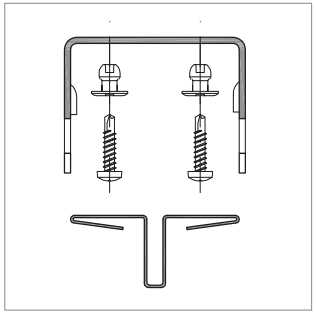
Adaptive system (ADS)

ADS on horizontal or vertical metal substructure



TONALITY adaptive vertical profiles accept joint profiles with closed, fine or open joints or end profiles without joints. Left and right-hand external corner profiles are available for mitred corners with 3 system depths: 46, 56 and 66 mm. The TONALITY 30 x 30 mm external corner profile is used for open corners with profiles of 56 and 66 mm system depth. The TONALITY support profile prevents noise being generated in the hanger bracket.

Reveal and lintel profiles are available for fixing in window and door areas.
TONALITY gable clips are used with special adhesive to attach tiles cut at an angle.

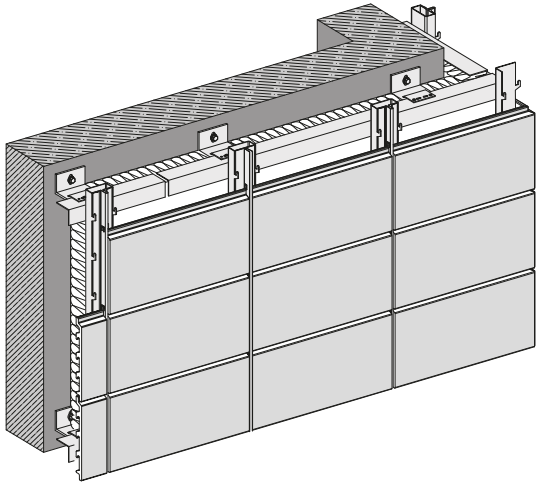
Profile selection	Tile height (mm)	Profile length (mm)
Different system substructure profiles and profile lengths based upon the specific tile height result from the hanger grid.	150	2,694
	175	2,794
	200	2,794
	225	2,694
	250	2,744
	300	2,694
	400	2,794

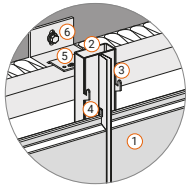
Photo: The Wave, Vejle, Denmark · Architects: Henning Larsen, Copenhagen, Denmark Photo: TONALITY GmbH

Adaptive system (ADS)

Adaptive system (ADS) on horizontal substructure

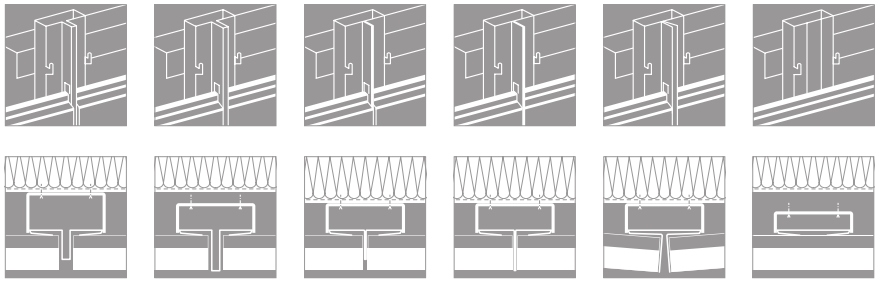
DWG No. ADS 100-01h





Adaptive system ADS

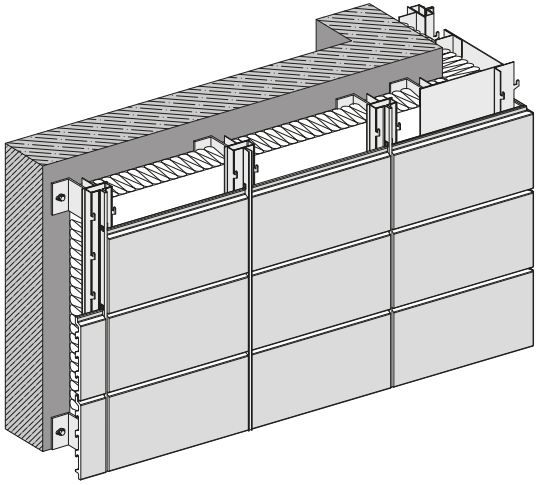
1 TONALITY facade tile
2 TONALITY Adaptive vertical profile metal (= system substructure)
3 TONALITY Adaptive metal joint profile
4 TONALITY integrated deconstruction protection
5 Primary substructure aluminium T-profile (by installer)
6 Primary substructure metal wall bracket (by installer)

