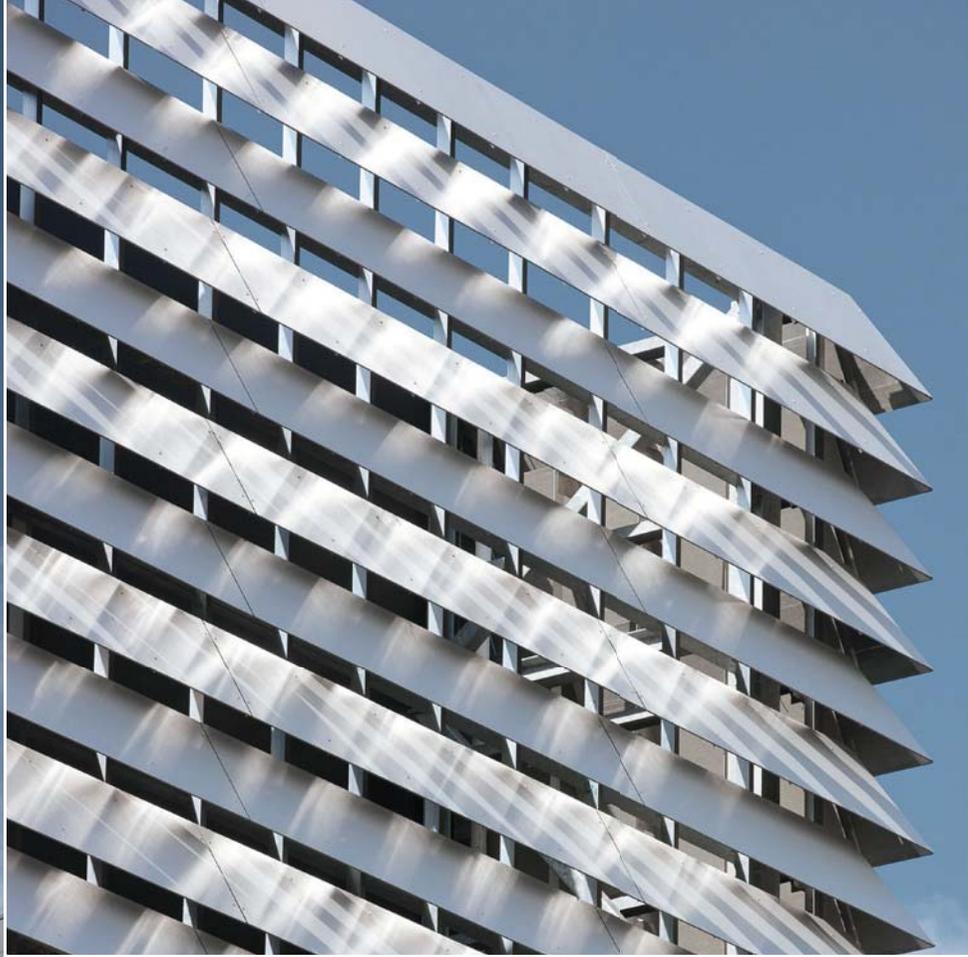


BRISE SOLEIL







INTERNAL USE

9.0 Detailing

Ground Level

General Principles:

Position the ends of the panels a minimum 150 mm above the finished ground level to

- To help prevent rain splashback

- Ensure entry of air into cavity

- Protect opening with a perforated profile to prevent entry of vermin into the cavity.

- End of panel to form a drip to prevent water running back to wall.

No planting should be grown near the air inlet as over time the plants may block the air flow.

Only EQUITONE [textura] and [pictura] can be used for this arrangement of allowing the panel to run into the ground. Position a 10 mm open continuous joint within 600 mm of the finished ground. Form a drainage trench at the base of the panels to prevent water build-up.

