requires the knowledge of details, i.e., the steel yield strength, dimensions of the element, layout and diameter of the anchored rebars.

Determining of the **construction type**: Depending on the geometry of the existing construction, there is a choice between: Plate | Beam | Wall | Column

Determining of the **structure dimensions**: The geometry of the structure can be specified in the side panel or on the model

Determining the **position of the structure**: Inputting a possible shift of the new structure in relation to the existing one.

Determining of the **yield steel strength**: Entering data by selecting from the list or the option "by user".





# Post Installed Rebar

3 Defining of  
The new construction »

Determining of the construction type:  
Depending on the geometry of the  
existing construction, there is a choice  
between:

- Plate – Plate | Beam
- Beam – Beam | Plate
- Wall – Plate | Beam | Wall
- Column – Beam | Column
- Foundation – Wall | Column

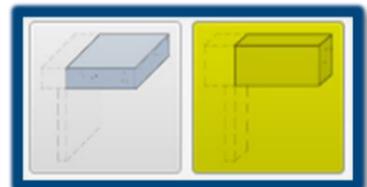


Plate | Beam

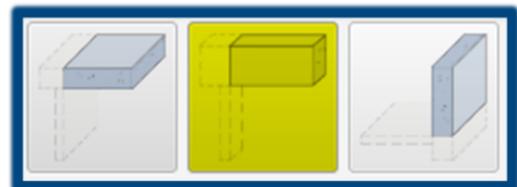
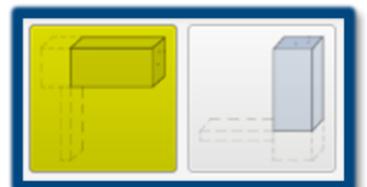
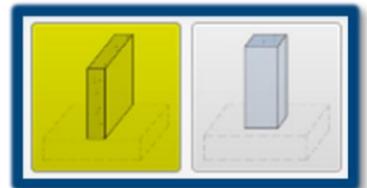


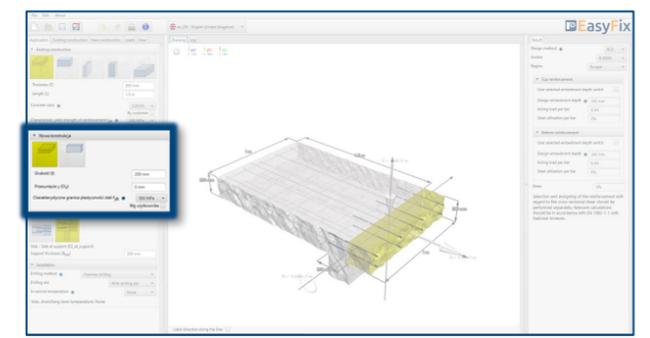
Plate | Beam | Wall



Beam | Column



Wall | Column





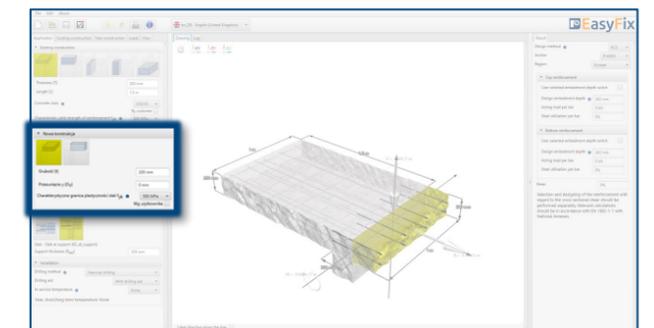
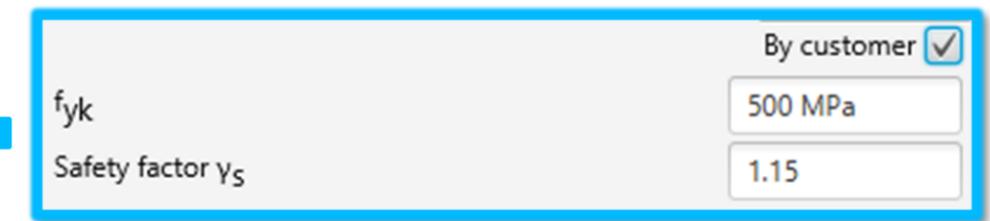
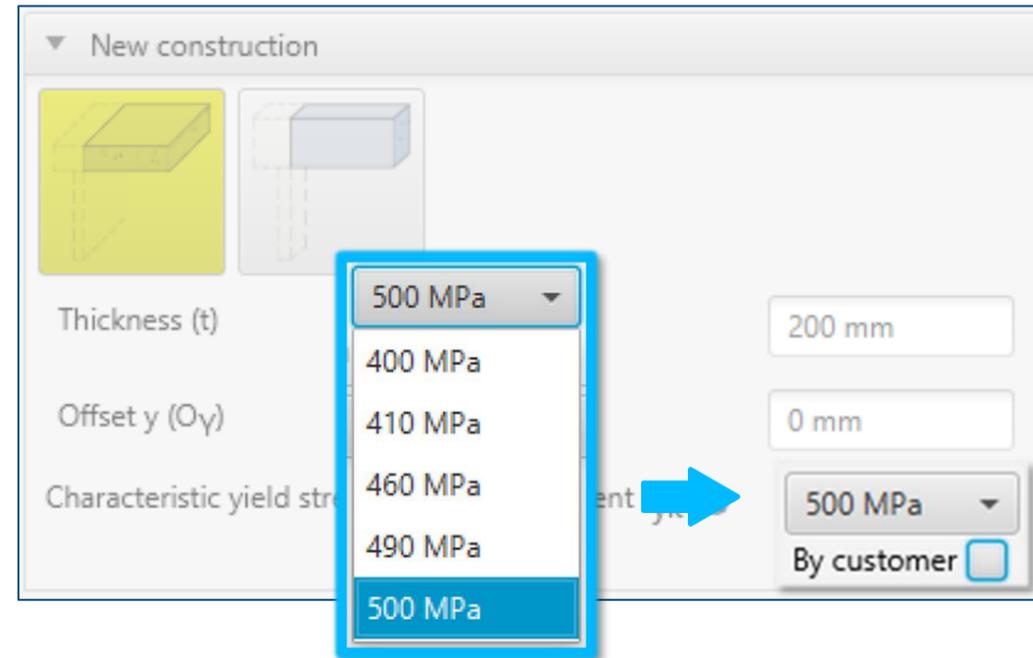
# Post Installed Rebar

## 3 Defining of The new construction »

Determining of the yield steel strength:

Selecting from the list:  
Reinforcement according to standard EN 1992-1-1:2008

Option „by user“:  
Possibility of manual input yield steel strength  $f_{yk}$  and its safety factor  $\gamma_s$  according to national requirements.





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## 4 Defining of the Construction and its application »

Determining of the type of construction: Depending on the type of structure, determining the exact work of the structure along with the required dimensions.

The **Application** panel is used to detail the type of structure and its use. Here we define information on the cooperation of the existing and new elements.

The screenshot displays the EasyFix software interface. On the left, the 'Application' panel is highlighted with a blue box and a blue arrow. It shows the following settings:

- Existing construction:** Thickness (T) 200 mm, Length (L) 1.5 m, Concrete class C20/25, Characteristic yield strength of reinforcement  $f_{yk}$  500 MPa.
- New construction:** Thickness (t) 200 mm, Offset y ( $O_y$ ) 0 mm, Characteristic yield strength of reinforcement  $f_{yk}$  500 MPa.
- Application:** Slab - Slab at support (02\_at\_support), Support thickness ( $R_{SW}$ ) 200 mm.
- Installation:** Drilling method Hammer drilling, Drilling aid With drilling aid, In-service temperature None, Max. short/long term temperature: None.

The central 3D model shows a slab with dimensions 1.0 m by 1.5 m and a thickness of 200 mm. A yellow section of the slab is highlighted, representing the post-installed rebar area. The model includes load vectors:  $V = kN/1 m$  (vertical),  $M = 0 kNm/1 m$  (moment), and  $N = 0 kN/1 m$  (axial force). The reinforcement is shown as a grid of bars with a spacing of 200 mm. A blue arrow points to the 200 mm spacing label.