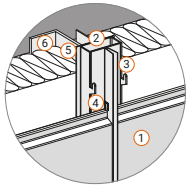


Closed joint profile recessed joint 8 mm
Closed joint profile flush joint 8 mm
Fine joint closed recessed joint 2 mm
Fine joint closed flush joint 2 mm
Open joint profile joint 8 mm
End profile for closure No disassembly protection

Adaptive system (ADS) on vertical substructure

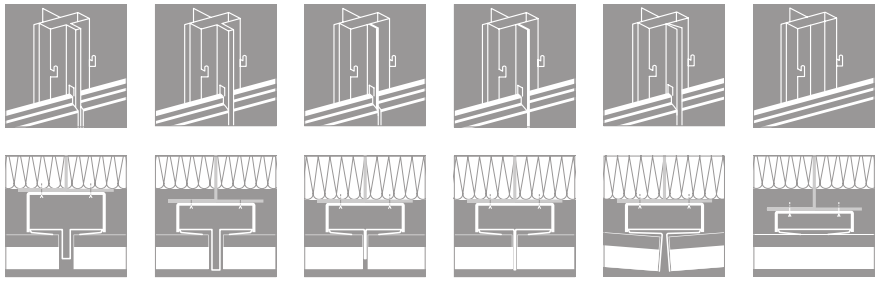
DWG No. ADS 100-01v





Adaptive system ADS

1 TONALITY facade tile
2 TONALITY Adaptive vertical profile metal (= system substructure)
3 TONALITY Adaptive metal joint profile
4 TONALITY integrated deconstruction protection
5 Primary substructure aluminium T-profile (by installer)
6 Primary substructure metal Wall bracket (by installer)

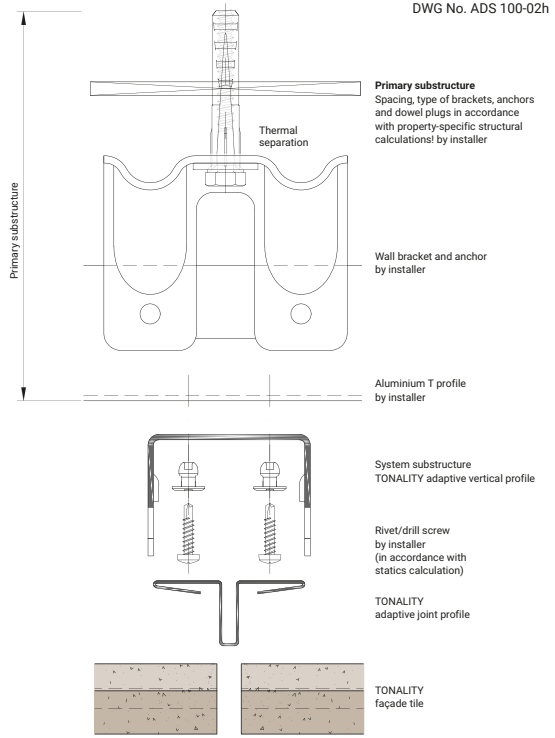


Closed joint profile recessed joint 8 mm
Closed joint profile flush joint 8 mm
Fine joint closed recessed joint 2 mm
Fine joint closed flush joint 2 mm
Open joint profile joint 8 mm
End profile for closure No disassembly protection

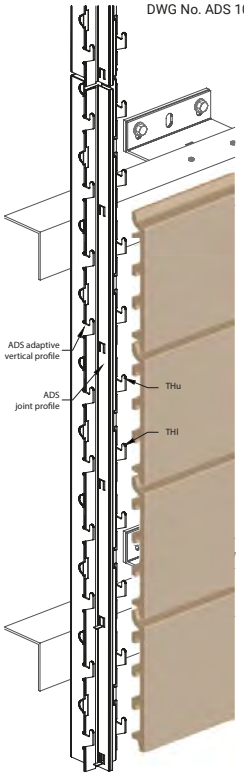
Adaptive system (ADS)