Figure 1: Ground Level

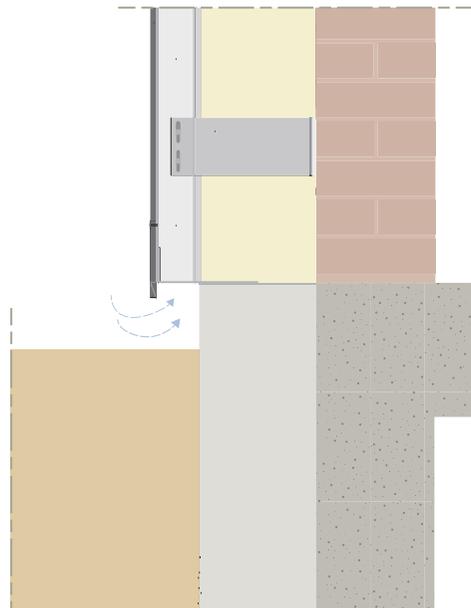
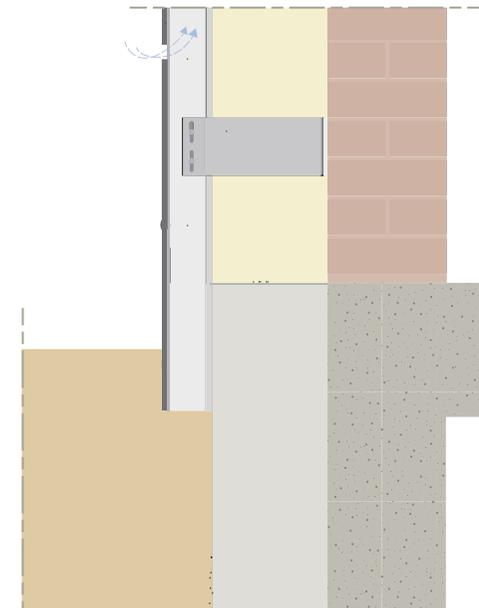


Figure 2: Ground Level



EXTRA NOTE:

For EQUITONE [materia] finish panels ends 300 mm above finished ground level.

9.0 Detailing

External Corners

General Principles:

The edges of the panels can be open joints or fitted with a decorative trim profile.

Supporting the corners of the panels is critical.

A continuous vertical cavity closer can be introduced so that the wind pressures are separated from one side to the other.

Figure 3:
Open Joint External Corner

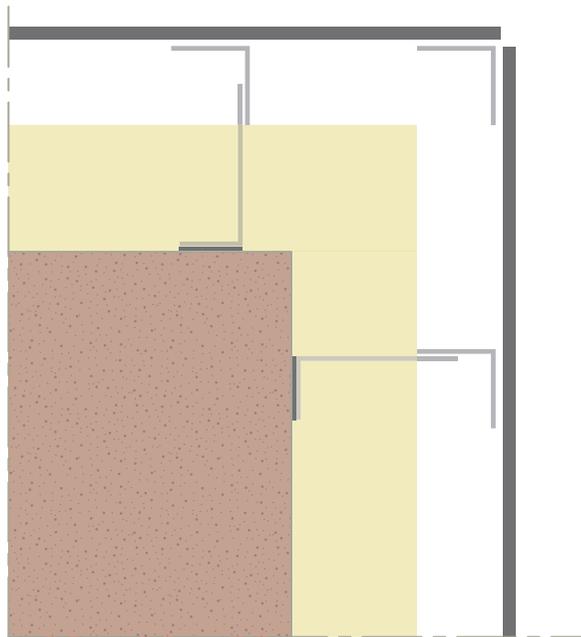


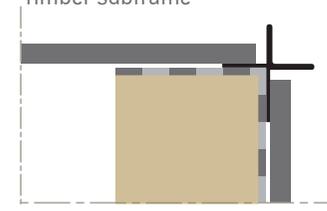
Figure 4:
Standard External Corner Detail



Figure 5:
Mitred External Corner Detail



Figure 6:
External Corner with trim
Timber subframe



9.0 Detailing

Internal Corners

General Principles:

Similar to external corners, Internal corners can be left as open joints or fitted with a trim profile.

Any trim profile must be less than 0.8mm thick to prevent distortion of panel. Trim profiles need to be fully supported on angle profiles.