On the right, the 'Result' panel shows design parameters:

- Design method: EC2
- Anchor: R-KEXII
- Region: Europe
- Top reinforcement:** User selected embedment depth switch (unchecked), Design embedment depth 242 mm, Acting load per bar 0 kN, Steel utilisation per bar 0%.
- Bottom reinforcement:** User selected embedment depth switch (unchecked), Design embedment depth 242 mm, Acting load per bar 0 kN, Steel utilisation per bar 0%.
- Shear: 0%

At the bottom right, a note states: "Selection and designing of the reinforcement with regard to the cross-sectional shear should be performed separately. Relevant calculations should be in accordance with EN 1992-1-1 with National Annexes."



# Post Installed Rebar

## 4 Defining of the Construction and its application »

Determining of the type of construction:

Depending on geometry of existing structure:

- The structure without support
- The structure with support
- The structure simply supported
- Elongation of the structure
- Compression of the structure
- Calculation of lap length



The structure **without support**



The structure **with support**



The structure **simply supported**



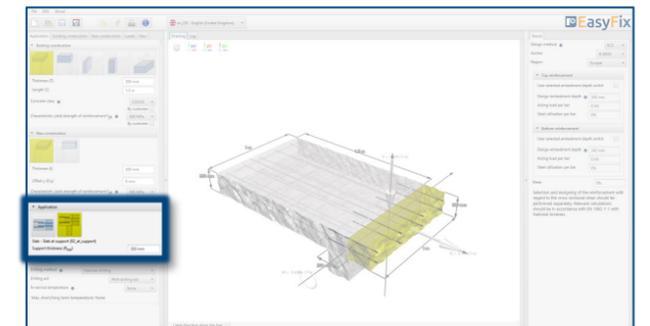
**Elongation** of the structure



**Compression** of the structure



Calculation of **lap length**





# Post Installed Rebar

## 5 Conditions of The installation »

Determination and defining of the drilling method in the existing structure. The selection of the drilling method affects on the thickness of the concrete cover. The choice of the service temperature determines the minimum and maximum temperature of the substrate at the time of installation of the anchor.

Determination of drilling method:  
Selecting from the list:  
Hammer | Diamond

Determination of service temperature:  
Selecting from the list of results filters the proper anchor group.

The screenshot shows the EasyFix software interface. On the left, there are configuration panels for 'Existing construction', 'New construction', and 'Application'. The 'Installation' panel at the bottom is highlighted with a blue box and has a blue arrow pointing to it. It contains the following settings:

- Drilling method: Hammer drilling
- Drilling aid: With drilling aid
- In-service temperature: None
- Max. short/long term temperature: None

A green box highlights the 'In-service temperature' and 'Max. short/long term temperature' settings, with a green arrow pointing to them. The central part of the interface shows a 3D model of a slab with dimensions (0m, 0.5m, 200mm) and load indicators (V = kN/1m, N = 0 kN/1m, M = 0 kNm/1m). On the right, there is a 'Result' panel with design parameters like 'Design method: EC2', 'Anchor: R-KEXII', and 'Region: Europe'. It also shows 'Top reinforcement' and 'Bottom reinforcement' details, including 'Design embedment depth: 242 mm' and 'Steel utilisation per bar: 0%'. A note at the bottom of the result panel states: 'Selection and designing of the reinforcement with regard to the cross-sectional shear should be performed separately. Relevant calculations should be in accordance with EN 1992-1-1 with National Annexes.'



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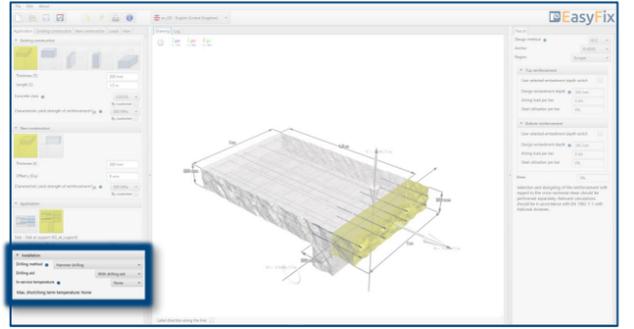
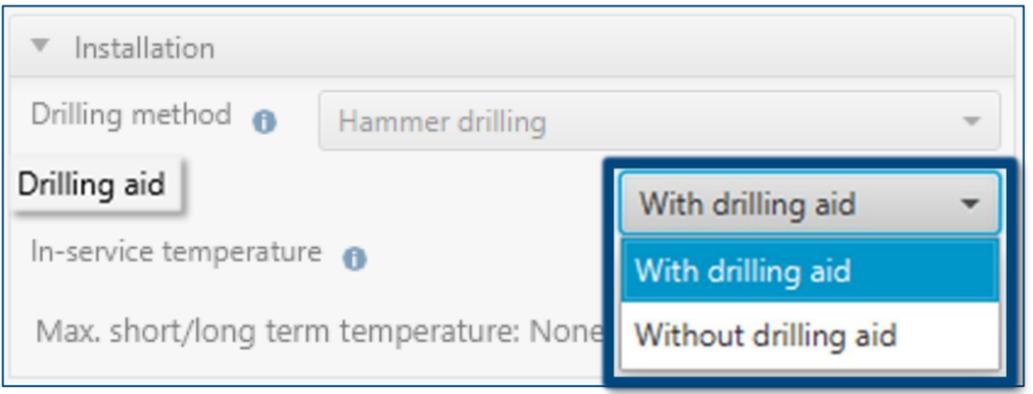
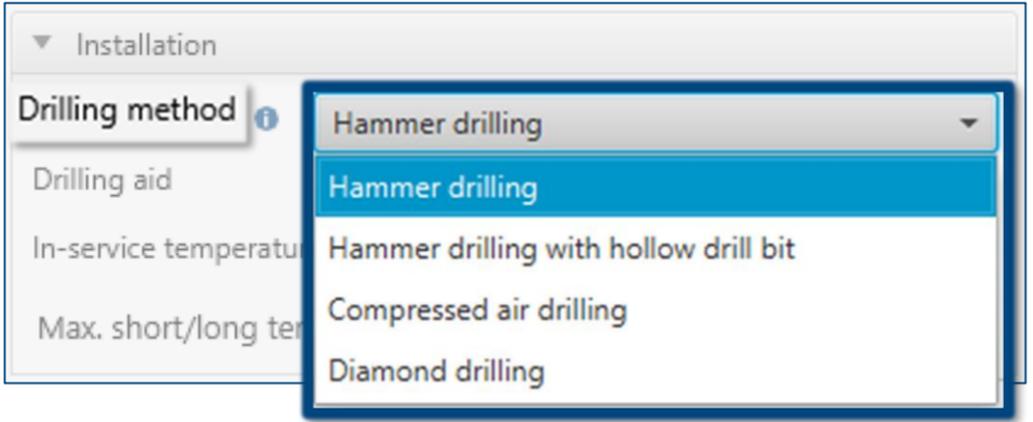
## 5 Conditions of The nstallation



Determination of drilling method:  
Selecting from the list:

- Hammer drilling
- Hammer drilling with hollow drill bit
- Compressed air drilling
- Diamond drilling

Selecting from the list of results filters the proper anchor group.





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## 5 Conditions of The installation



Determination of service temperature range:

Selecting from the list:

- 40° C ÷ + 40° C
- 40° C ÷ + 80° C
- 40° C ÷ + 120° C

For the appropriate range, the program displays information about the range of short and long-term work.

Selecting from the list of results filters the proper anchor group.

Installation

Drilling method Hammer drilling

Drilling aid With drilling aid

In-service temperature -40/40°C

Max. short/long term temperature: None

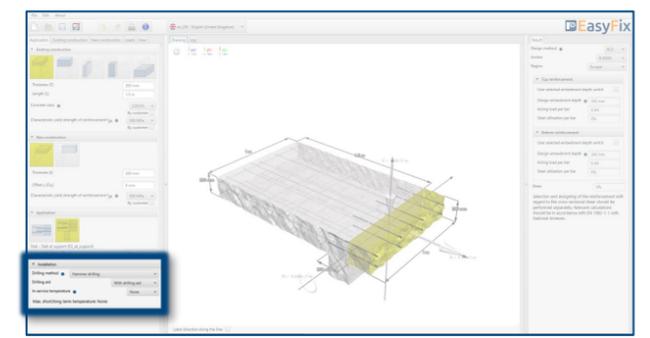
Installation

Drilling method Hammer drilling

Drilling aid With drilling aid

In-service temperature None

Max. short/long term temperature: 80/50°C





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## 6 Reinforcement of the existing construction »

Defining reinforcement in an existing structure enables entering data in a simplified or detailed way. The detail model allows you to move the reinforcement in relation to the appropriate axis. Top and bottom reinforcement is defined for each layer.

