Cedral Click blind fixed on a wooden supporting structure

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Ventilated façade

1 General

These application instructions are specifically intended for the blind mechanical fastening of CEDRAL CLICK as outside wall cladding on a ventilated and insulated structure. A number of basic principles are given that must be adhered to. For variations or additional advice one can always contact ETERNIT.

CEDRAL CLICK can be used in combination with OPERAL SOFFIT. Please consult the application instructions for OPERAL SOFFIT.

2 Cladding material

The following ETERNIT products are treated in this document.

- CEDRAL CLICK : 12 mm

For product data and processing details reference is made to the CEDRAL CLICK product information sheet, available from ETERNIT.

3 Area of application[1]

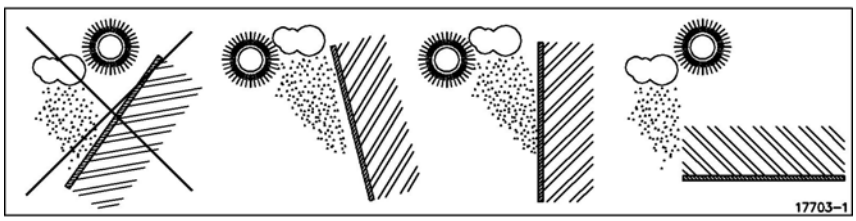
These instructions apply for buildings up to a certain height and subjected to a maximum actual wind load in a certain wind zone. The maximum intermediate distance of the supporting structure is determined in relation to the occurring wind load taking into account a safety factor. The table below only shows non-binding reference values for the wind loads. The exact values can be found in the standards EN 1991-1-4 (Eurocode 1) and the national NAD.

The fixing of CEDRAL CLICK sidings to a building height higher than 20m is not treated in this application guideline. For installation on building height over 20m high, special measures and calculations need to be considered.

Location	Building height	Middle area façade		Edge area façade and single span	
		Max. actual wind load	Max. center-to-center distance supporting laths	Max. actual wind load	Max. center-to-center distance supporting laths
Wind zone	m	N/m²	mm	N/m²	mm
Land	0-10	650	600	1000	500
Land	10-20	800	600	1200	500
Coast	0-20	1000	500	1500	400

The width of the edge area amounts to at least 1 m from the corner of the building and must be further determined on the basis of prevailing national standards and conditions. If variations of the aforementioned load limits occur (e.g. due to certain location or form factors, etc.), the design must be determined by building services engineers.

When the façade panels are exposed to weather conditions (rain, sun) they may only be assembled on a vertical or leaned over supporting structure. For ceiling applications reference is made to the relevant application guidelines.



[1] These instructions are only valid for applications in the European Union, for applications outside this territory the Technical Service Centre of ETERNIT should be consulted.

4 Supporting structure

4.1 General

The supporting laths are fixed at a certain distance (depending on the required insulation thickness and air cavity) on the back construction.

When the wooden supporting laths are fixed to an existing cavity wall, the stability of the existing outer cavity wall has to be inspected. When instability is possible (by rusted cavity hooks), the cavity wall has to be reinforced with special cavity wall connection anchors. These are available from specialized anchoring producers.

The supporting structure must be able to resist the wind forces exerted on the building and the load of its own weight.

- maximum buckle under the influence of strain : ≤ span/300
- safety factor calculation of strength : 3

The quality of the wood must suffice with regard to that described in the prevailing standards for this area of application. The wood must also be protected against being affected by fungi, etc. in accordance with the prevailing standard.

- minimum characteristic bending strength of wood : 18 N/mm^2
- minimum average modulus of elasticity : 9000 N/mm^2

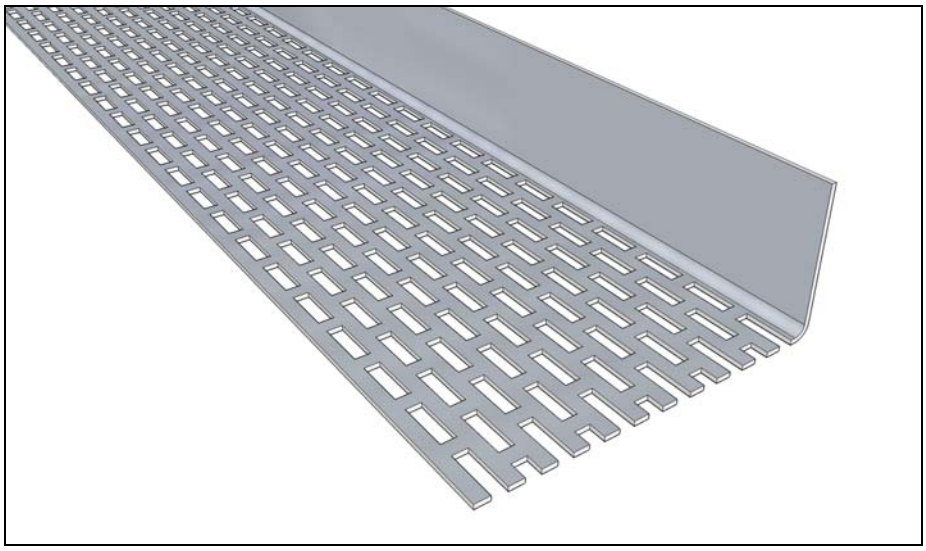
The fastening of CEDRAL CLICK must always take place with a ventilated cavity. The necessary openings are provided on the bottom side, top side and in the details to allow sufficient ventilation.

Badly ventilated façade panels could result physic problems for the construction and differences in colours under influence of humidity for panels with a (semi-)transparent coating.

- ventilation openings above/below : continuous with width ≥ 10 mm/m or 100 cm^2/m

Building height	0-10 m	10-20 m
Minimum cavity width	20 mm	25 mm

The open cavity between the back of the panel and the insulation or the back construction must be sealed at the bottom by a perforated aluminium sealing profile. This profile prevents the entry of birds and vermin. The raised leg of the sealing profile is clamped between the wooden supporting lath and the CEDRAL CLICK or the start profile and is not thicker than 1 mm.