Figure 7:
Robust Internal Corner Detail
Metal

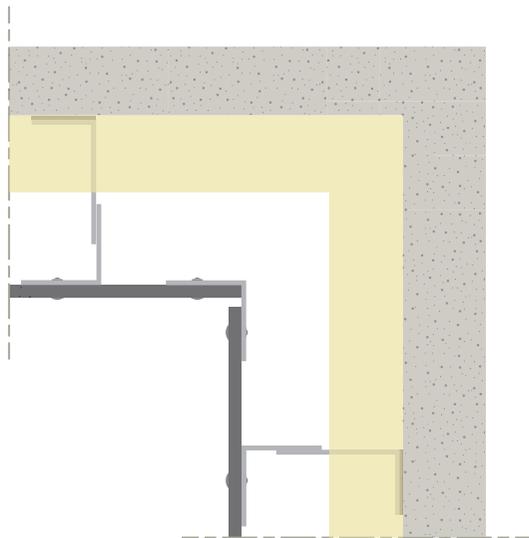


Figure 8:
Internal corner trim
Could be metal or plastic

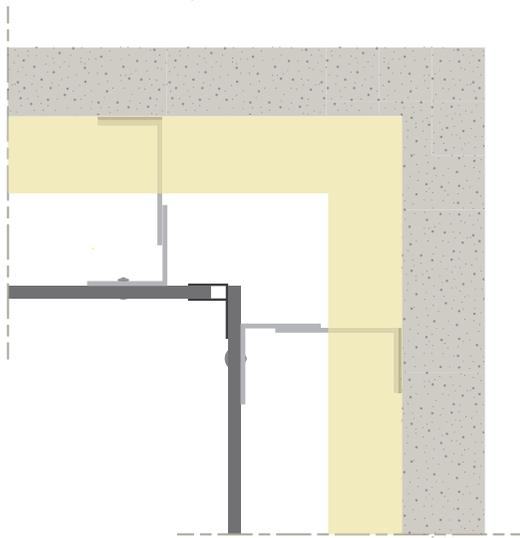
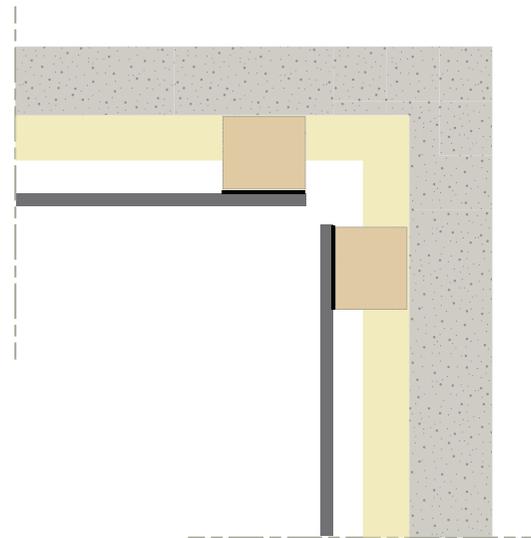


Figure 9:
Alternative Internal corner trim
Timber



9.0 Detailing

Parapet

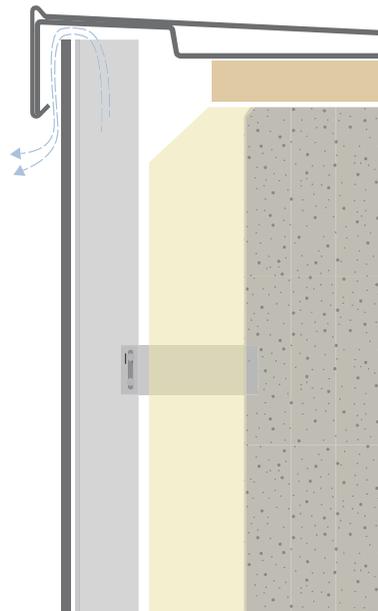
General Principles:

Protect the top of the cavity against water ingress.

Ensure sufficient air flow is maintained out under the coping.

For wider gaps a perforated profile can be used to prevent entry of birds.

Figure 10: Parapet Detail



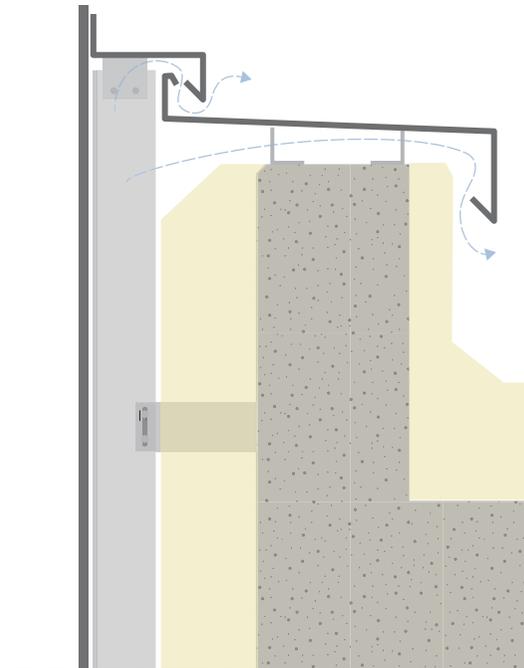
Flush Parapet Detail:

Where a parapet is desired without an overhanging coping it is important to;

Protect the top of the cavity against water ingress.