- Defining the input data:
- Longitudinal bars:**
- The diameter of the bars
  - Cover thickness - top| bottom
  - Spacing | number of bars
- Transverse bars:**
- The diameter of the bars
  - Spacing

The screenshot displays the EasyFix software interface for defining reinforcement in an existing structure. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Left Panel (Configuration):**
  - Application:** Existing construction, New construction, Loads, View
  - Layout of bars:** Simplified layout of bars
  - Reinforcement type:** Top and bottom reinforcement
  - Symmetric layout:** (checkbox)
  - Bar spacing in construction /1 m:** Axial position
  - Top reinforcement - Longitudinal:**
    - Bar size: Ø10
    - Bar spacing: 200 mm
    - Cover to face: 50 mm
    - Top cover: 30 mm
  - Top reinforcement - Transverse:** (checked)
    - Placement: Inside
    - Bar size: Ø10
    - Bar spacing: 200 mm
  - Bottom reinforcement - Longitudinal:**
    - Bar size: Ø10
    - Bar spacing: 200 mm
    - Cover to face: 50 mm
    - Bottom cover: 30 mm
  - Bottom reinforcement - Transverse:** (checked)
    - Placement: Inside
    - Bar size: Ø10
    - Bar spacing: 200 mm
- Center (3D Model):**
  - Shows a 3D perspective view of a slab with a grid of reinforcement bars.
  - A yellow highlighted section indicates the current view or selection.
  - Dimensions and load parameters are visible:  $V = 0 \text{ kN/1 m}$ ,  $N = 0 \text{ kN/1 m}$ ,  $M = 0 \text{ kNm/1 m}$ .
  - Coordinate axes (XY, ZY, ZX) are shown.
- Right Panel (Results):**
  - Design method:** EC2
  - Anchor:** R-KEXII
  - Region:** Europe
  - Top reinforcement:**
    - User selected embedment depth switch: (checkbox)
    - Design embedment depth: 242 mm
    - Acting load per bar: 0 kN
    - Steel utilisation per bar: 0%
  - Bottom reinforcement:**
    - User selected embedment depth switch: (checkbox)
    - Design embedment depth: 242 mm
    - Acting load per bar: 0 kN
    - Steel utilisation per bar: 0%
  - Shear:** 0%
  - Footnote:** Selection and designing of the reinforcement with regard to the cross-sectional shear should be performed separately. Relevant calculations should be in accordance with EN 1992-1-1 with National Annexes.



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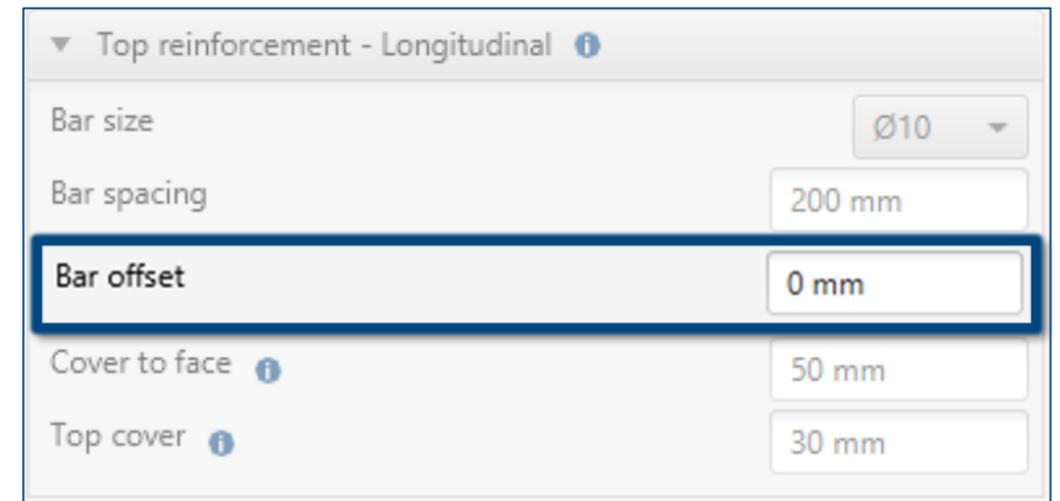
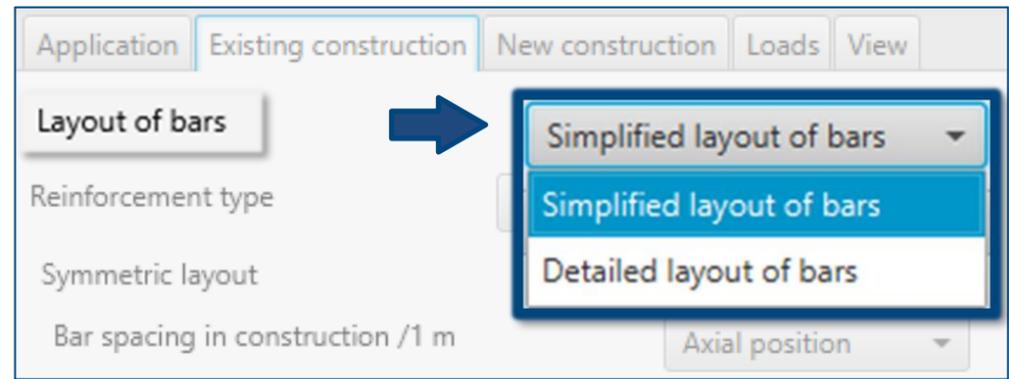
## 6 Reinforcement of the existing construction »

**Determination of bars layer:**

**Selecting from the list:**

- Simplified bars layout
- Detailed bars layout.

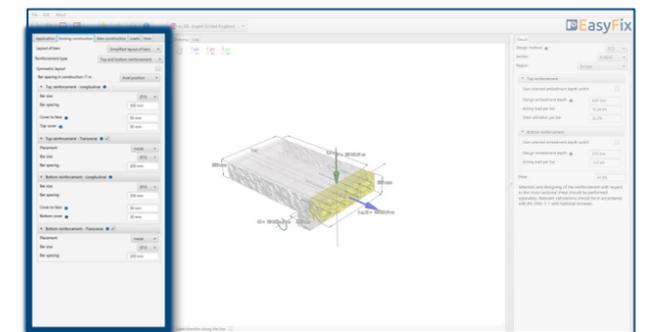
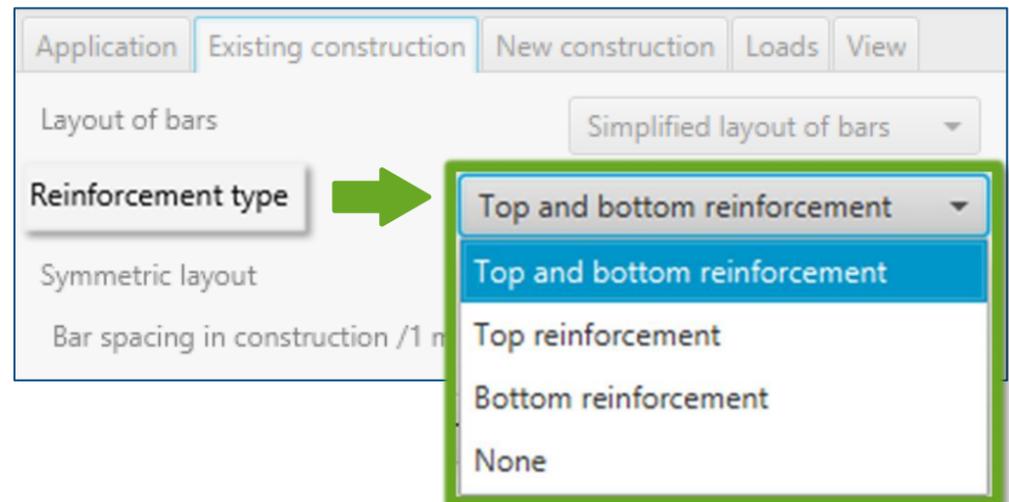
It allows to move the reinforcement in relation to the appropriate axis.



