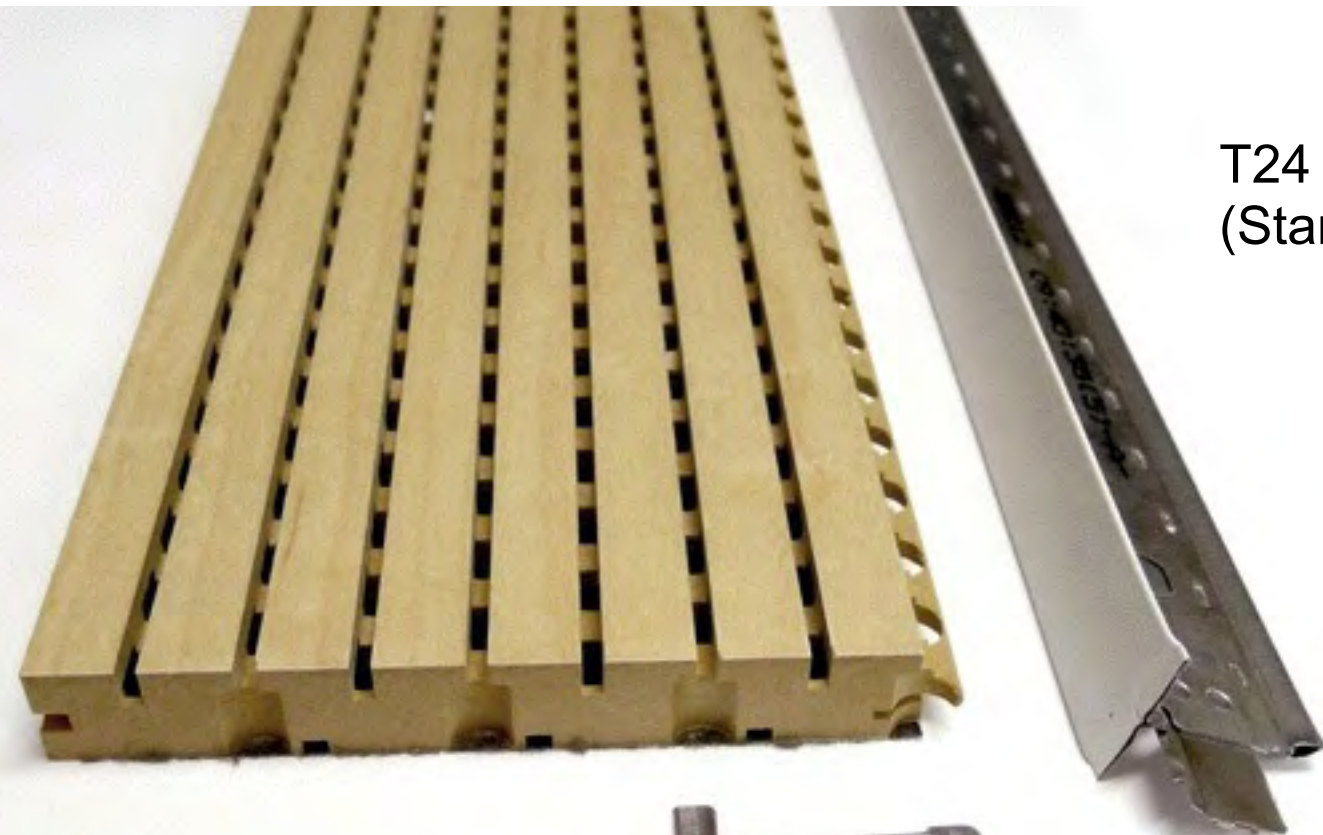


# Installation rules / ceilings installation with profile T24



T24 profile  
(Standard)

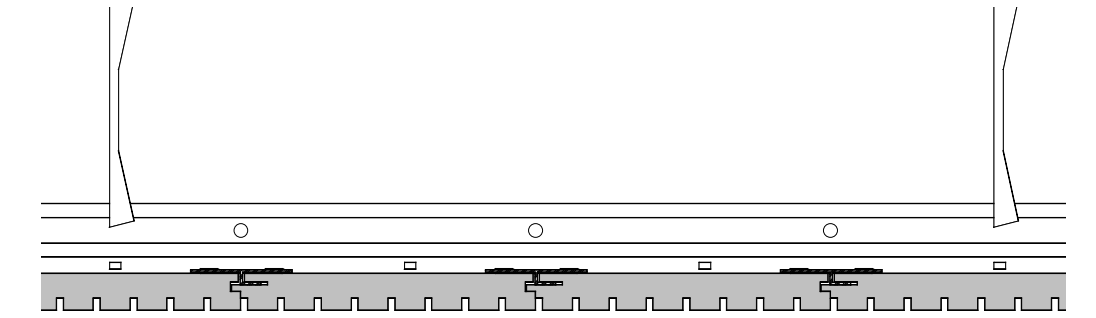
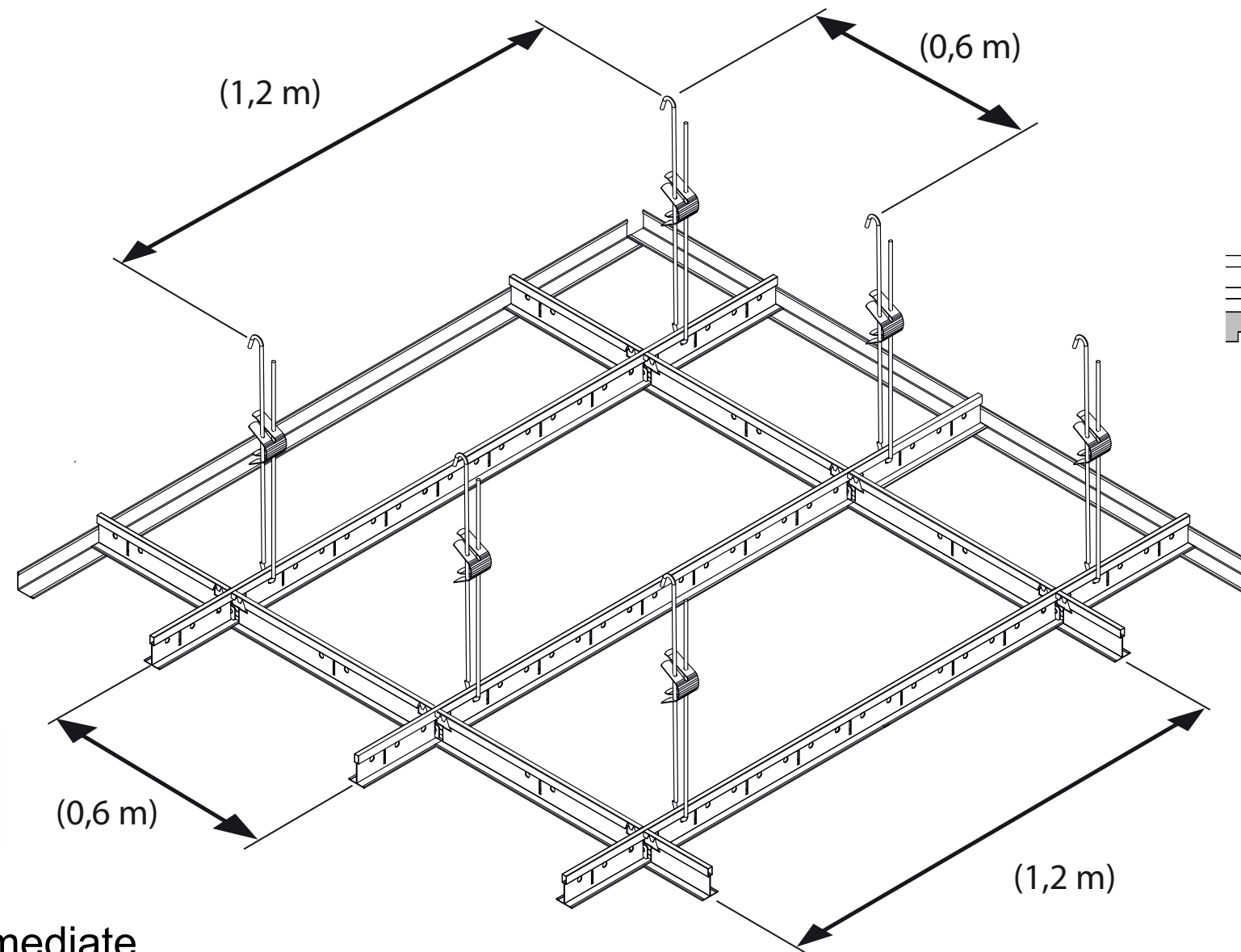
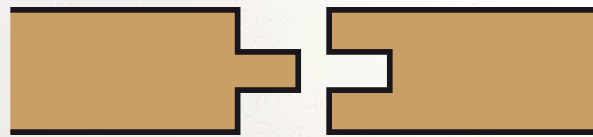