Seal back of panel to the metal flashing.

Figure 11: Flush Parapet Detail

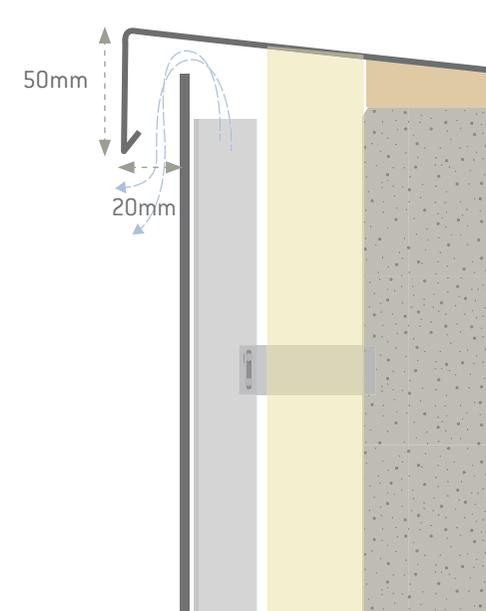


EXTRA NOTE:

For EQUITONE [material] the following capping dimensions should be followed.

A minimal 20mm (50mm in case of copper) should be left between the front of the panel and rear of the capping. The front edge of the capping must offer adequate cover to the panels and provide a minimum of 50mm by buildings up to 8m and a minimum of 80mm by buildings up to 20m and a minimum of 100mm by buildings over 20m protection.

Figure 12: EQUITONE [material] Capping Detail



9.0 Detailing

Recessed Window

The ends of the window cill must be returned up behind the panel or the flashing at the reveals to offer protection from moisture ingress.