**Determination of positioning of rebar:**

**Selecting from the list:**

- Top and bottom reinforcement
- Top reinforcement
- Bottom reinforcement
- None



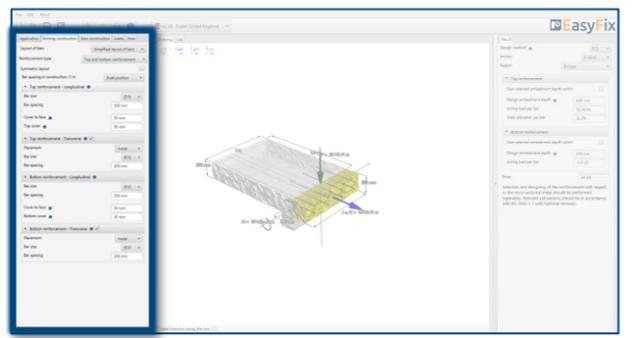
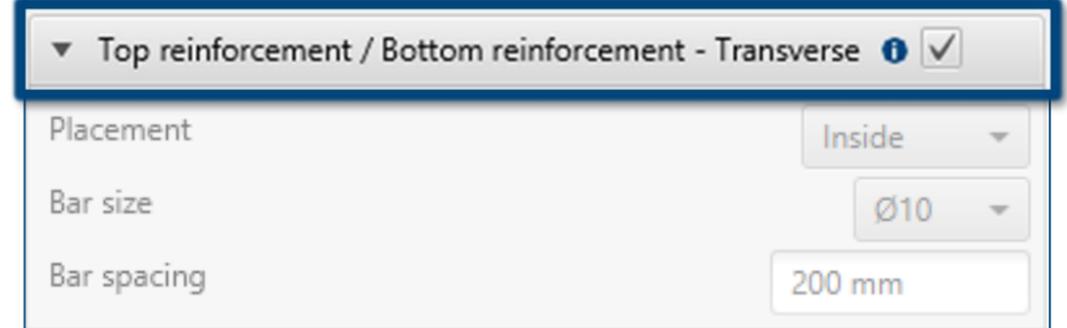
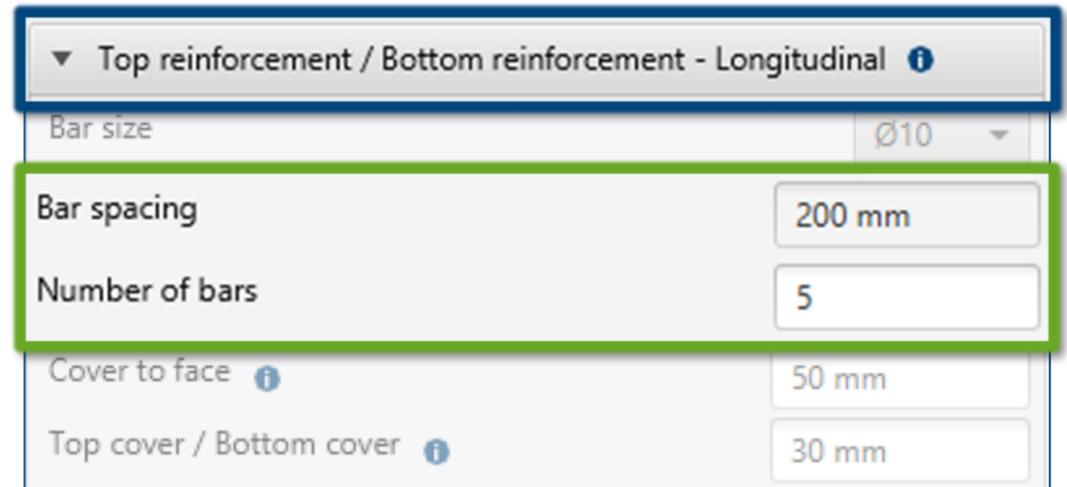
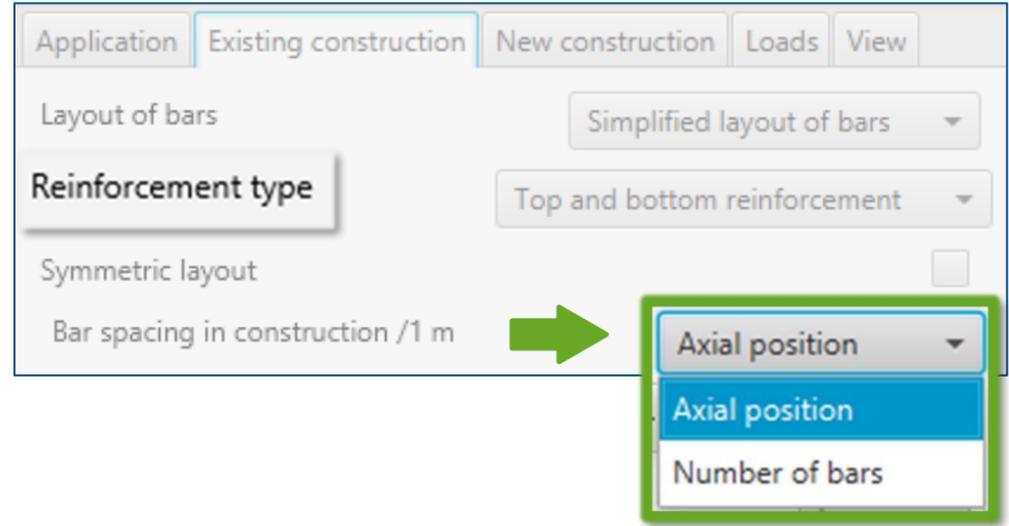
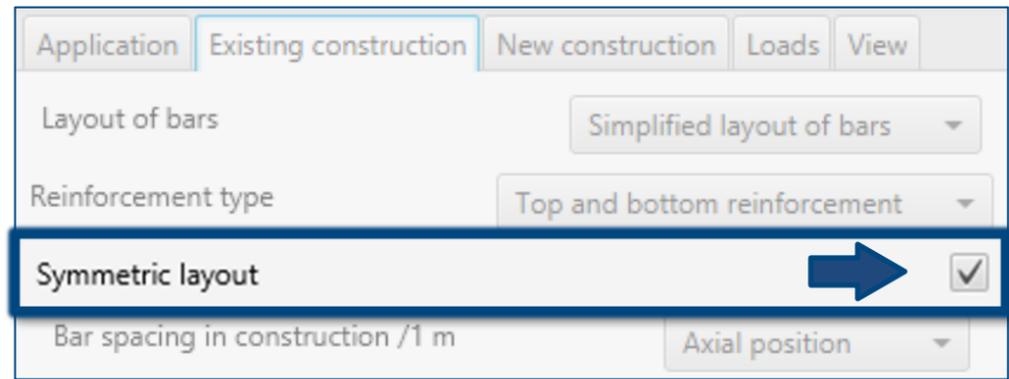


# Post Installed Rebar

## 6 Reinforcement of the existing construction »

**Symmetric layout:**  
 Selecting this option allows to enter data for the top and bottom reinforcement, which have the same layer system, at the same time.

**Determination of reinforcement spacing:**  
 Selecting from the list:  
 - Axial spacing  
 - Number of bars





# Post Installed Rebar

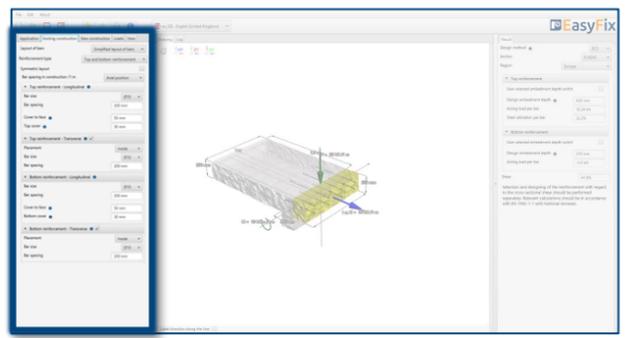
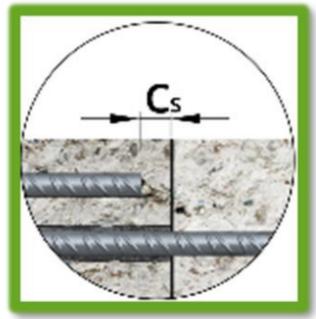
## 6 Reinforcement of the existing construction »

The diameter of longitudinal reinforcement

Thickness of concrete cover face

Thickness of top and bottom concrete cover

▼ Top reinforcement / Bottom reinforcement - Longitudinal ⓘ	
Bar size	Ø10
Bar spacing	200 mm
Number of bars	5
Cover to face ⓘ	50 mm
Top cover / Bottom cover ⓘ	30 mm
▼ Top reinforcement / Bottom reinforcement - Transverse ⓘ ✓	
Placement	Inside
Bar size	Ø10
Bar spacing	200 mm





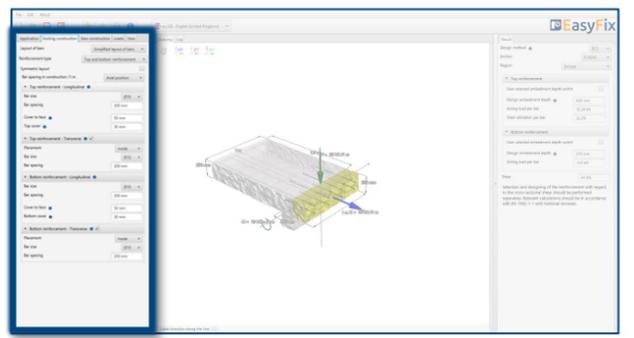
# Post Installed Rebar

## 6 Reinforcement of the existing construction »

Positioning of the transverse reinforcement:  
Internal | External of longitudinal reinforcement

The diameter of the transverse reinforcement or stirrups

The spacing of the transverse reinforcement





# Post Installed Rebar

## 7 Determination of reinforcement In the new construction »

Defining reinforcement in a new structure enables entering data in a simplified or detailed manner. The detail model allows to move the reinforcement in relation to the appropriate axis. Top and bottom reinforcement is defined for each layer.  
Possibility to add an additional row of bars in each layer.