start plate

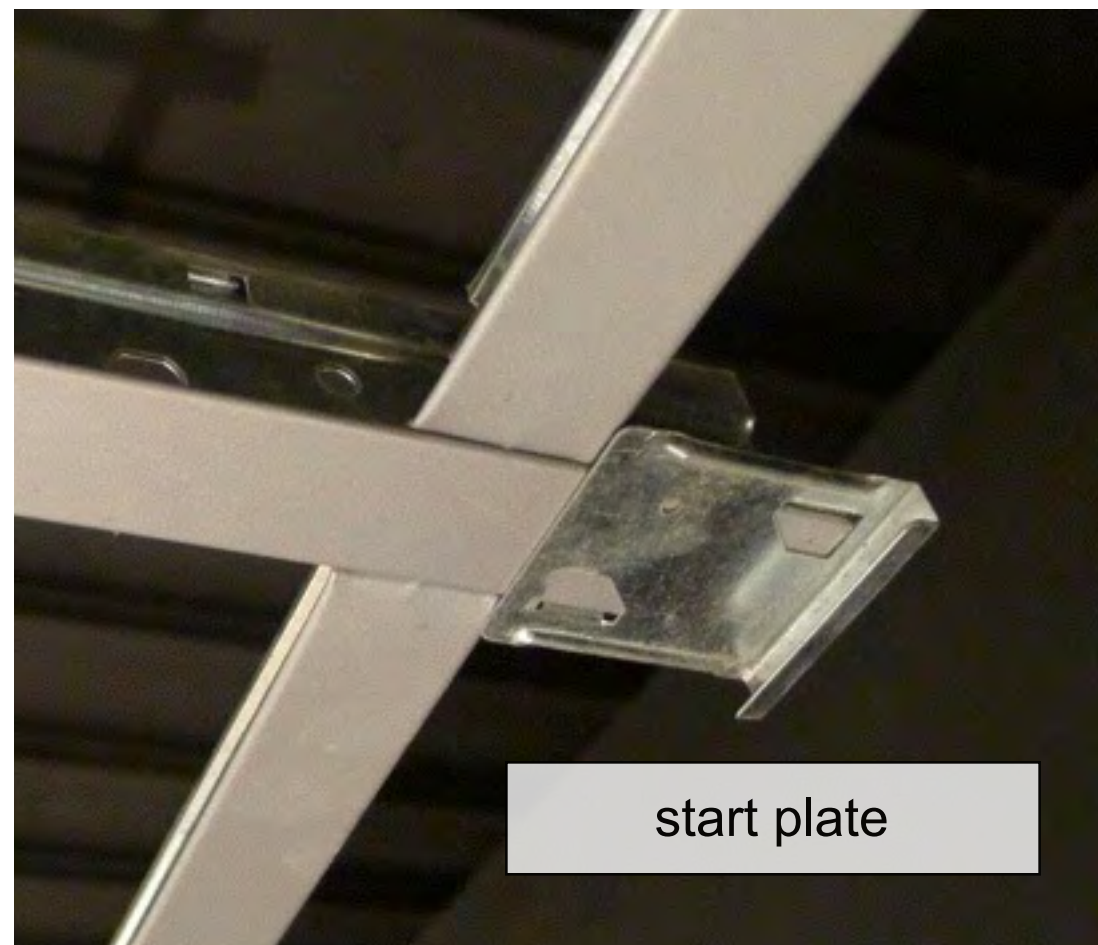


intermediate  
& end plate

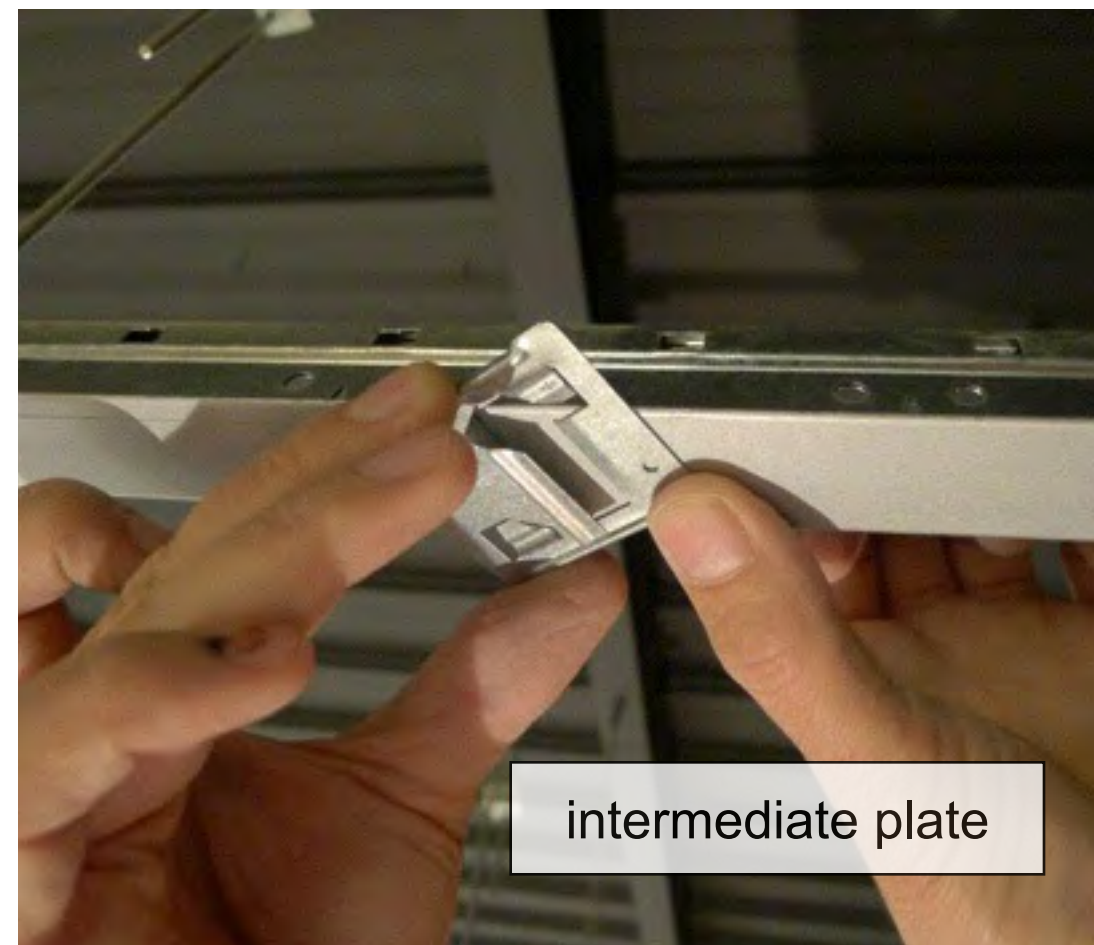
Tongue and Groove