Figure 13: Window Jamb

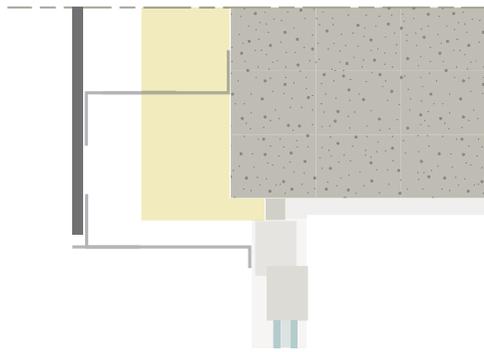


Figure 16: Window Head

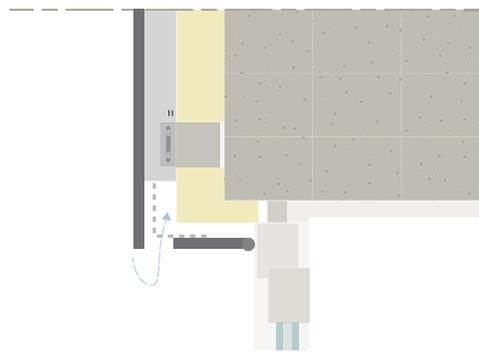


Figure 14: Jamb Detail

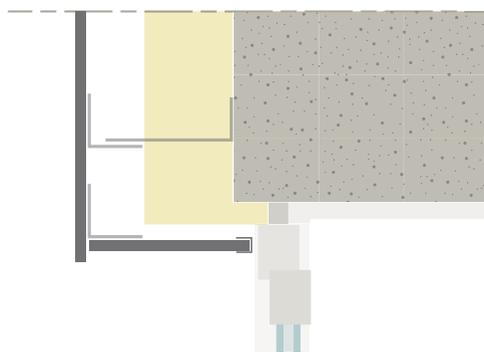
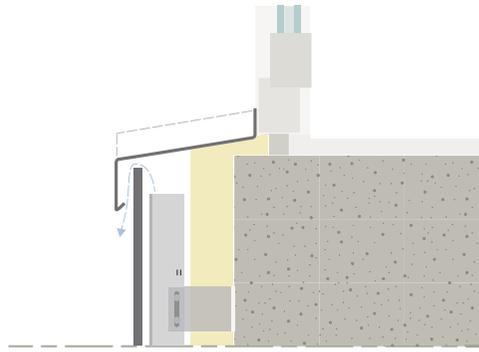
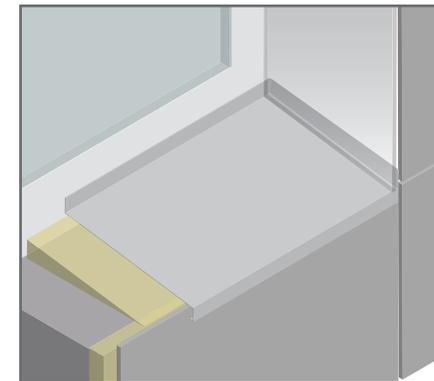


Figure 15: Window Cill



See Figure 15.

For Narrow Window Reveals Specialist flashings as part of the window are best suited. The ends of the window cill must be returned up behind the panel or the flashing at the reveals to offer protection from moisture ingress.



9.0 Detailing

Flush Window

General Principles:

Typically formed using an Aluminium profile or similar to create the closer to cavity and cover to the window abutments. The maximum unsupported edge of the panel must be respected.

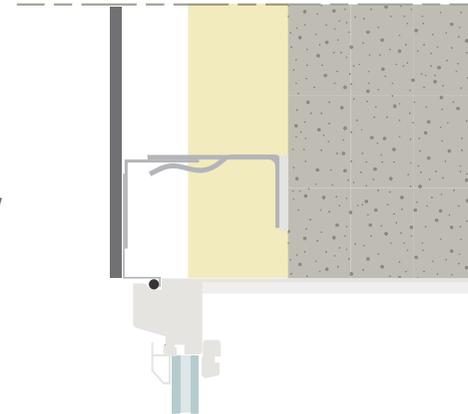


Figure 17: Flush Window

Structural Movement Joint

General Principles:

For the building structural expansion joints the panel must not be fixed crossing over this expansion joint.

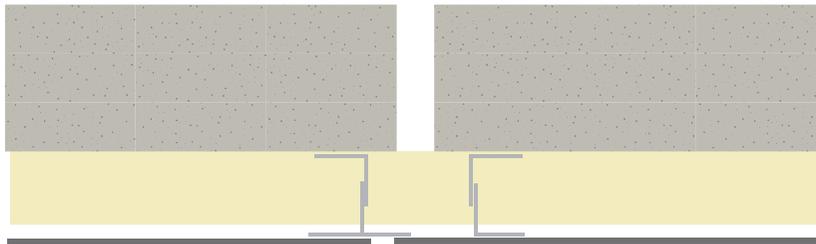


Figure 18: Vertical Movement Joint

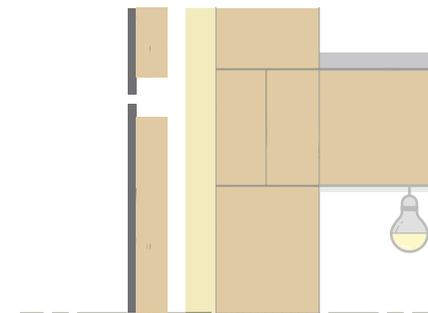


Figure 19: Horizontal Movement Joint

9.0 Detailing

Soffit/Junctions

General Principles:

EQUITONE to Flat Soffit

EQUITONE materials can be used for a soffit application either as a small soffit and fascia or a large soffit/ceiling. When used in this application it is recommended to ventilate the rear of the material and to reduce the framing/fixing centres.

Please contact your local EQUITONE Service team for more assistance.

A clear ventilation path must be provided at the head of any façade panel/framing where it abuts a soffit. Depending upon the soffit type and finish this may require ventilation as well.