Defining the input data:

**Longitudinal bars:**

- The diameter of the bars
- Cover thickness - top| bottom
- Spacing | number of bars

The screenshot displays the EasyFix software interface. On the left, a settings panel is visible with the following configuration:

- Application: Existing construction
- Layout of bars: Simplified layout of bars
- Reinforcement type: Top and bottom reinforcement
- Symmetric layout:
- Bar spacing in construction /1 m: Axial position
- Top reinforcement - Longitudinal:
  - Bar size:  $\varnothing 10$
  - Bar spacing: 300 mm
  - Number of layers: One layer
  - Top cover: 50 mm
- Bottom reinforcement - Longitudinal:
  - Bar size:  $\varnothing 10$
  - Bar spacing: 300 mm
  - Number of layers: One layer
  - Bottom cover: 50 mm

The central 3D model shows a rectangular slab with dimensions 1.0 m by 0.5 m. A yellow highlighted section shows the reinforcement layout. A blue arrow points to the coordinate system (XY, ZY, ZX) at the top of the model. The model includes labels for shear force  $V = 0 \text{ kN/1 m}$  and normal force  $N = 0 \text{ kN/1 m}$ . The bottom reinforcement is shown as a grid of bars.

On the right, the 'Result' panel shows design parameters:

- Design method: EC2
- Anchor: R-KEXII
- Region: Europe
- Top reinforcement:
  - User selected embedment depth switch:
  - Design embedment depth: 242 mm
  - Acting load per bar: 0 kN
  - Steel utilisation per bar: 0%
- Bottom reinforcement:
  - User selected embedment depth switch:
  - Design embedment depth: 242 mm
  - Acting load per bar: 0 kN
  - Steel utilisation per bar: 0%
- Shear: 0%

At the bottom of the interface, there is a note: "Selection and designing of the reinforcement with regard to the cross-sectional shear should be performed separately. Relevant calculations should be in accordance with EN 1992-1-1 with National Annexes."



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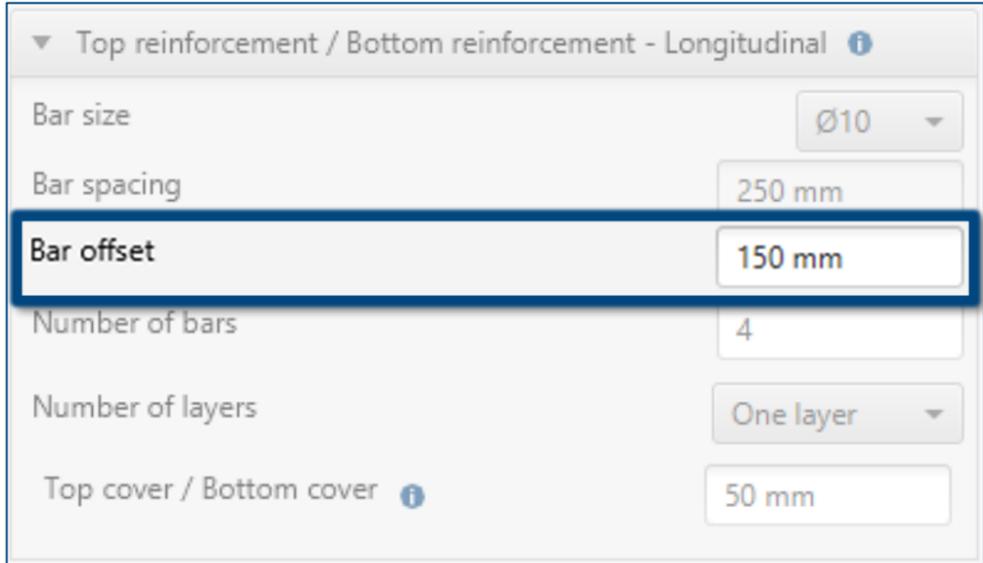
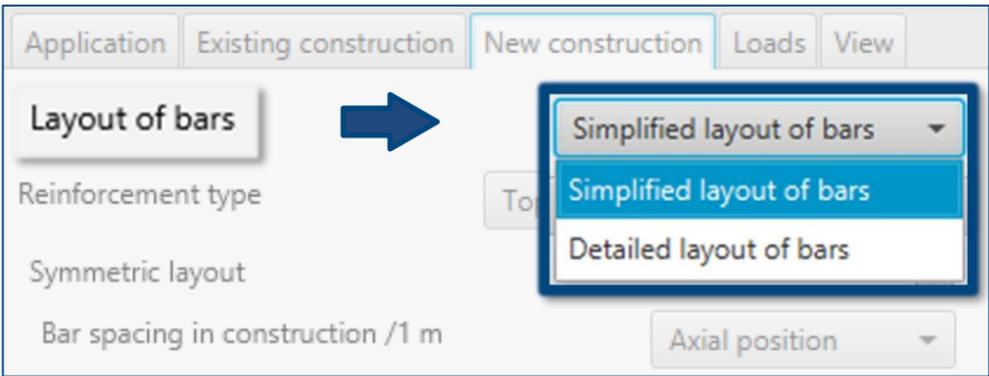
## 7 Determination of reinforcement In the new construction »

**Determination of bars layer:**

**Selecting from the list:**

- Simplified bars layout
- Detailed bars layout.

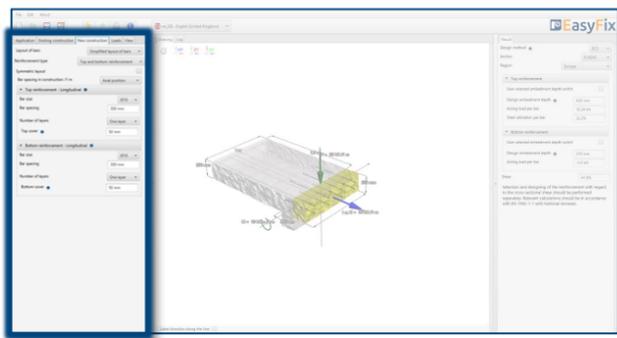
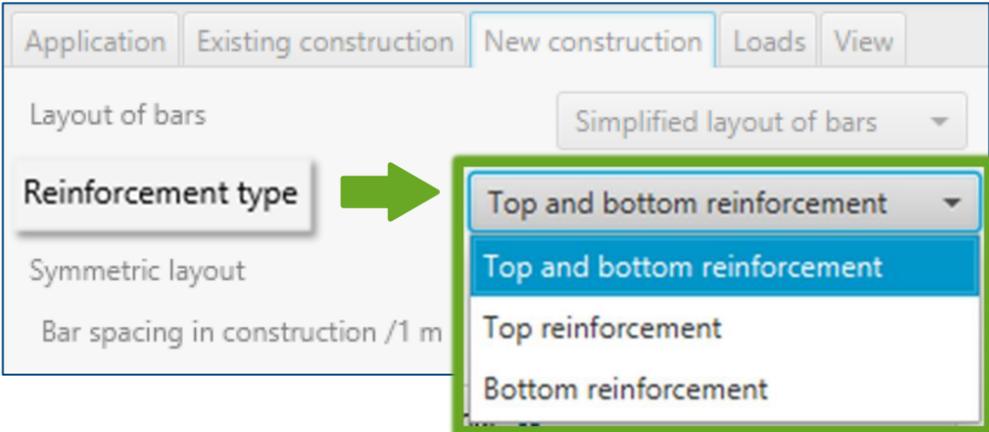
It allows to move the reinforcement in relation to the appropriate axis.