Ceiling installation with T24 profile.



start plate

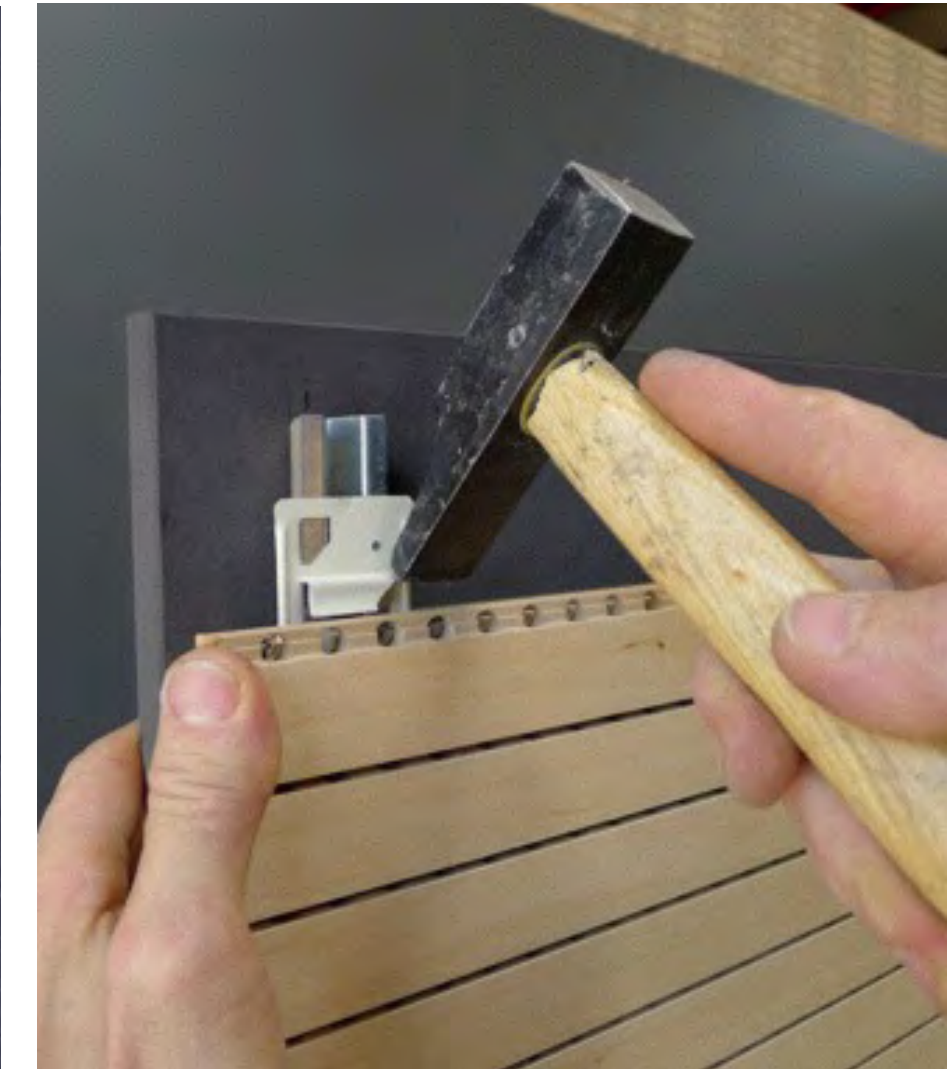
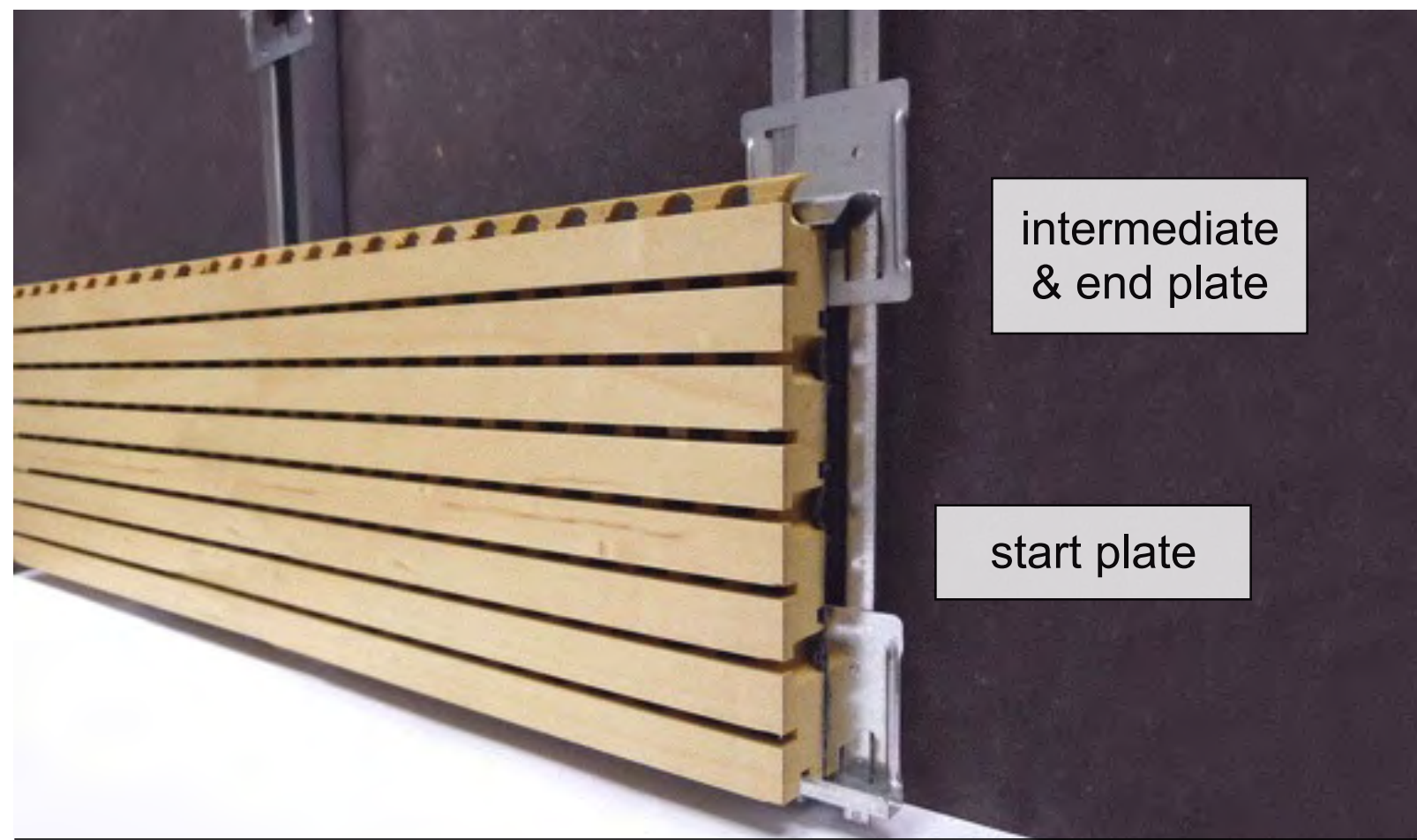
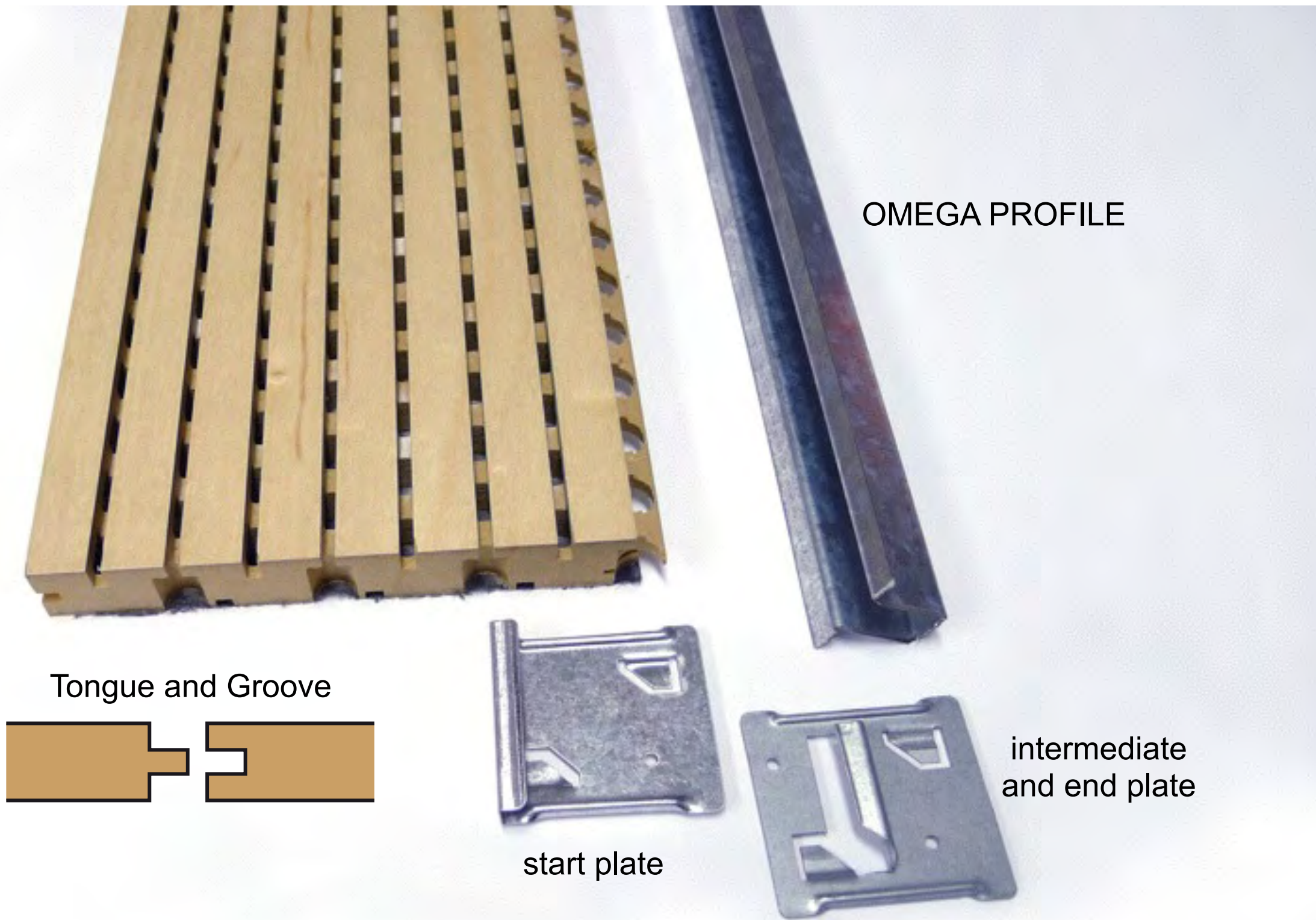