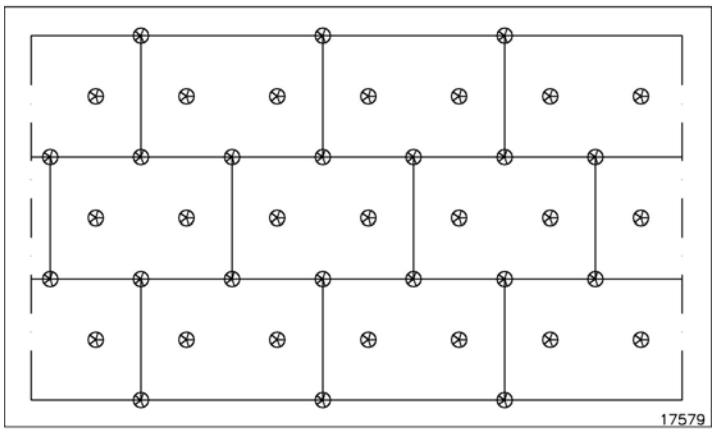
4.2 Isolation

Both hard insulation (PIR, PUR, …) and soft insulation (MW, ...) can be used. The insulation is suitable for use behind lightweight ventilated facades and meets the relevant requirements in terms of for example the fire response. The insulation can be placed on all surfaces: brick, limestone, concrete, wood frame, ... The panels should fit nicely against the inner cavity wall. The insulation may be placed both in one as well as in two layers. In two-layer placement seams may not coincide. As a result, the seams of the first layer are closed with the second layer increasing the wind density. The boards are always placed staggered, also in the corners.

The insulation is fixed with synthetic insulation fasteners. The insulation is fastened according to the instructions of the producer of the insulation.

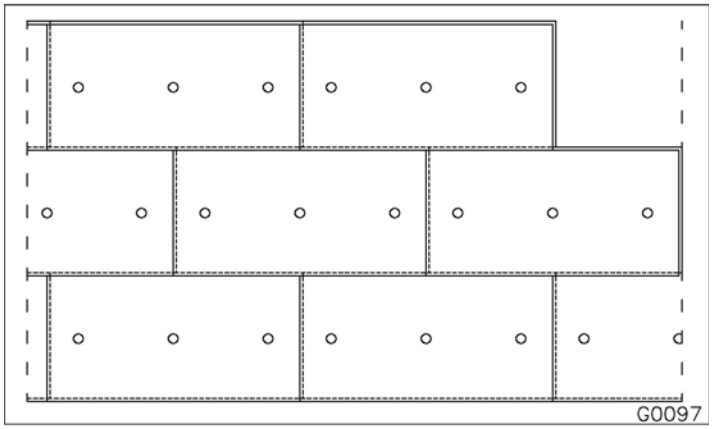
a. Soft insulation

Soft insulation boards are fixed with minimum five insulation fasteners per square meter according the pattern below. Only soft insulation with a water-repellent black protective coating is recommended.



b. Hard insulation

For hard insulation boards with tongue and groove system 3 fasteners per board of 600 x 1200 mm according the pattern below are sufficient. A tongue and groove system ensures that the boards fit nicely. The boards are placed with the tongue upwards. In order to increase the wind density seams can be taped. For this purpose, adequate seal tape is advised, available from the insulation manufacturer.

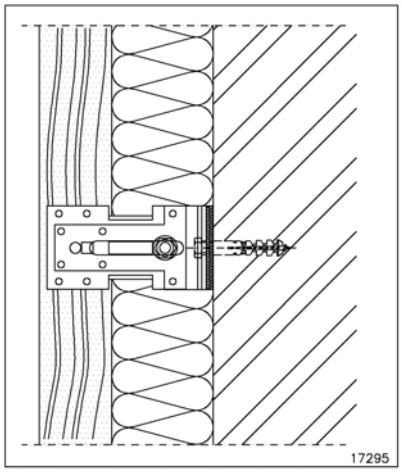


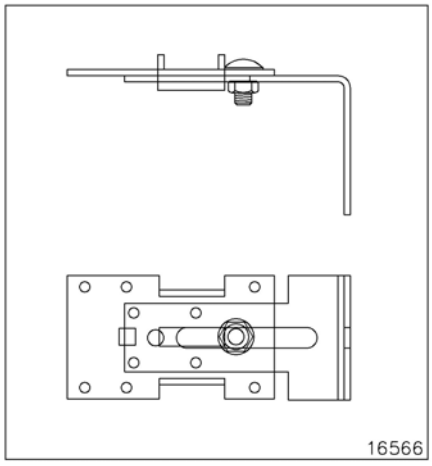
Horizontal joints in the cladding are preferably finished and sealed with a horizontal joint profile, obtained from ETERNIT. If the joints are left open, it is strongly recommended that an additional under roof foil (eg ETERROOF) is positioned on the insulation.

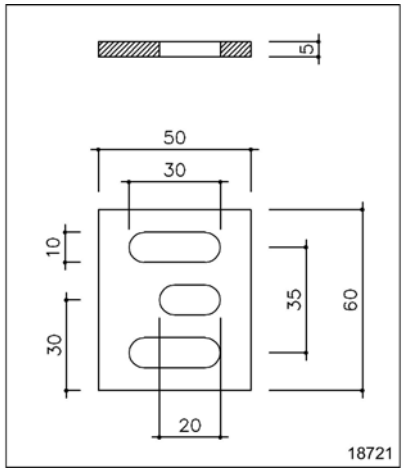
4.3 Variant 1: insulation between adjustable brackets[1]

Preferably soft insulation is used. The insulation is fastened after the fitting of the brackets and before the fitting of the wooden supporting laths. A slit is cut in the insulation at the location of the bracket. If hard insulation boards are used, the insulation is cut out around the brackets. After placement of the insulation the cut out recesses are filled with insulation foam.

It is preferable to isolate the bracket from the supporting wall by using a piece of hard insulation material (THERMOSTOP).





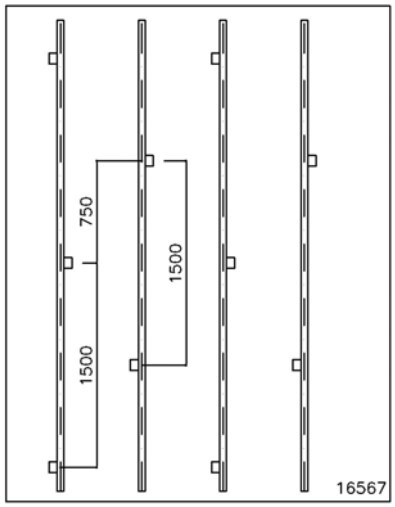


The supporting lath is sufficiently thick to enable the good fix of the brackets.

- minimum thickness supporting lath: 50 mm

The adjustable bracket has the following properties.

- bracket material: at least sendzimir galvanised steel
- continuous setting range: 110 tot 150 mm
  150 tot 190 mm



To obtain a stable supporting structure, the adjustable brackets are alternately placed to the left and the right of the supporting lath. The brackets of two supporting laths located next to each other are also fitted staggered.

The fixing of the adjustable brackets to the back construction is individually determined for each project depending on the nature and the state of the wall to be clad.