**Determination of positioning of rebar:**

**Selecting from the list:**

- Top and bottom reinforcement
- Top reinforcement
- Bottom reinforcement

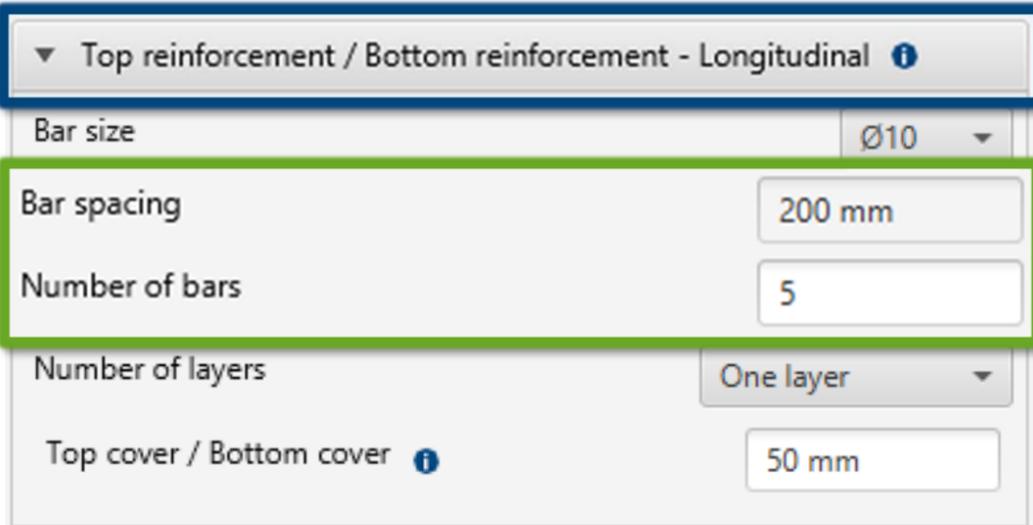
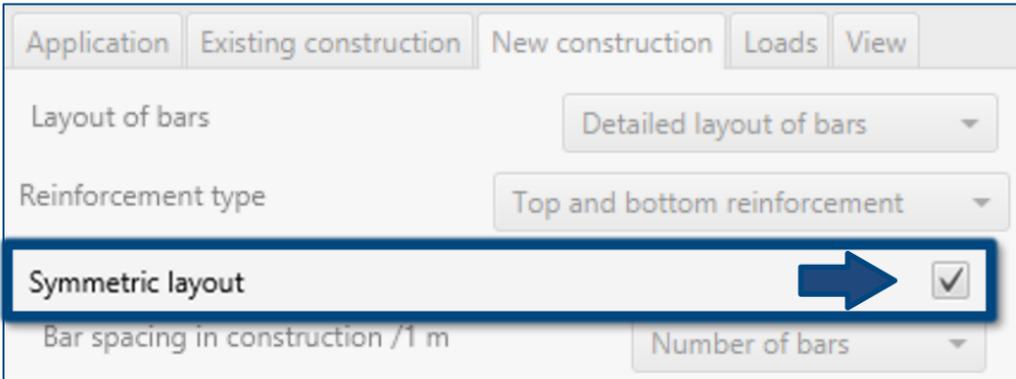




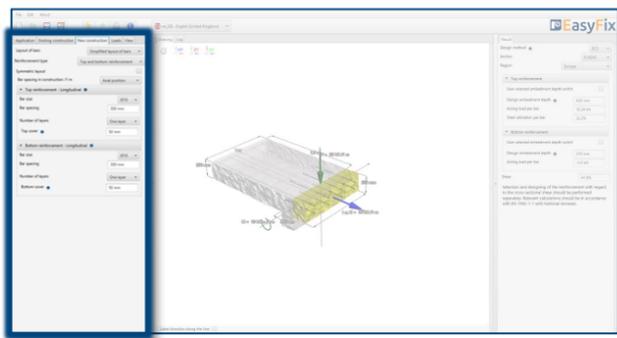
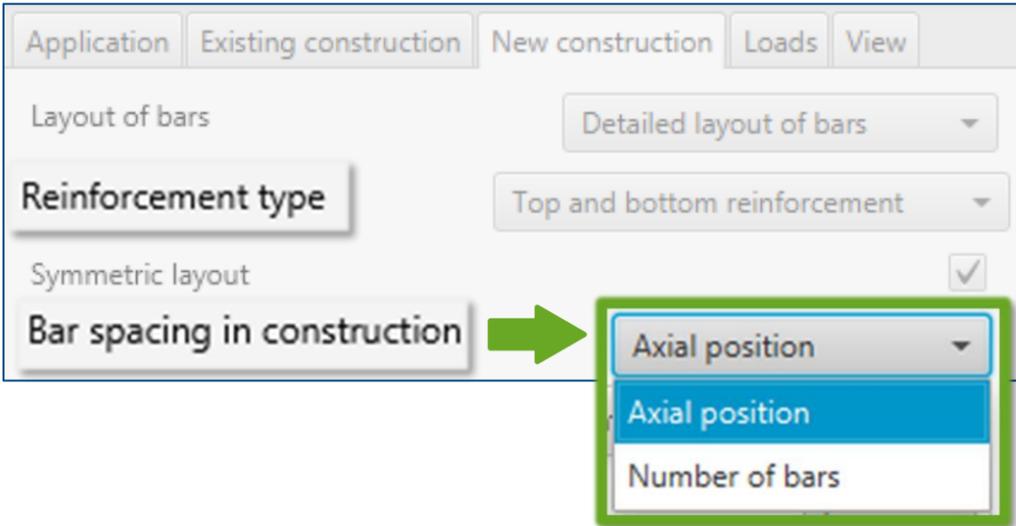
# Post Installed Rebar

## 7 Determination of reinforcement In the new construction »

**Symmetric layout:**  
 Selecting this option allows to enter data for the top and bottom reinforcement, which have the same layer system, at the same time.



**Determination of reinforcement spacing:**  
 Selecting from the list:  
 - Axial spacing  
 - Number of bars





# Post Installed Rebar

## 7 Determination of reinforcement In the new construction »

The diameter of longitudinal reinforcement

Determination of number of layers of longitudinal rebar

Thickness of top | bottom concrete cover

▼ Top reinforcement / Bottom reinforcement - Longitudinal ⓘ

Bar size

Bar spacing

Bar offset

Number of layers

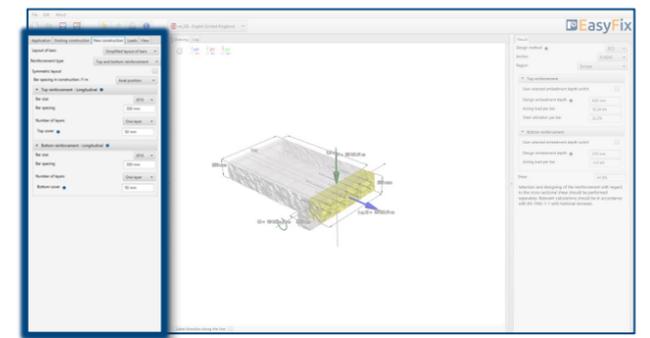
▼ Layer 1

Top cover / Bottom cover ⓘ

▼ Layer 2

Top cover / Bottom cover ⓘ

Detailed description: This is a screenshot of a software configuration window for rebar. The window title is 'Top reinforcement / Bottom reinforcement - Longitudinal'. It contains several input fields: 'Bar size' is set to 'Ø10', 'Bar spacing' is '250 mm', and 'Bar offset' is '150 mm'. There is a 'Number of layers' dropdown menu currently set to 'Two layers'. Below this, there are two sections for 'Layer 1' and 'Layer 2'. Each layer has a 'Top cover / Bottom cover' field, both of which are set to '50 mm'. Colored arrows point from the text boxes on the left to these specific fields in the screenshot.





# Post Installed Rebar

## 8 Defining Of acting load



Defining of the load depends on the type of structure or the constructor's assumptions. It is also possible to enter loads from the model level. Depending on the work of the structure, it is also possible to take into account the transverse reinforcement and transverse pressure. According to the theory described in Eurocode 2 (EN 1992-4) Part 1.