intermediate plate





# Installation rules / wall installation with omega profiles

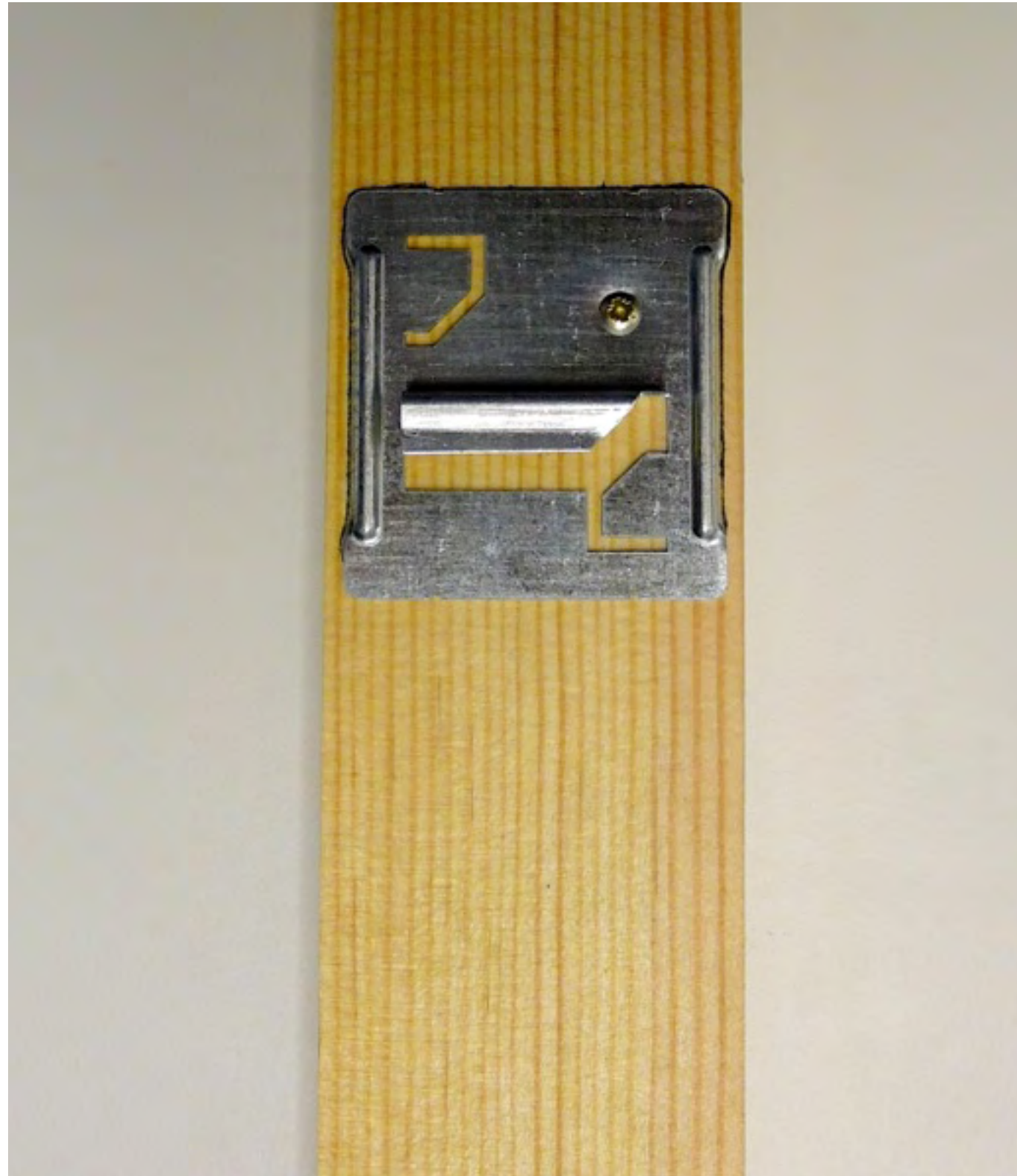


first row of slats must be installed perfectly aligned. Avoid contact with the floor using spacers and screw starting plate to omega profile