In general a minimum pull-out value per fixing point of 3 kN (300kg) is recommended. This must however be verified for each project. For concrete and solid brick a stainless steel wood screw (min. 7 mm diameter) with a hexagonal head and associated nylon plug is used. The screws with hexagonal head are, however, not tightened too firmly so thread in the nylon plug is not damaged.

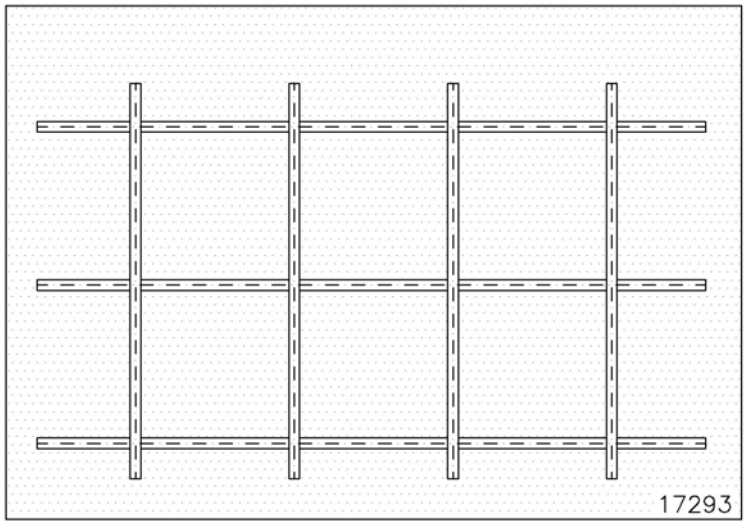
For other surfaces (hollow brick, cellular concrete, system walls, etc.) suitable fastening means must be used to be able to accommodate the tractive force occurring as a result of the wind load and the shearing forces as a result of the own weight. If necessary a pull-test must be conducted on site.

The supporting laths are to be fixed to the adjustable bracket by means of four stainless steel wood screws per bracket. The screws must penetrate at least 25 mm in the supporting lath.

[1] Adjustable brackets available from ETERNIT

4.4 Variant 2: insulation between horizontal cross laths

For wood frame constructions or sufficiently smooth back constructions, the insulation is placed between horizontal wooden cross laths to which the vertical supporting laths are fixed.



The fixing of the horizontal cross laths to the back construction is individually determined for each project depending on the nature and the state of the wall to be clad.

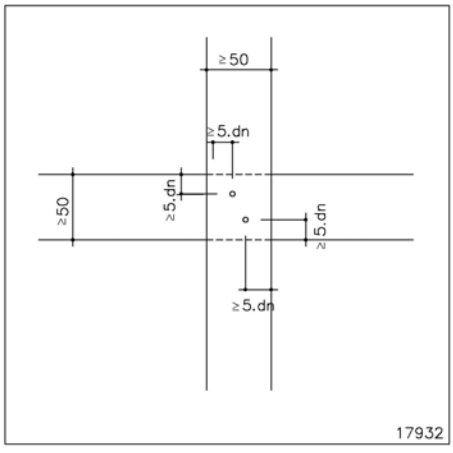
In general a minimum pull-out value per fixing point of 3 kN (300kg) is recommended. This must however be verified for each project. For concrete and solid brick a stainless steel wood screw (min. 7 mm diameter) with a countersunk head and nylon plug is usually used. The screws are, however, not tightened too firmly so thread in the nylon plug is not damaged.

For other surfaces (hollow brick, cellular concrete, system walls, etc.) suitable fastening means must be used to be able to accommodate the tractive force occurring as a result of the wind load and the shearing forces as a result of the own weight. If necessary a pull-test must be conducted on site.

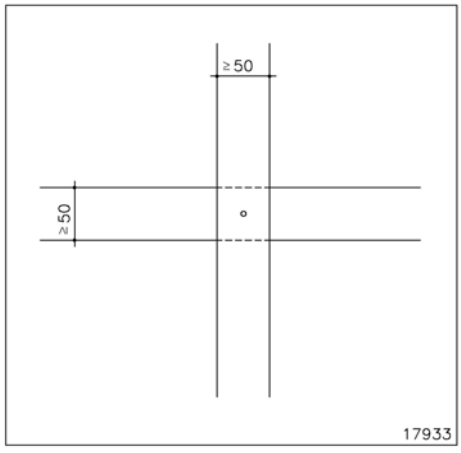
The vertical supporting laths are fixed to the horizontal wooden cross laths by one or two stainless steel wood screws per crossing point.

- minimum width of horizontal cross lath : 50 mm
- minimum thickness of horizontal cross lath : 30 mm

2 fastening accessories per crossing point



1 fastening accessory per crossing point



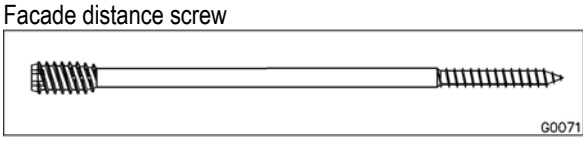
The ends of the supporting laths must coincide with the horizontal cross laths.

4.5 Variant 3: supporting laths fixed with façade distance screws

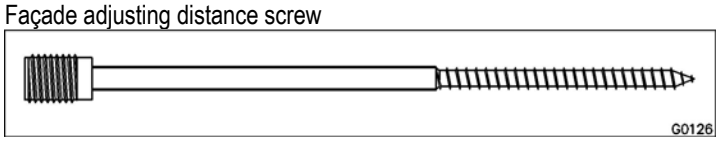
Preferably hard insulation boards with tongue and groove system are used.

The fixing of the wooden supporting laths is done using special distance mounting screws (façade screws or façade adjusting screws with freely rotating head), which are placed both horizontally (solitary) and obliquely. In this way, a strong movement poor load-bearing structure is obtained.

Facade distance screw



Façade adjusting distance screw



The type of anchoring plug depends on the type of substrate, and is provided by the screw supplier.

- The anchors are made from high quality plastic, resistant to aging
- The plugs are designed for use with the corresponding distance screws
- The screws have a high corrosion protection
- The screws have a high resistance to bending

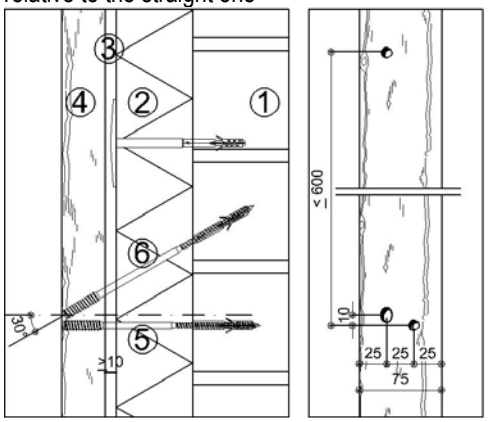
The fixing of the supporting laths with distance screws to the back construction is individually determined for each project. The centre distance of the solitary screws is depending on the mass of the outer-wall system, the substrate, the cantilever of the system and the respective centre distance of the supporting laths and must be strictly followed! Load tables are available from the supplier of the distance screws.