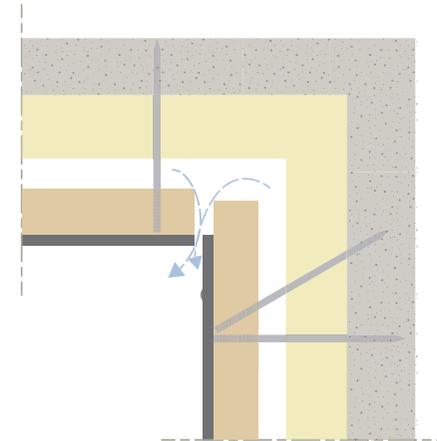


Figure 20: Soffit Detail

Junction with other Façade Materials

EQUITONE to Render

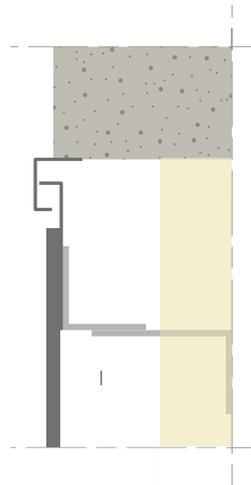


Figure 21:
EQUITONE to render side abutment

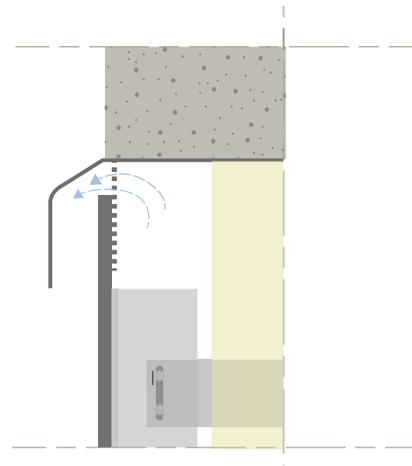


Figure 22:
EQUITONE to render top abutment

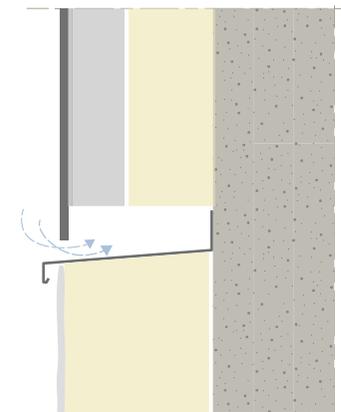


Figure 23:
EQUITONE to render base detail

9.0 Detailing

Equitone to Curtain Wall

General Principles

Any abutment or side detail must prevent the penetration of water or moisture between the different constructions/ materials

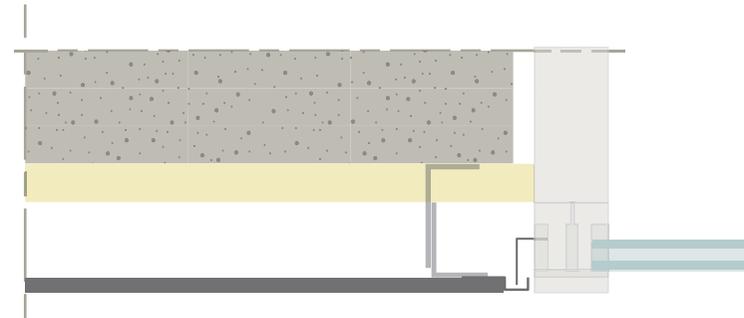


Figure 24: EQUITONE side detail Curtain Wall

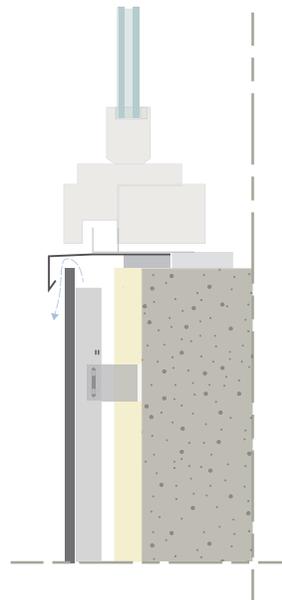


Figure 25: EQUITONE top detail Curtain Wall

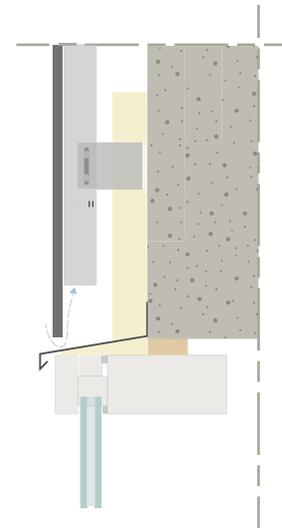


Figure 26: EQUITONE base detail Curtain Wall

9.0 Detailing

EQUITONE TO MASONRY

Any abutment or side detail must prevent the penetration of water or moisture between the different constructions/materials