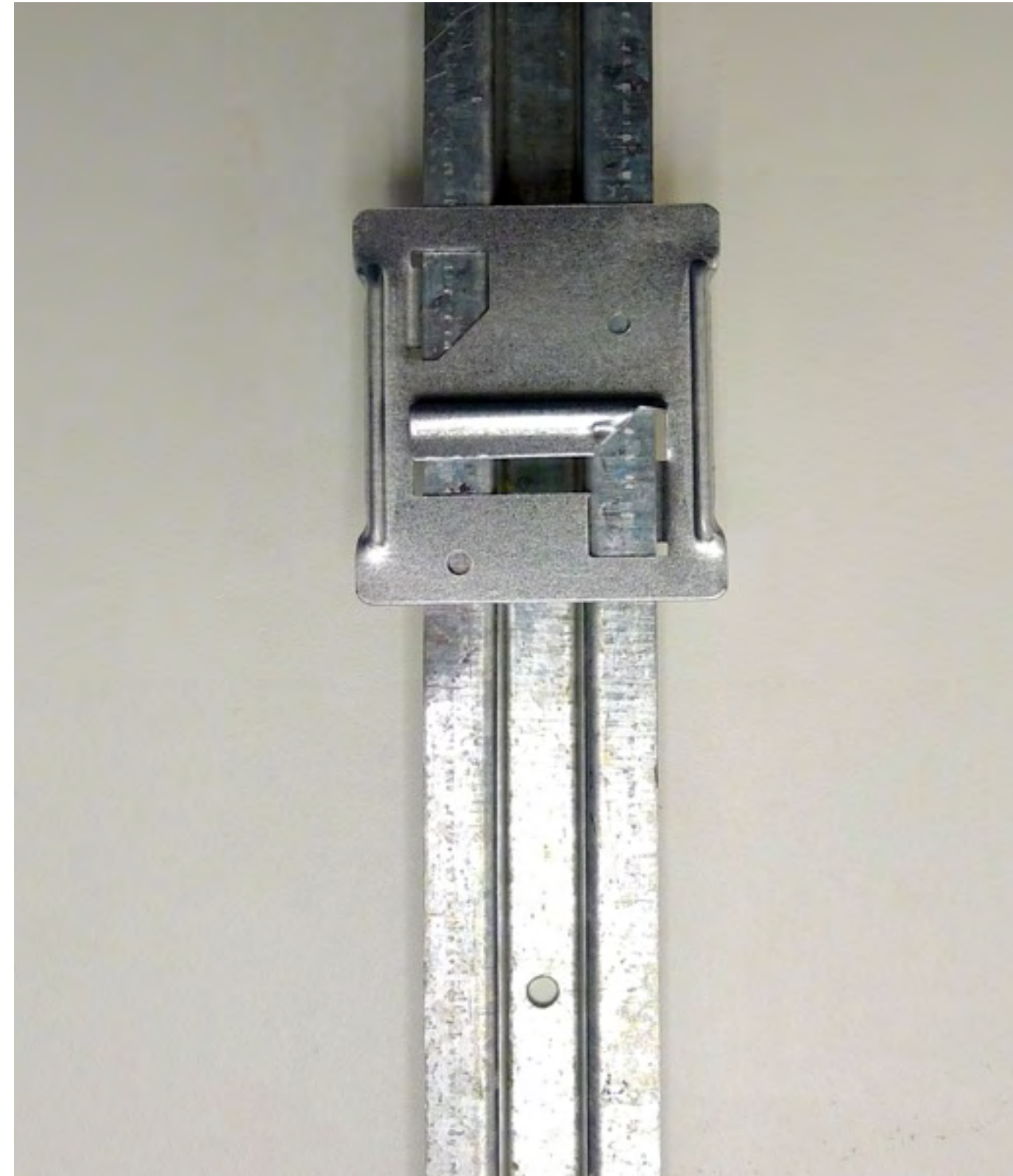


# Installation rules / different types of plates

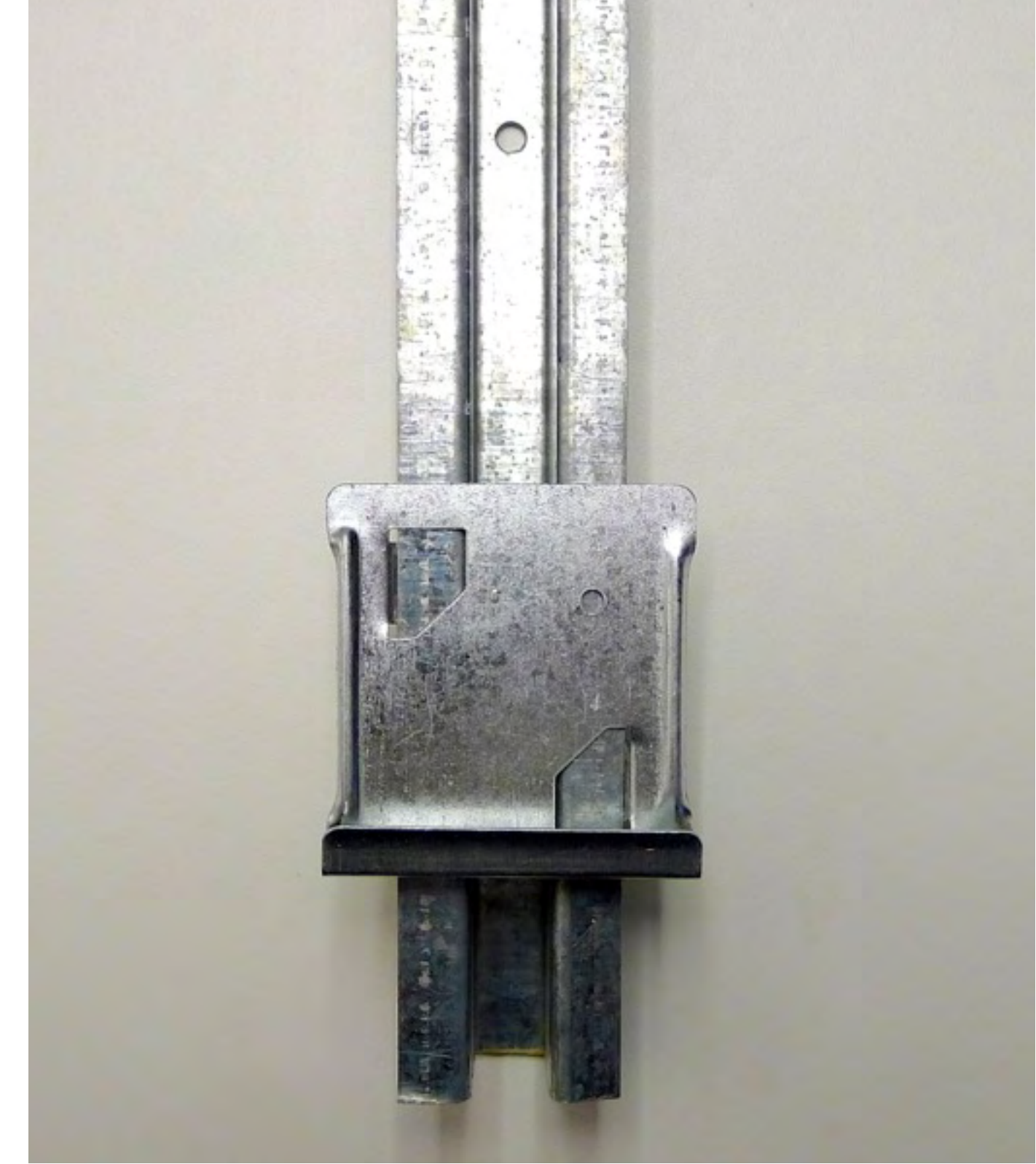
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**standard plate (flat back)**  
to be screwed on wooden slats  