- maximum centre distance solitary distance screws: 600 mm
- maximum centre distance solitary adjustable distance screws: 900 mm
- maximum edge distance to end of lath: 150 mm
- minimum edge distance to end lath: 80 mm
- recommended distance between lath and insulation: 20 mm

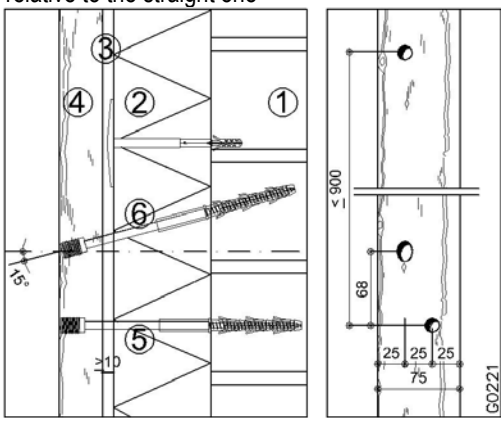
To obtain a stable supporting structure, the (adjustable) distance screws are alternately placed to the left and the right in the supporting lath respecting an edge distance of 25 mm. The holes in the supporting laths are drilled with a wood drill with appropriate diameter.

The holes in the supporting wall are drilled through the supporting lath and the insulation to the required minimum depth. The distance screw and anchor plug are positioned through the wood and insulation in the pre-drilled holes. The supporting laths are aligned in accordance with the predetermined reference plane and then fastened.

Position of the oblique façade distance screw relative to the straight one



Position of the oblique façade adjusting screw relative to the straight one



1. Wall
2. Isolation
3. Ventilated cavity
4. Aligned supporting laths
5. Distance screw (solitary)
6. Distance screw oblique

The number of oblique screws is determined by the manufacturer of the screws or is to be found in the load tables of the screws manufacturer.

The installation of the supporting structure with façade distance screws must always take place in accordance with the conditions of the screw supplier and under his supervision and guarantee conditions.

4.6 Vertical wooden supporting laths

The vertical wooden supporting laths are planed on one side and aligned in the same plane when placing to obtain sufficient evenness. The wood must also be sufficiently stable so that alignment is retained. A small expansion joint is left between the wooden supporting laths.

- maximum unevenness: ≤ L/1000
- joint between supporting laths: ≥ 5mm

The wooden supporting laths are placed vertically so that penetrating or condensation water can run down from the back of the panel (and does not stagnate on the wooden laths).

Thickness of the supporting laths

The supporting laths must be sufficiently thick to resist occurring forces and to enable the correct application of the fastening accessories of the CEDRAL CLICK.

Supporting laths fixed with adjustable brackets

- minimum thickness of the supporting laths: 50 mm
- maximum distance between brackets : ≤ 1500 mm

Supporting laths fixed on wooden cross laths

~~Distance between horizontal cross laths~~	~~Minimum thickness of the supporting laths~~		
	~~CEDRAL CLICK invisibly fixed with clips~~	~~CEDRAL CLICK visibly fixed with nails~~	~~CEDRAL CLICK visibly fixed with screws~~
~~600 mm~~	~~≥ 30 mm~~	~~≥ 35 mm~~	~~≥ 30 mm~~
~~800 mm~~	~~≥ 35 mm~~	~~≥ 35 mm~~	~~≥ 35 mm~~
~~1000 mm~~	~~≥ 40 mm~~	~~≥ 40 mm~~	~~≥ 40 mm~~
~~1200 mm~~	~~≥ 45 mm~~	~~≥ 45 mm~~	~~≥ 45 mm~~
~~1500 mm~~	~~≥ 50 mm~~	~~≥ 50 mm~~	~~≥ 50 mm~~

Supporting laths fixed with distance screws

- Minimum thickness of the supporting laths: 38 mm

Width of the supporting laths

The wooden supporting laths must be sufficiently wide for sufficient water sealing and the correct fitting of the fastening accessories.

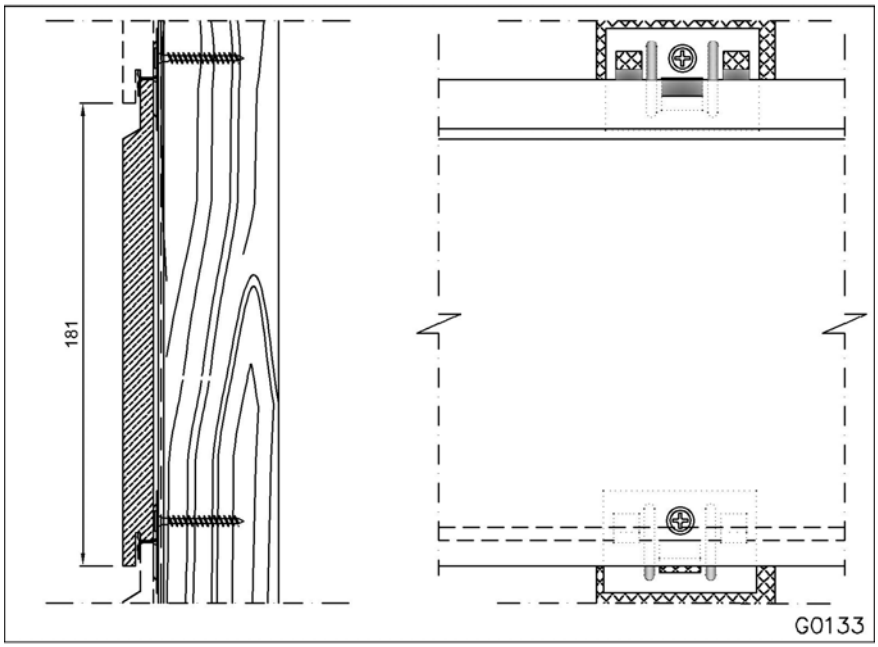
	Minimum width of supporting lath		
	With brackets	With cross laths	With distance screws
Cedral Click with clips	50	50	75