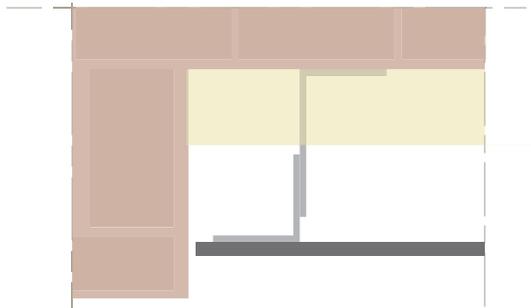


Figure 27: EQUITONE to masonry side detail

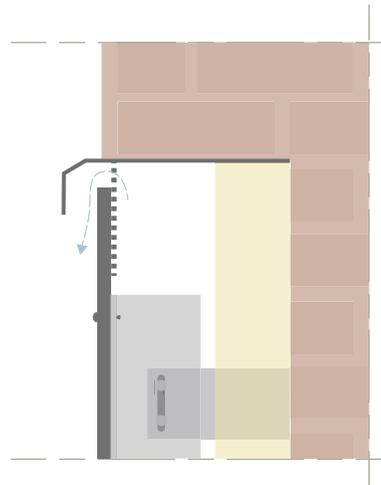


Figure 28: EQUITONE to masonry top detail

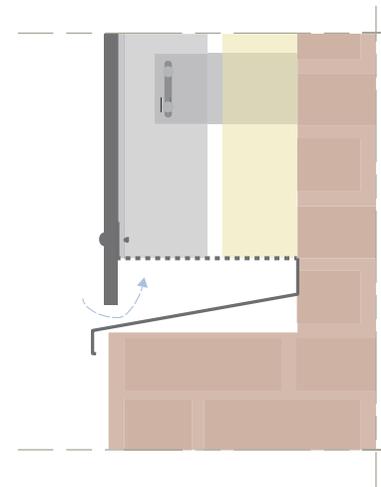


Figure 29: EQUITONE to masonry base detail

10.0 Maintenance and cleaning

GENERAL

All façades, irrespective of the material used, should be serviced regularly. Then, unnecessary and high costs are avoided in the long term. The building also retains its continuous and attractive appearance. If one allows the soiling to work into the materials for too long, it is possible that it will have penetrated so deeply into the pores of the material that simple cleaning is no longer possible.

The building should be designed with access in mind so all panel areas can be inspected and maintained.

THE SOILING PROCESS AND METAL FLASHINGS

Dust, soot, oils, greasy substances, etc. are present in the air and rainwater and can be deposited on a façade. If care is taken through considerate design and application, local soiling and runs can be avoided. This can be achieved by having adequate drip-moulding, good sealing and attention to combat corrodible materials such as zinc, copper, aluminium, steel, etc. The degree and speed at which materials become soiled largely depends on the surface, chemical stability, hardness, porosity, ability to become electrostatically charged or not.

Consideration should be given to how the building may weather and the how the water run-off from materials affects other materials below.

GRAFFITI

The UV-cured **EQUITONE [pictura]** and **EQUITONE [natura pro]** surface coating provides superior protection against common colours and spray paints. It is smooth and cleanable. The **[pictura]** and **[natura pro]** surface coating meets the requirements of the placement test and test cycle 2 of the Quality Association for Anti-Graffiti eV for surface-protective anti-graffiti systems (ILF 4-013/2006 report of the Institute for paints and inks eV). Note that when an on-site graffiti protection is applied to the panels the appearance of the panel may change as the protection affects the light reflectance of the panel's colour.