(intermediate and final plate)



**standard plate for metallic profile**  
for Omega or T24 - 24mm. width profile  
(intermediate and final plate)

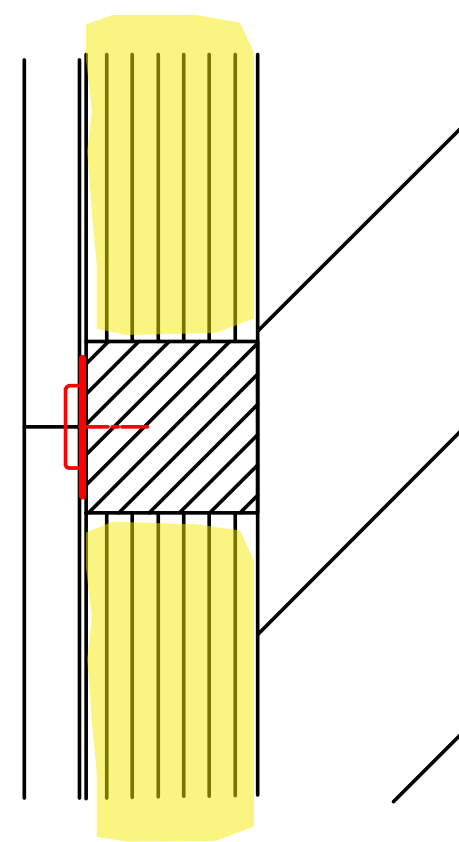
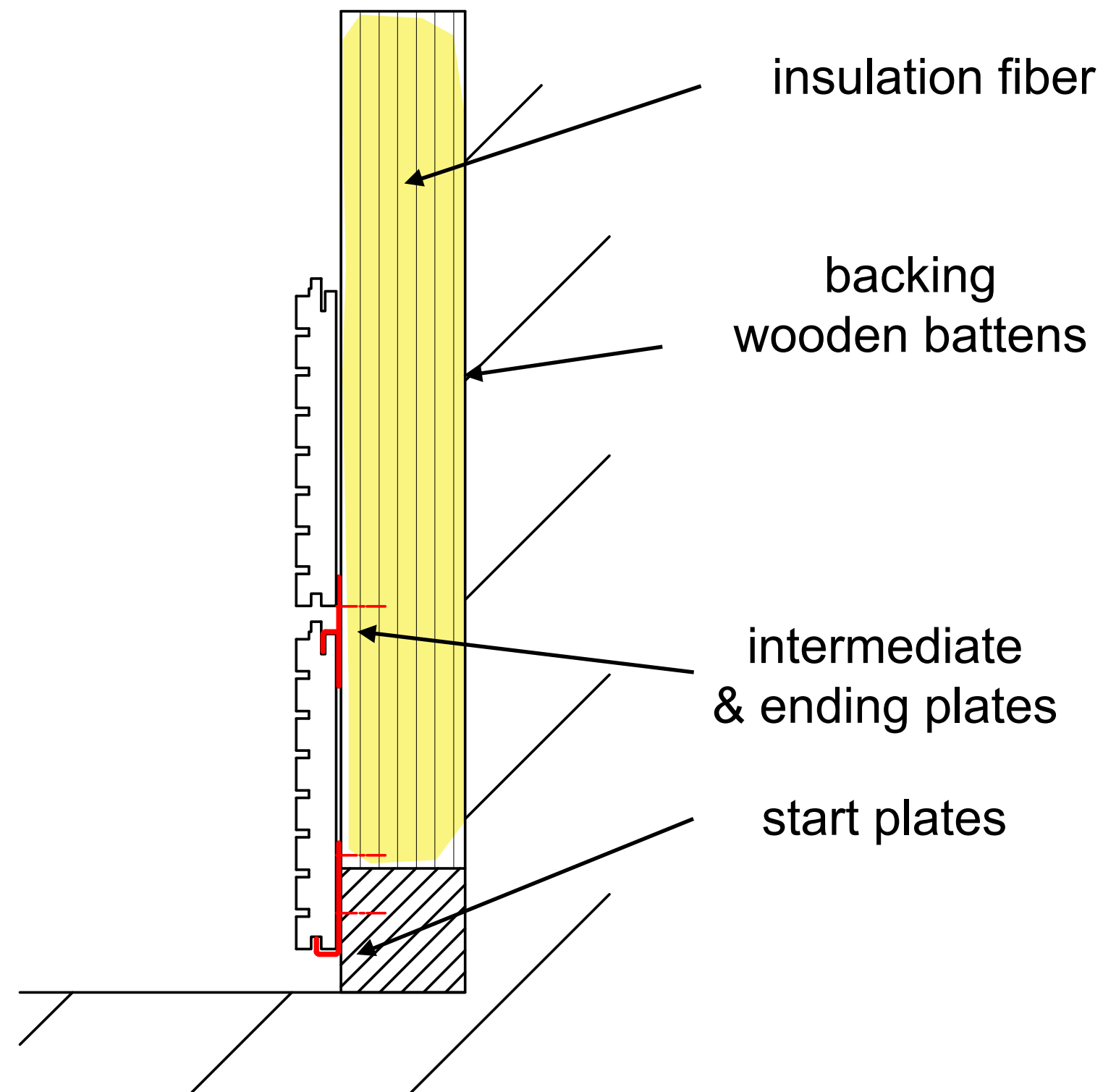