5 Fixing method

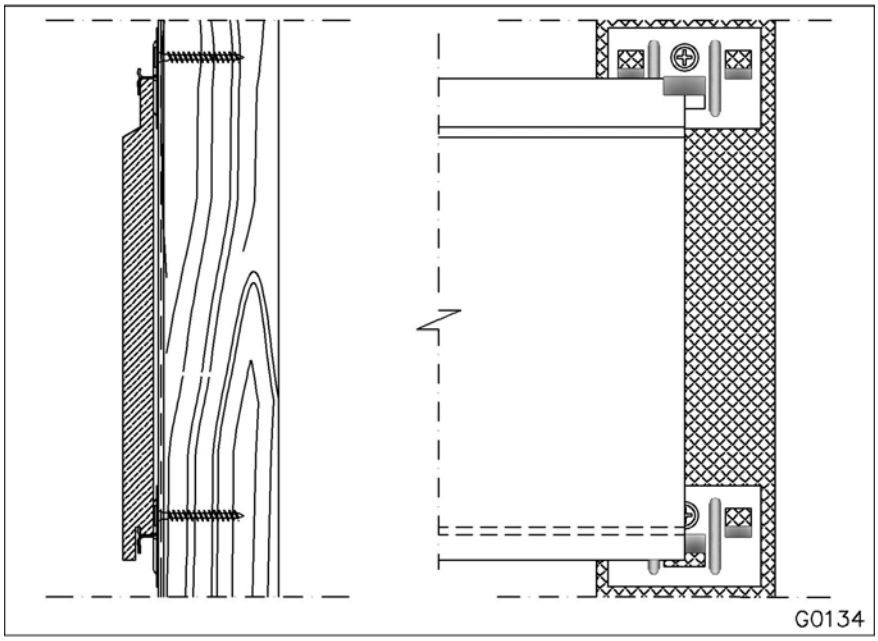
CEDRAL CLICK is blind fixed.

The specific section of CEDRAL CLICK with tongue and groove allows the planks to be mechanically blind fixed. Specially developed fixing clips are used that are fastened with special screw with a very flat head. Fastening with clips offers the advantage that the CEDRAL CLICK can be disassembled

Every CEDRAL CLICK needs to be fastened with one clip on every underlying supporting lath.



The end of a CEDRAL CLICK should always coincide with a supporting lath. Where two CEDRAL CLICK meet on the same supporting lath, one clip is fastened on the lath in the middle on the joint.



Cedral Click blind fixed on a wooden supporting structure

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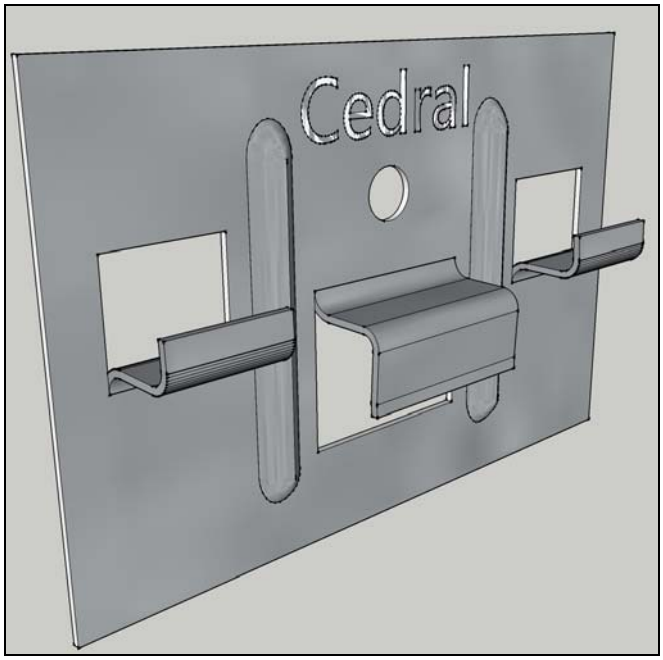
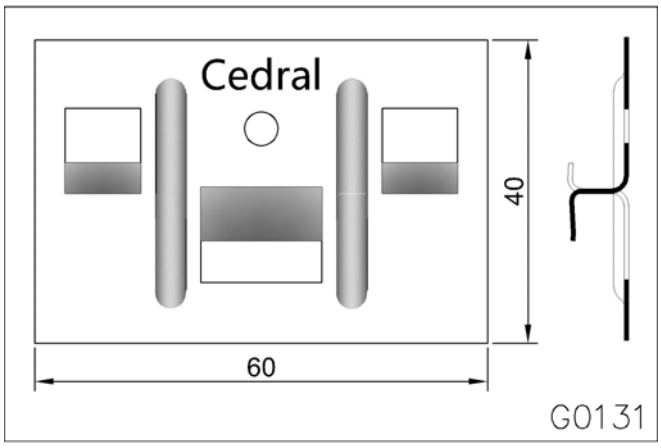
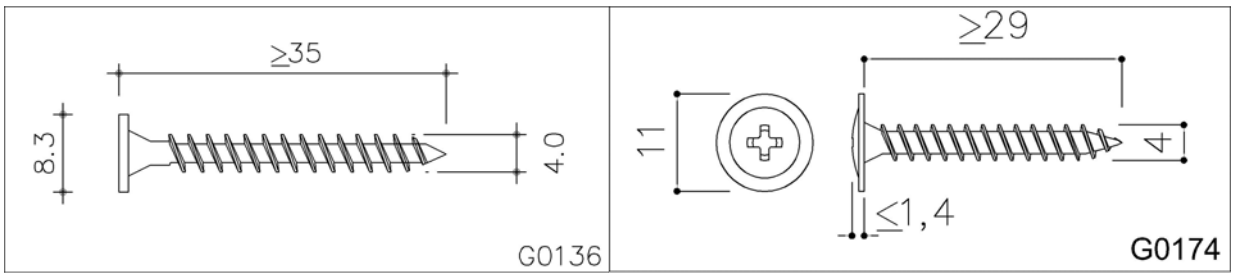
The fixing clips and screws must have the following characteristics:

- Clip and screw are made of stainless steel 304 (A2)
- The clip has the following dimensions: 60x40mm with hooks matched to the Cedral dimensions.
- The screw has the following dimensions: 3,9x30mm with screw head suited for fastening the clip. This means a flat head with partially flat lower side.







The screws are inserted using an electric drill with a high quality bit suitable for the type of screw head.

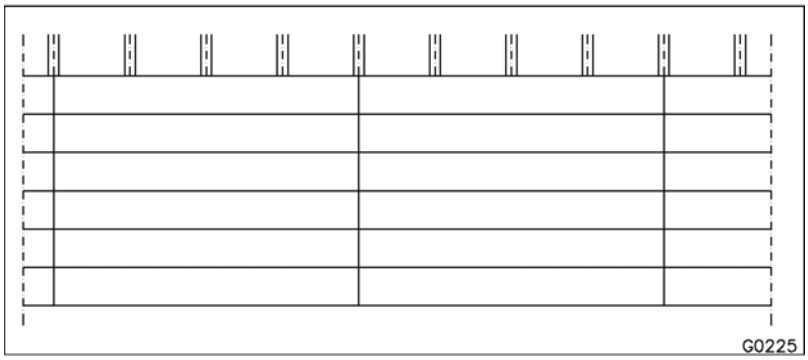
6 Horizontal application

CEDRAL CLICK planks are fixed horizontally on vertical wooden supporting laths. The overlap is formed by the profiling at the under and upper side of the CEDRAL CLICK plank. Ventilation is provided between the vertical supporting laths.