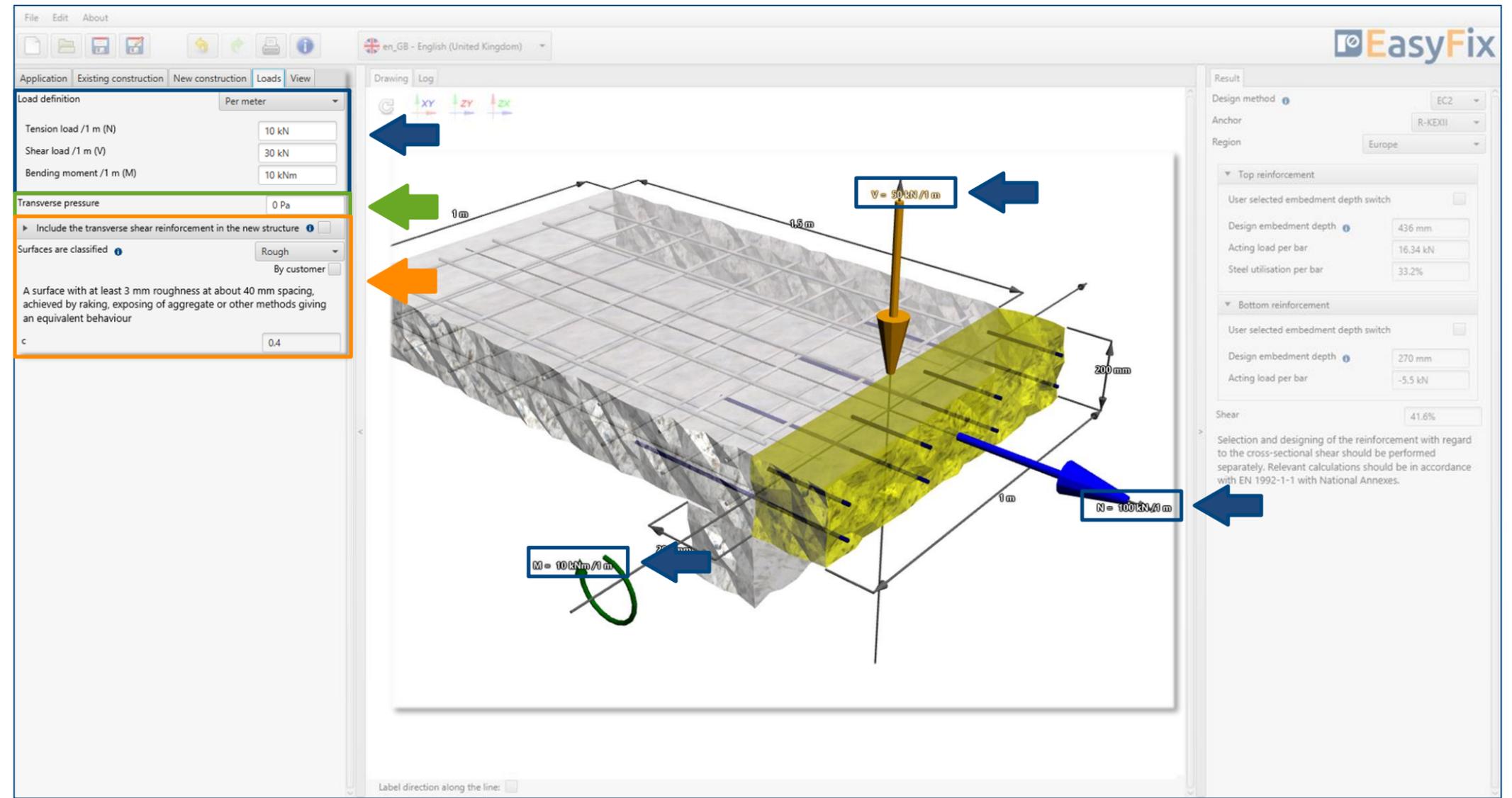
Determination of the input data:

Selecting from the list:

- Acting load per meter | cross section
- Acting load per bar
- Load per yield strength

Including the transverse pressure

Including the transverse shear reinforcement in the new structure





# Post Installed Rebar

## 8 Defining Of acting load



Acting load per meter | cross section

Acting load per bar

Defining of load per yield strength

**Load definition**

Tension load /1 m (N)  
Shear load /1 m (V)  
Bending moment /1 m (M)

Per meter

**Load definition**

Tension load /1 m (N)  
Shear load /1 m (V)  
Bending moment /1 m (M)

Per bar

**Load definition**

Tension load /1 m (N)  
Shear load /1 m (V)  
Bending moment /1 m (M)

Per bar yield strength

Load definition Per meter

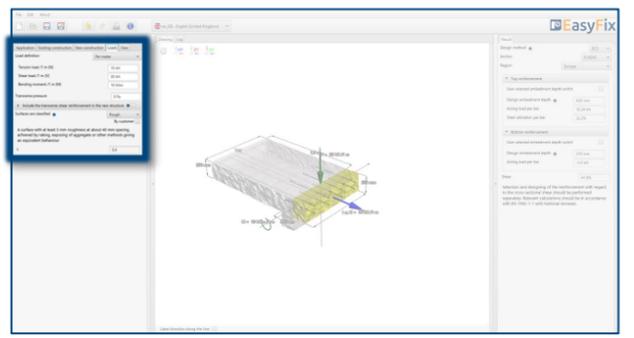
Tension load /1 m (N) 120 kN  
Shear load /1 m (V) 100 kN  
Bending moment /1 m (M) 10 kNm

Top reinforcement

Per bar (N) 30 kN

Bottom reinforcement

Per bar (N) 55 kN





# Post Installed Rebar

## 8 Defining Of acting load



Including the transverse shear reinforcement in the new structure

$\alpha$  - the angle between shear reinforcement and the main tension chord  
 $\beta$  - the angle between concrete compression struts and the main tension chord

Including Roughness of old concrete surface

Include the transverse shear reinforcement in the new structure

$\alpha$

$\beta$

Surfaces are classified   By customer

A surface with at least 3 mm roughness at about 40 mm spacing, achieved by raking, exposing of aggregate or other methods giving an equivalent behaviour

c

Include the transverse shear reinforcement in the new structure

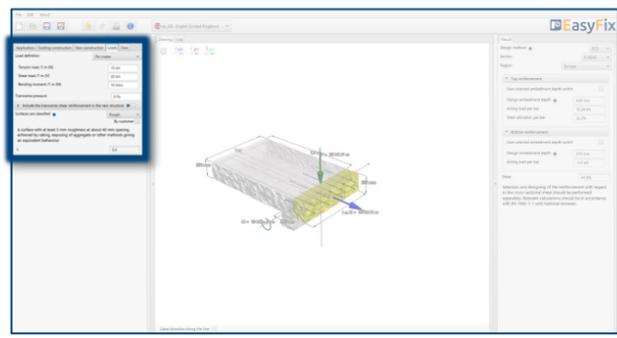
$\alpha$

$\beta$

Surfaces are classified   By customer

A surface with at least 3 mm roughness at about 40 mm spacing, achieved by raking, exposing of aggregate or other methods giving an equivalent behaviour

c





# Post Installed Rebar

## 9 Analysis of the results



In the results panel, we can choose a design method between the calculation of the anchorage according to the standards contained in Eurocode 2 and the PIRR engineering method. In addition, it is possible to filter products and the region in which the products will be used.

Panel of filters:

- Design method
- Type of resin
- Region

Results of top reinforcement.

For both layers, if there's more than one.

Results of bottom reinforcement.

For both layers, if there's more than one.

Verification of shear loads

The results depends on the influence of the transverse shear reinforcement in the new structure.

The screenshot shows the EasyFix software interface. On the left, there are input fields for load definition (Tension load /1 m (N): 100 kN, Shear load /1 m (V): 40 kN, Bending moment /1 m (M): 0 kNm) and transverse pressure (0 Pa). The central 3D model shows a concrete slab with reinforcement bars and applied loads: a vertical shear load V = 40 kN/1 m, a horizontal tension load N = 100 kN/1 m, and a bending moment M = 0 kNm/1 m. On the right, the 'Result' panel is visible, showing design parameters for top and bottom reinforcement layers. The design method is set to EC2, the anchor is R-KEXII, and the region is Europe. The results for top reinforcement (Layer 1 and Layer 2) and bottom reinforcement are as follows:

Reinforcement Layer	User selected embedment depth switch	Design embedment depth	Acting load per bar	Steel utilisation per bar
Top Layer 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	567 mm	8.37 kN	17%
Top Layer 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	589 mm	8.37 kN	17%
Bottom Reinforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	564 mm	26.61 kN	54.1%

At the bottom of the results panel, the shear result is 5.9%. A note states: "Selection and designing of the reinforcement with regard to the cross-sectional shear should be performed separately. Relevant calculations should be in accordance with EN 1992-1-1 with National Annexes."