**start plate**  
for Omega or T24 - 24mm.  
width profile and also for  
wooden slats.

# Installation rules / wall installation - different options

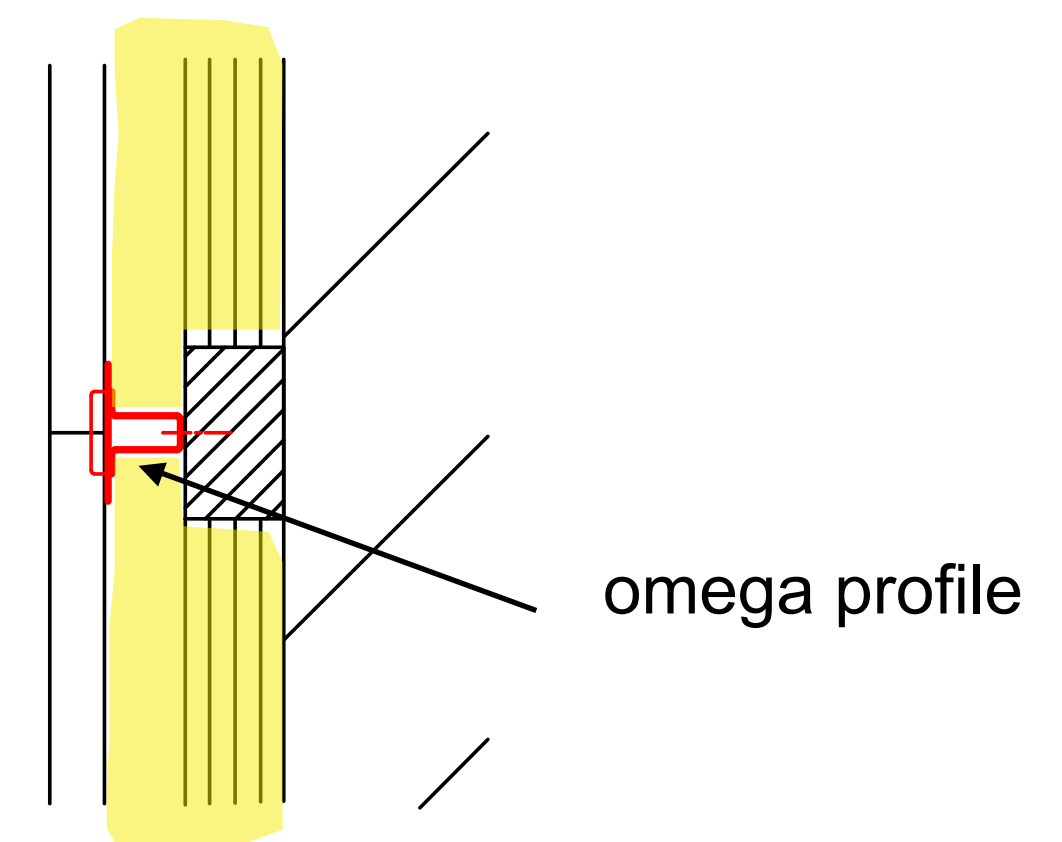
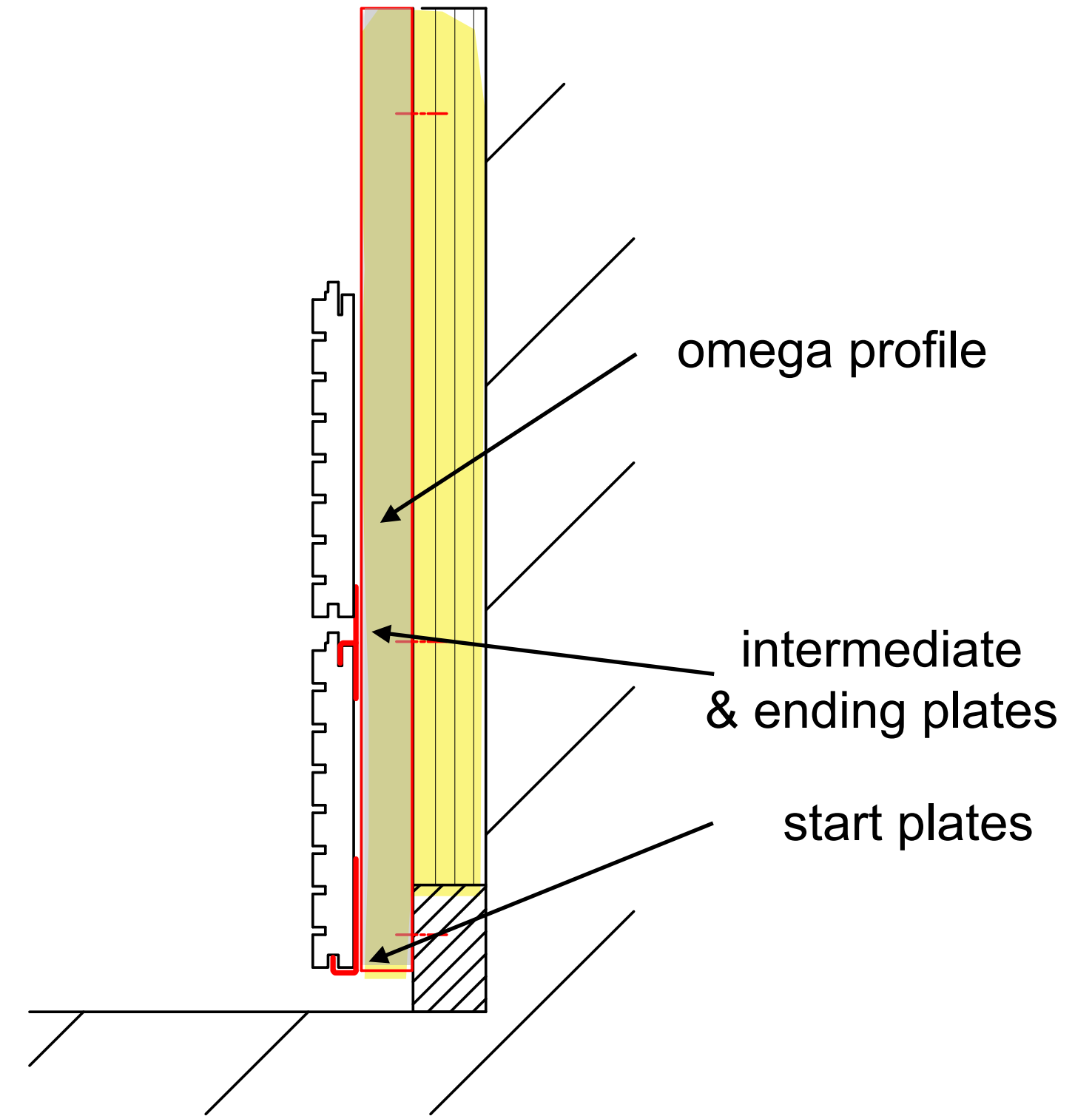
## option 1

with mounting plates on wooden structure



## opción 2

with mounting plates on Omega profile





# Installation rules / sustaining elements and dilatation joints

## Installing system

D+ slats have to be installed staggered.