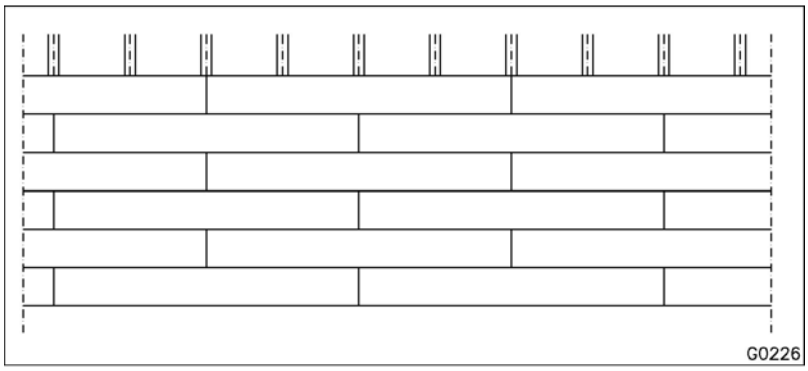
For aesthetic reasons, it is recommended to rectify the crosscut ends of the planks at right angles.

The following overlap patterns are possible. Width of supporting lath, see § 4.6.

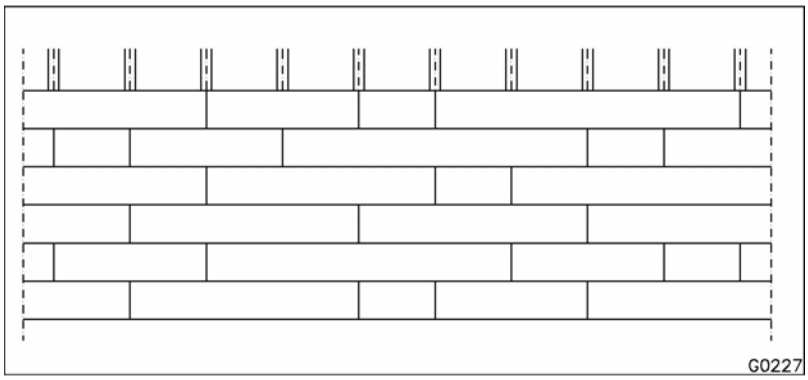
- Straight pattern (the ends of the CEDRAL CLICK are placed against each other)



- Semi-pattern (the ends of the CEDRAL CLICK are placed against each other)



- Free pattern (the ends of the CEDRAL CLICK are placed against each other)



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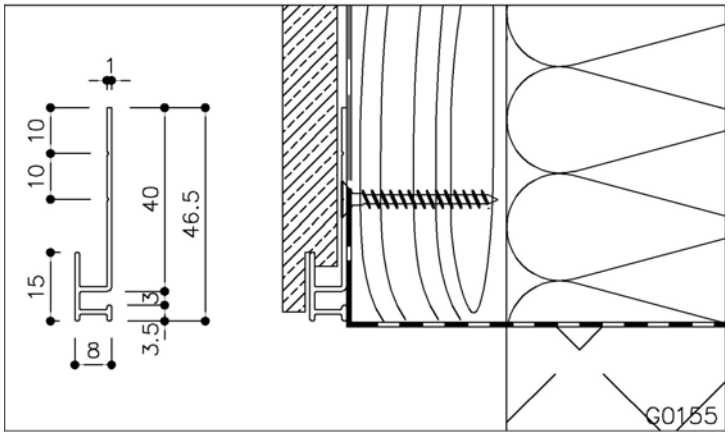
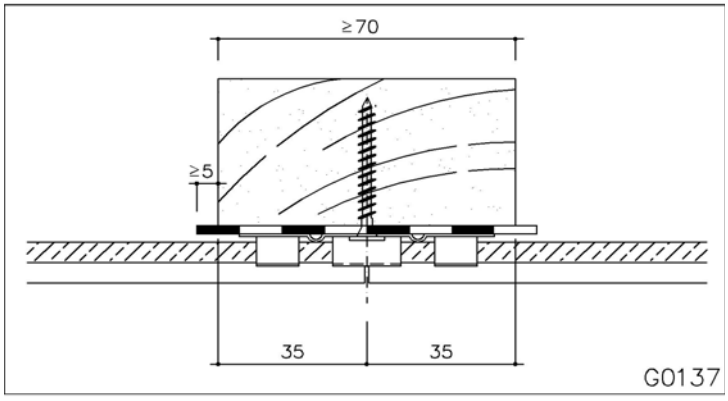
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Assembly starts at the bottom of the outside wall with a special CEDRAL CLICK start profile. The start profile is fitted perfectly level. Use appropriate countersunk head screws so the screw head does not block the placement of the first CEDRAL CLICK. The first CEDRAL CLICK is then put on the start profile and fixed with clips on every support. Then the next CEDRAL CLICK is put on the first one.



The CEDRAL CLICK are placed with the ends against each other and always on top of an underlying supporting lath. Not only behind the joints but the entire wooden supporting laths are protected by a joint sealing strip with sufficient stiffness. Because the joint sealing strip is not exposed to light, a black polyethylene (PE) 0.5 mm-thick joint sealing strip is sufficient. If the joint sealing strip is exposed to light, a UV-resistant material such as EPDM must be used.



- minimum overhang of joint sealing strip past supporting lath: 5 mm

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APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

The maximum centre to centre distance between the fastening accessories is determined by the wind load and the strength characteristics of the CEDRAL CLICK and amounts to:

	Maximum centre to centre distance between the fastening accessories		
	Inland: 0-10 m	Inland: 10-20 m	Coast: 0-20 m
Centre area façade	600 mm	600 mm	500 mm
Edge area façade	500 mm	400 mm	400 mm
Single span	500 mm	400 mm	400 mm

The consumption of material can be calculated for a continuous outside wall with CEDRAL CLICK with, for example, a distance between the fastening accessories of 600 mm (the overlap of the tongue and groove system is 10 mm).

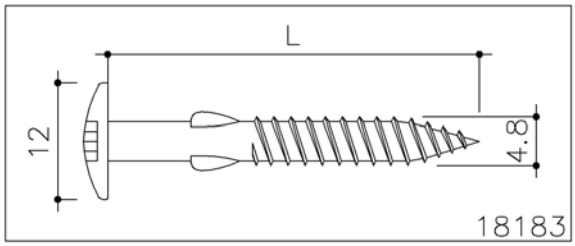
- CEDRAL CLICK CLASSIC or SMOOTH used : 5.54 m/m^2 or qty. 1.54/m^2
- fastening accessories used with clip : qty. 10/m^2
- joint sealing strip used : ± 1.7m/m^2

Fixing of the last CEDRAL CLICK.