# Post Installed Rebar

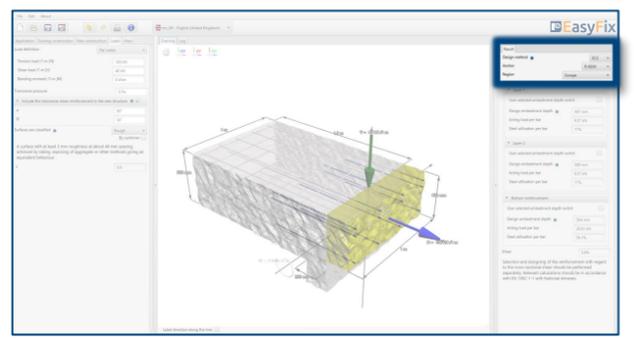
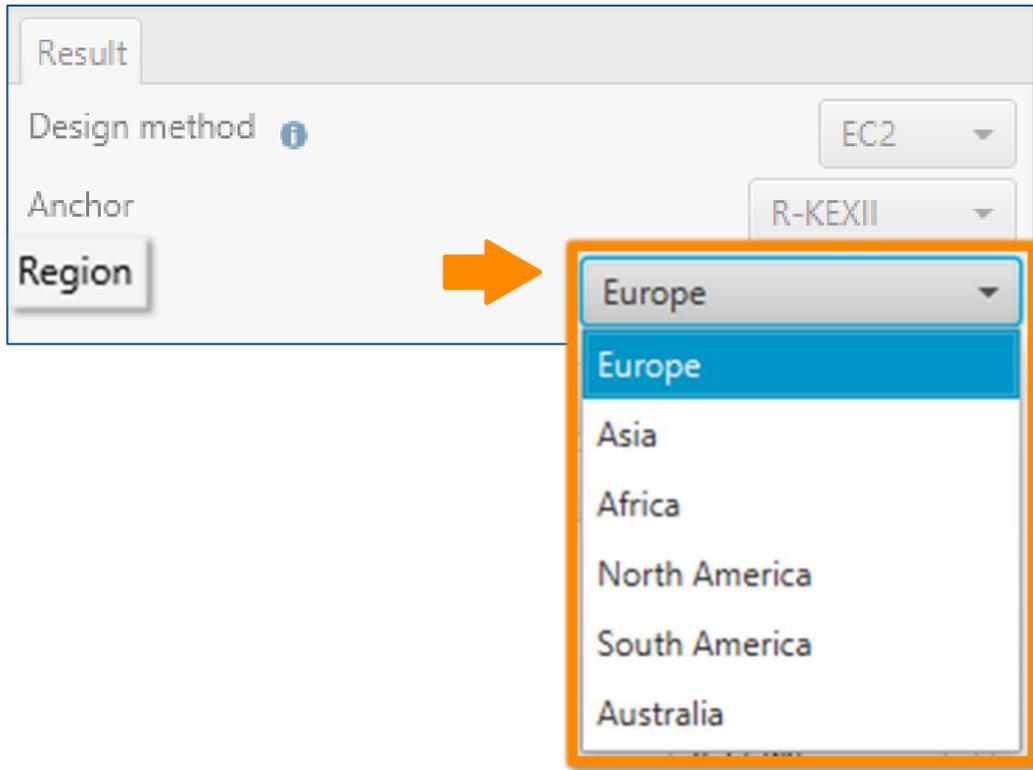
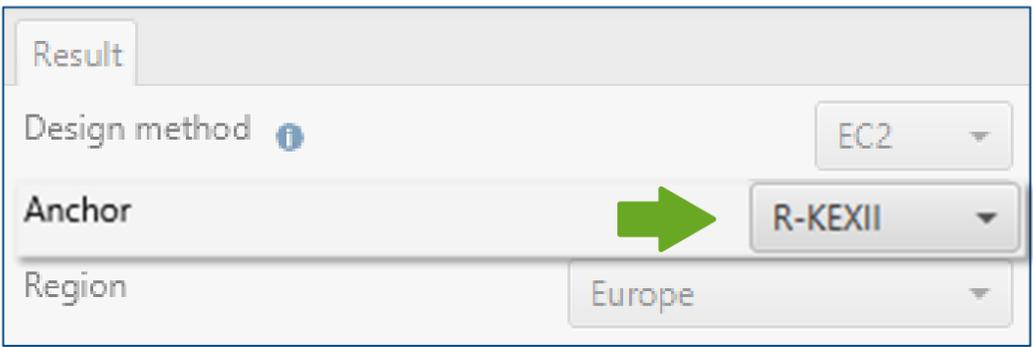
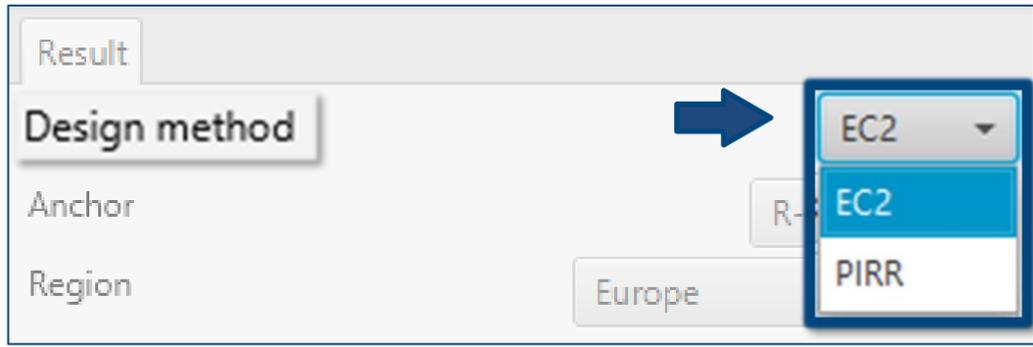
## 9 Analysis of the results



Design method:  
- Eurocode 2  
- Post Installed Rebar Rawlplug

Selecting a product from the list available for a given region.

Selecting the region where the product will apply.





# Post Installed Rebar

## 9 Analysis of the results



The results are shown separately for each layer.

Possibility to enter the declared anchorage depth, not less than the calculated value.

▼ Top reinforcement

▼ Layer 1 ←

User selected embedment depth switch

Design embedment depth ⓘ 567 mm

Acting load per bar 8.37 kN

Steel utilisation per bar 17%

▼ Layer 2 ←

User selected embedment depth switch

Design embedment depth ⓘ 589 mm

Acting load per bar 8.37 kN

Steel utilisation per bar 17%

▼ Bottom reinforcement

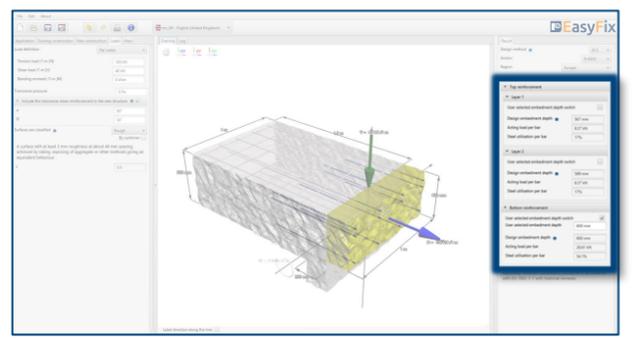
User selected embedment depth switch

User selected embedment depth 600 mm

Design embedment depth ⓘ 600 mm

Acting load per bar 26.61 kN

Steel utilisation per bar 54.1%





# Post Installed Rebar

## 10 Generating The printout »

In the printout panel it is possible to set regional options, i.e., language, decimal separator and system of units. The printout in pdf format contains all the data that is necessary in design and during the installation of the product.

Print option. Enables you to generate a document in a pdf format.

The screenshot shows the 'Print' dialog box in the EasyFix software. The 'Print language selection' section is expanded, showing 'Language' set to 'pl\_PL - Polish (Poland)', 'Decimal separator' set to 'Language based', and 'System of measurement' set to 'Metric'. The 'Project' section contains fields for Name, Subject, Street, City, Code, and Notes. Below this are sections for 'Organization', 'Calculations made by', and 'Checked by'. The 'Print date' is set to '23.09.2021'. At the bottom, there is a 'Print to file' section with a file path: 'C:\Users\azurek\Favorites\6. ARCHIWUM\3. AKTYWNOŚĆ\EF wydruki\easyfix202109231349'. A large blue button at the bottom of the dialog says 'Print the document'. A blue arrow points to the print icon in the software's toolbar.