## Joining springs

To get a better joining between slats, install joining springs behind panels

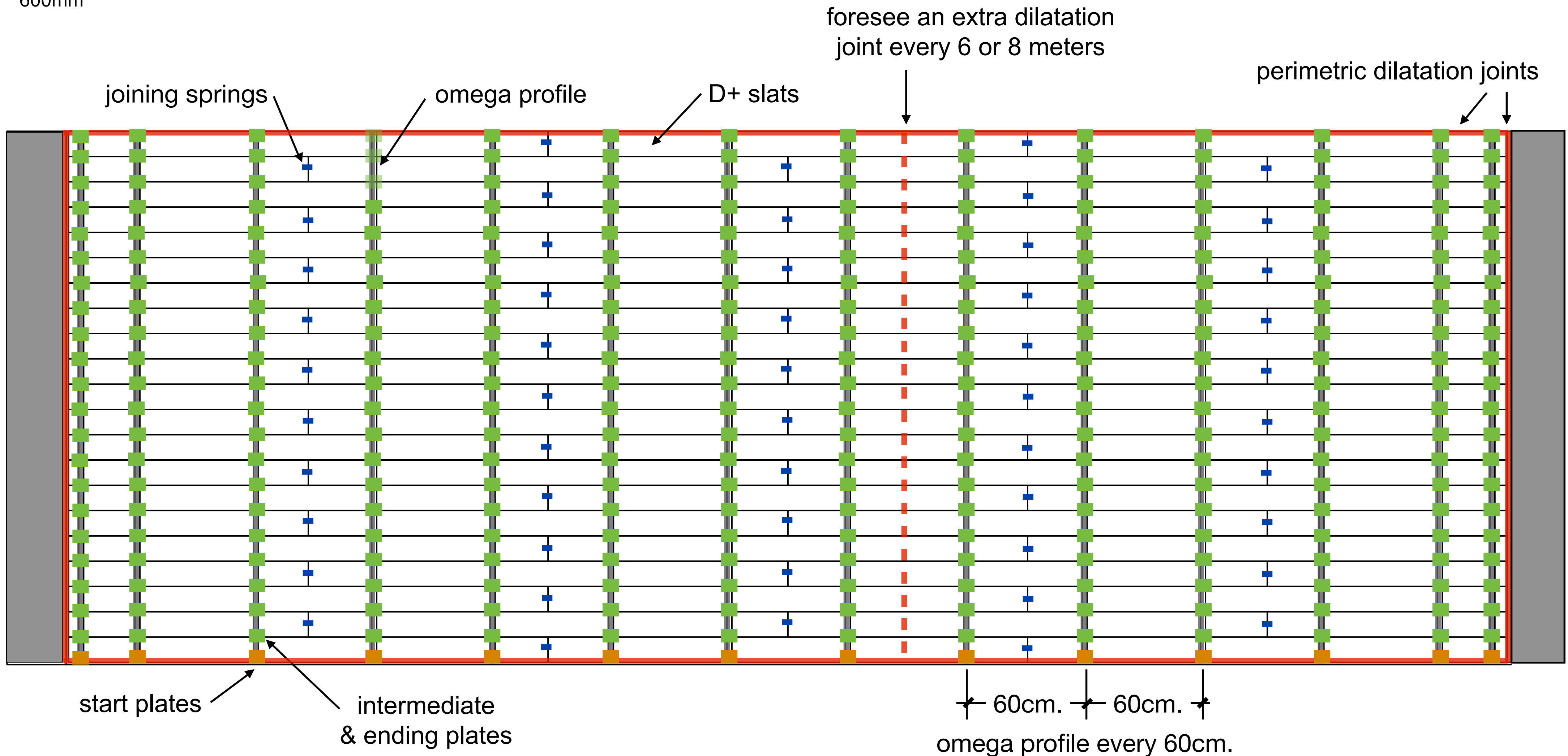
## Sustaining elements

When placed in walls, a vertical sustaining element has to be installed every 600mm

## Dilatation joints

A dilatation joint has to be foreseen all around the wall and, in big walls, also every **6 or 8 meters**. As a general rule, a minimum of 1,5mm for each lineal meter of panelling is needed at each side of the wall.

Dilatation joints have to be covered with skirting boards or special profiles.



# Rules for installation of acoustic and decorative panels

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## 1) STORAGE CONDITIONS

When material is received, if it is not installed immediately, it must be stored in a inner place, protected from external conditions such as direct sun, temperature and humidity, taking special care in case of extreme climate. Packages or panels must be stored, according to delivery conditions, in a flat surface without opening.

**It is forbidden storage at the open air.**

## 2) CONDITIONS FOR INSTALLATION

**Before installing panels, they have to be placed where they are going to be installed, in order to acclimatize wood at the same room conditions (temperature and humidity) during at least 48 hours. In case of high differences between storage and final place conditions, this time should be extended.**

This is extremely important in case of new buildings where air humidity sometimes is high.

**Panels must be installed when room is closed and glazed to avoid high differences in humidity and protect against rain.** The rest of the building (walls, ceilings,...) must have a humidity grade lower than 2,5%, excepting paints and plaster that could reach to 5%.

Premises must have a maximum relative humidity lower than 70% at seaside and 60% in interior country sides when panels are going to be installed.

Regarding temperature of the premise, it is recommended that is must be comprised between 10 and 30°C. To reach these conditions it special means such as heaters or humidifiers could be used.

Premises must be well ventilated once installation is finished. In a close premise, any addition of humidity increases relative air humidity which is absorbed by wood.

**Panels should neither be installed** in areas that could be reached by water **nor premises with permanent high levels of humidity** (such as saunas, small bathrooms,...).

Surfaces where panels are going to be installed must be well levelled, dry and strong enough to withstand the weight of panels and its structure. In case of irregularities in surface, these should be repaired before

## 3) DILATATION JOINTS

Acoustic and decorative panels are made of a wood particles material that expands depending on climate conditions. For this reason, **it is important to leave a distance, called dilatation joint, between the perimeter of the wooden panelling and walls and other fixed objects in the premise.** During summer season, panels expand considerably due to high air humidity and temperature. 1

A minimum dilatation joint of 8mm ( ) must be guaranteed. In case of wide surfaces, this joint has to be increased. As a general rule, a minimum of 1,5mm of joint for each lineal meter of panelling is needed at each side of the room. Example: a room of 5m in width needs a minimum of 8 mm of dilatation joint at each side.

(1) Note: minimum 15 mm with a relative air humidity > 65%.

Although the material have contact at only one side with a wall or other fixed objects, it is possible that panelling goes off.

Dilatation joints are covered with skirting boards or special profiles.