At the top of the façade there are 2 possibilities to fix the last CEDRAL CLICK:

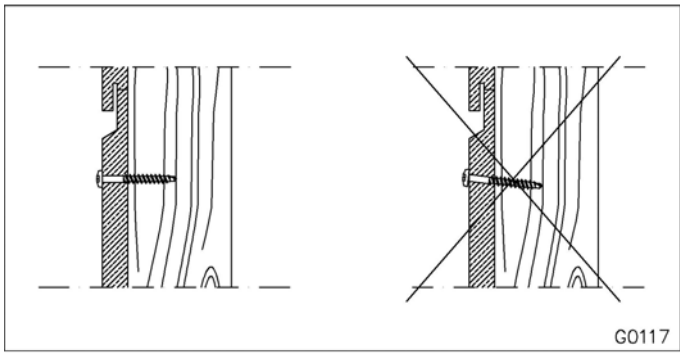
- if the façade finishes with a whole CEDRAL CLICK it can be fixed with clips.
- if the façade doesn't finish with a whole CEDRAL CLICK it has to be fixed with coloured mushroom head screws.

The following design of the screw must be respected. The screw is provided with a very sharp point and wings on the shaft so the pre-drilling of the panel is not needed.



L ≥ 38mm

The screws must be inserted perpendicular to the panel surface.



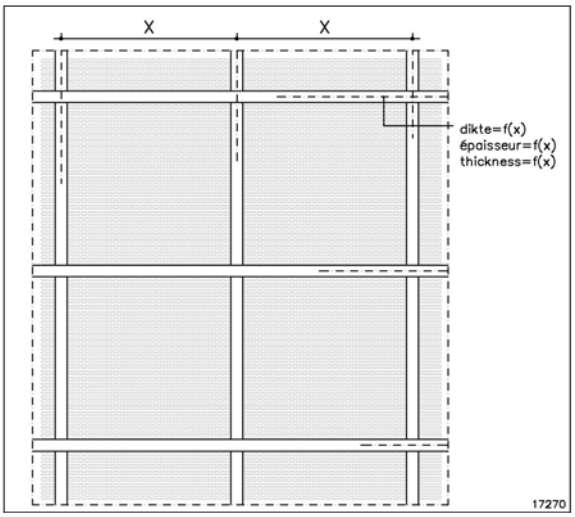
The screws are inserted using an electric drill with a high quality bit suitable for the type of screw head.

Eventually the fasteners can be covered by the soffit or eaves.

7 Vertical application

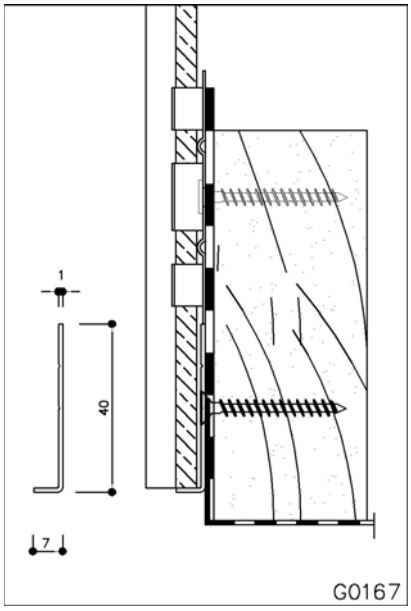
CEDRAL CLICK planks are fixed vertically on horizontal wooden supporting laths. Ventilation is provided between the vertical wooden cross laths.

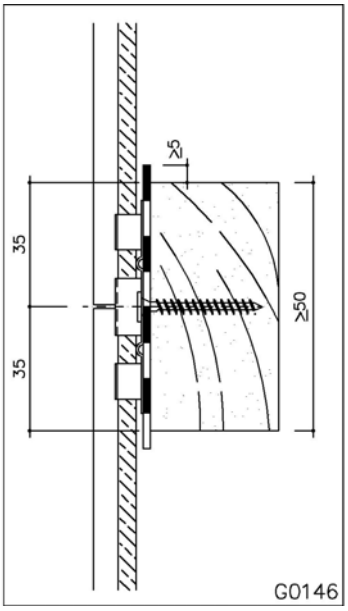
For aesthetic reasons, it is recommended to rectify the crosscut ends of the planks at right angles.



For vertical application with clips the CEDRAL CLICK need to be supported with an L-shaped aluminium profile. The profile is fitted perfectly level. Use appropriate countersunk head screws so the screw head does not block the placement of the CEDRAL CLICK.

The first CEDRAL CLICK is fitted perfectly vertical to the CEDRAL CLICK start profile after which the next CEDRAL CLICK is put against the first one.





The CEDRAL CLICK are placed with the ends against each other and always on top of an underlying supporting lath. The wooden supporting laths must be protected by a sealing strip with sufficient stiffness. Because the sealing strip is not exposed to light, a black polyethylene (PE) 0.5 mm-thick joint sealing strip is sufficient. If the joint sealing strip is exposed to light, a UV-resistant material such as EPDM must be used.

- minimum overhang of joint sealing strip past supporting lath: 5 mm

The maximum centre to centre distance between the fastening accessories is determined by the wind load and the strength characteristics of the CEDRAL CLICK and amounts to:

	Maximum centre to centre distance between the fastening accessories		
	Inland: 0-10 m	Inland: 10-20 m	Coast: 0-20 m
Centre area façade	600 mm	600 mm	500 mm
Edge area façade	500 mm	400 mm	400 mm
Single span	500 mm	400 mm	400 mm

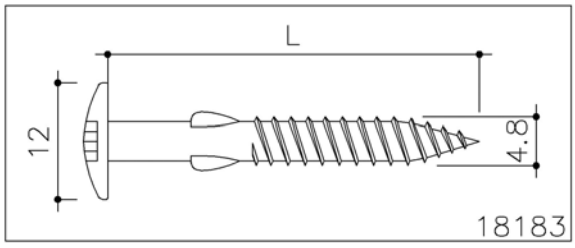
The consumption of material can be calculated for a continuous outside wall with CEDRAL CLICK with, for example, a distance between the fastening accessories of 600 mm (the overlap of the tongue and groove system is 10 mm).

- CEDRAL CLICK CLASSIC or SMOOTH used : 5.54 m/m² or qty. 1.54/m²
- fastening accessories used with clip : qty. 10/m²
- joint sealing strip used : ± 1.7 m/m²

TIP: To avoid water infiltration, the prevailing wind should be taken into consideration to determine the direction of the overlap.