CLEANING

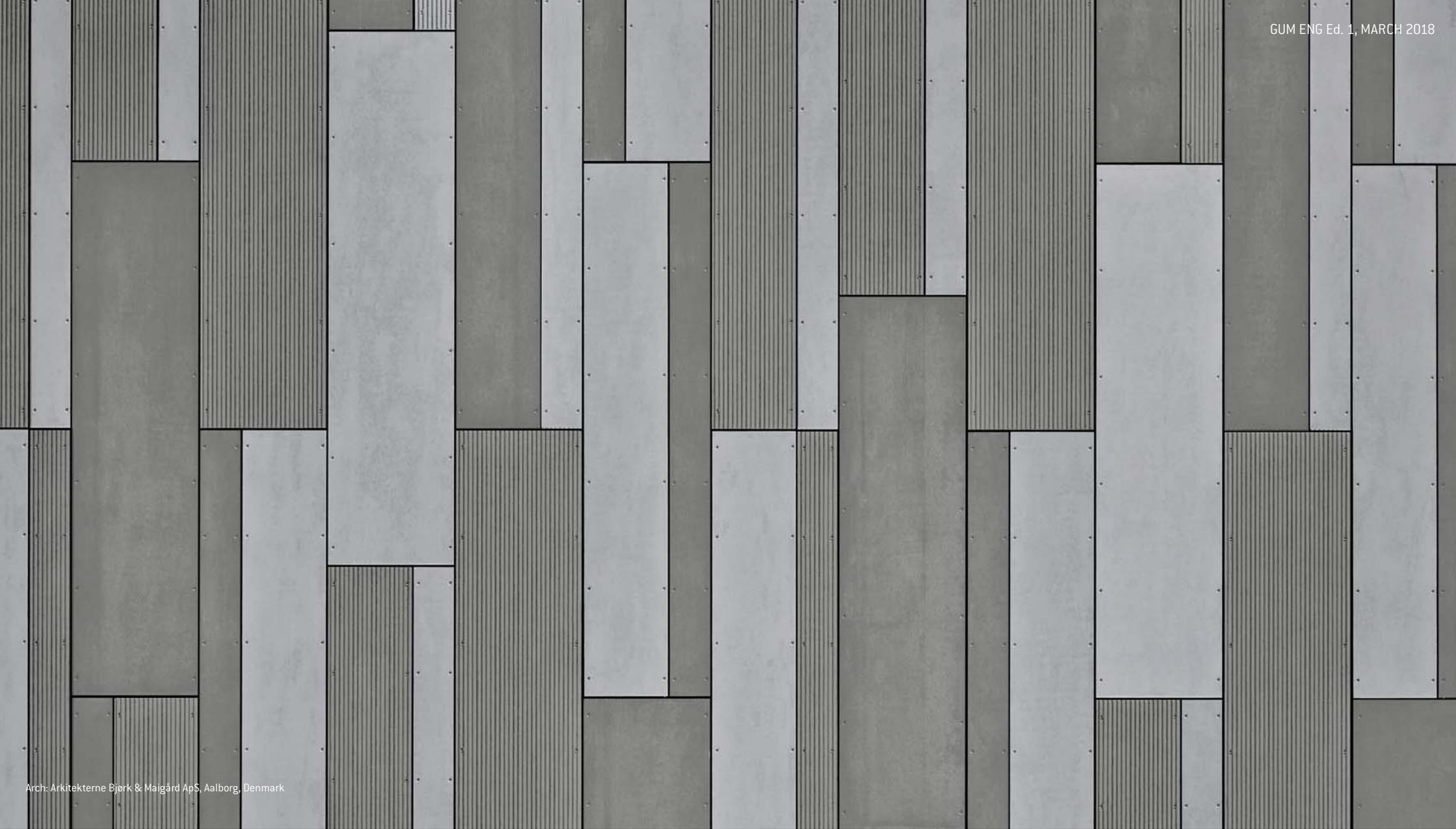
There are two methods of cleaning façades, mechanical cleaning and chemical cleaning. In principle, perform the cleaning of the facade over the entire surface, because partial cleaning can result in colour tone differences. Normal stains can be removed with a sponge and water. The use of abrasive materials such as scourer, steel wool, etc. is not allowed, as they leave irreparable scratches on the surface.

EFFLORESCENCE

Lime scumming can be avoided by handling the sheets in the correct way. The sheets must be stacked in a dry ventilated space. The sheets must always be protected from rain. During storage the synthetic film may not be removed; the foil is only removed with use. If the sheets do become wet in the packing, all packaging must be removed and the sheets must be rubbed dry and placed in a way that they can dry out thoroughly. If lime scumming still occurs, one can remove it with a light acid solution, only applied to the sheet (not to glass, aluminium, etc.).

More information is contained in the application guidelines, contact technical support.





Arch: Arkitekterne Bjørk & Maigård ApS, Aalborg, Denmark

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