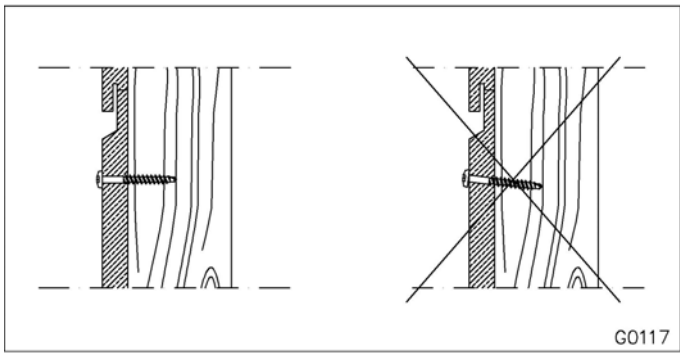
Fixing of the last CEDRAL CLICK.
At the end of the façade the last CEDRAL CLICK is fixed with coloured mushroom head screws:

The following design of the screw must be respected. The screw is provided with a very sharp point and wings on the shaft so the pre-drilling of the panel is not needed.



L ≥ 38mm

The screws must be inserted perpendicular to the panel surface.



The screws are inserted using an electric drill with a high quality bit suitable for the type of screw head.

Eventually the fasteners can be covered by the soffit or eaves.

8 Expansion joints

Surface expansion joints are provided according to the maximum expansion of the cladding system. Different options are possible:

1 Installing CEDRAL CLICK next to each other without joints: expansion joint of 10 mm every 20 m.
2 Installing CEDRAL CLICK with 2 to 3 mm joints: no further expansion joints necessary.
3 Installing CEDRAL CLICK next to each other without joints for facades up to 20 m in length: leave a 5 mm margin at the end and/or corner profiles.

Structural expansion joints in the back construction are always to be included in the cladding.

9 Accessories[1]

The following accessories can be obtained from ETERNIT.

Adjustable bracket	Galvanised steel	Adjustable from 110 to 150 mm
Adjustable bracket	Galvanised steel	Adjustable from 150 to 190 mm
CEDRAL CLICK clip	Stainless steel	60 x 40 mm
CEDRAL CLICK screw for clip	Stainless steel	4,0 x 35 mm
CEDRAL CLICK start profile	Anodised extruded aluminium	L = 3050 mm
Mushroomhead screw with wings	Coated stainless steel	4,8 x 38 mm
Perforated sealing profile	Blank aluminium	50 x 30 x 2500 mm
Perforated sealing profile	Blank aluminium	70 x 30 x 2500 mm
Perforated sealing profile	Blank aluminium	100 x 30 x 2500 mm
Outer corner profile 20/20mm	Coated aluminium	20 x 20 x 3000 mm
Outer corner connection piece	Black coated aluminium	17 x 17 x 300 mm
Inner corner profile	Coated aluminium	14 x 14 x 3000 mm
Connection profile window	Coated aluminium	8 x 15 x 45 x 3000 mm
Joint profile	PE	100 x 0,5 mm
Touch up paint		0,5 L

The following accessories can not be obtained from ETERNIT.

L-profil for vertical application	Blank aluminium	7 x ±40 mm

10 Detail drawings

Detail finishing is provided in such a way that no tension is exerted on the CEDRAL CLICK. This implies that the free expansion may not be obstructed by the aluminium finishing profiles and that a little margin (2 mm) between the profiles and the CEDRAL CLICK is advised.

Finishing sections in metals that can leach (such as zinc, copper, lead, etc.) are advised against because of possible soiling.

Metal finishing profiles (aluminium, zinc, steel ...) must be sufficiently thick protected or treated (coated, treatment, galvanized, ...) to avoid discoloration / deterioration due to bleeding alkaline rainwater from the fibre-cement sheets.

The following detail drawings are available at the ETERNIT website:

OUTER CORNER: Corner finishing can be provided by means of an aluminium finishing profile. The clip is placed next to the profile.

INNER CORNER: Corner finishing can be provided by means of an aluminium finishing profile. The clip is placed next to the profile.

TOP FINISHING: Sufficient ventilation openings must be provided.

BOTTOM FINISHING: The open cavity between the back of the panel and the insulation or the back construction must be sealed at the bottom by a perforated aluminium sealing profile. This profile prevents the entry of birds and vermin. The raised leg of the sealing profile is clamped between the wooden supporting lath and the CEDRAL CLICK or the start profile and is not thicker than 1 mm.

WINDOW FINISHING WITH RETURN: Sufficient ventilation openings must be provided. Corner finishing can be provided by means of an aluminium finishing profile. The clip is placed next to the profile.

HORIZONTAL TRANSITION ABOVE BRICKWORK: Sufficient ventilation openings must be provided.

EDGE FINISHING: With connection profile. The clip is placed next to the profile.

[1] Use Eternit accessories; not using standard Eternit accessories may lead to cancellation of the Eternit guarantee.

11 Information on external suppliers

The following manufacturers of distance screws dispose of specific advices and warranty declarations.

Borgh®	+32 (0)14 67 13 91 - www.borgh.net Facafix.be@borgh.net - info@borgh.net
Etanco	+32 (0) 3 355 47 53 - www.etanco.be gevel@etanco.be
Fischer	+32 (0)15 28 47 00 - www.fischer.be info@fischer.be

The following manufacturers of insulation dispose of specific advices and warranty declarations.

Recticel	+32 (0)56 43 89 43 - www.recticelinsulation.be recticelinsulation@recticel.com
Isover	+32 (0)2 645 88 82 - www.isover.be info@isover.be

The following manufacturers of tools dispose of specific advices and warranty declarations.

Leitz zaagblad	+32 (0)2 756 02 34 - www.leitz-service.be
Metabo gatzagen	www.metabo.be

12 Health and safety aspects

During the mechanical machining of panels, dust can be released which can irritate the airways and eyes. Apart from this, the inhalation of fine (respirable size) quartz containing dust, particularly when in high concentrations or over prolonged periods of time can lead to lung disease and an increased risk of lung cancer. Depending on the working conditions, adequate machinery with dust extraction and/or ventilation should be foreseen. For more ample information, please check the Safety Data Sheet based on 1907/2006/EC, article 31.

13 More information

Information about the various cladding panels can be found in the ETERNIT product information sheets. They can be found on the website or can be obtained on demand by phone. Information about external suppliers can also be downloaded from the website.

These application instructions replace any previous editions. ETERNIT reserves the right to amend these instructions without prior notice. Readers should always satisfy themselves that they are referring to the most recent version of this document. No part of this text can be changed without permission of ETERNIT.

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