ADS on horizontal substructure – system design and installation example

DWG No. ADS 100-02h



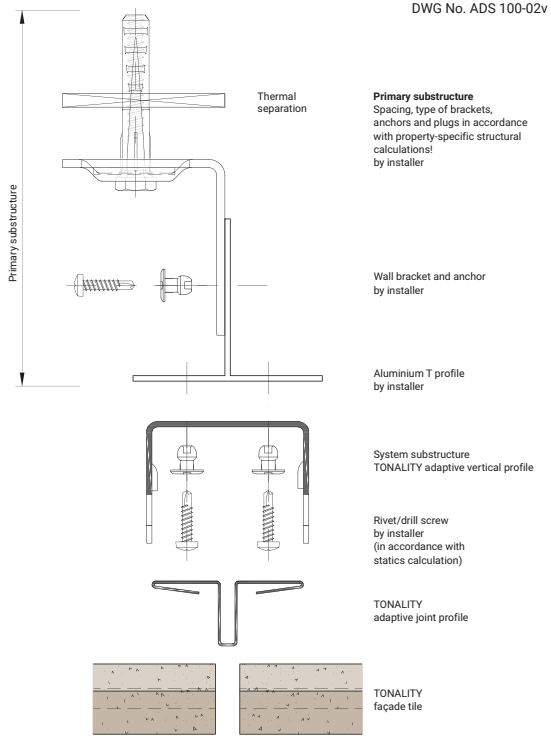
DWG No. ADS 100-04/2



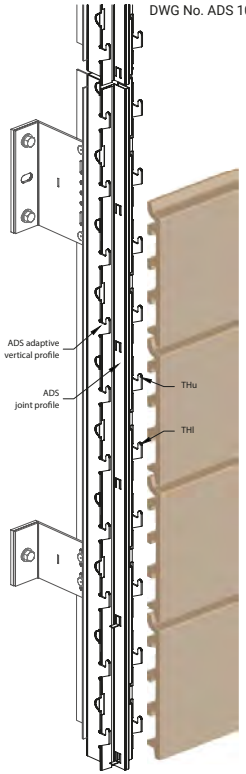
Installation examples

ADS on vertical substructure – system design and installation example

DWG No. ADS 100-02v



DWG No. ADS 100-04/1

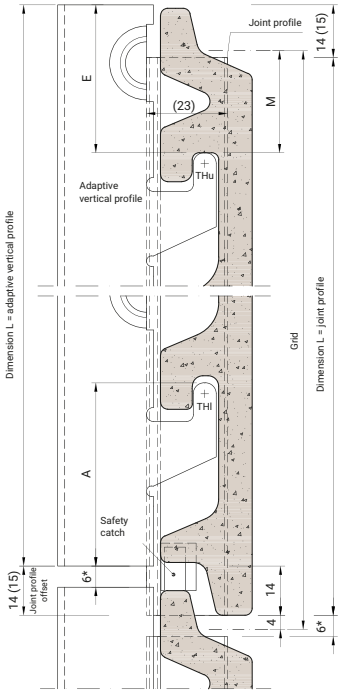


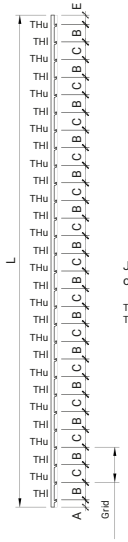
Installation examples

Adaptive system (ADS)

ADS installation lay-out

DWG No. ADS 100-05





Joint profile length = number of grid units minus 6 mm

THu: Upper tile hanger
THI: Lower tile hanger

* The minimum butt joint spacing of tiles and profiles is 6 mm due to linear thermal expansion (see approval).

Grid (mm)	Number of grid spaces	Dimension L (mm)	Dimension A (mm)	Dimension B (mm)	Dimension C (mm)	Dimension E (mm)	Dimension M (mm)
150	18	2,694	43	75	75	26	14
175	16	2,794	43	100	75	26	14
200	14	2,794	52	100	100	42	30
225	12	2,694	43	150	75	26	14
250	11	2,744	52	150	100	42	30
300	9	2,694	102	150	150	42	30
400	7	2,794	102	200	200	92	80

The substructure shown on this page is suitable for a tile thickness of 26 mm. An analogous substructure for a tile thickness of 22 mm is available. Note: Permitted spans and calculation values (static engineering) see pages 48/49.

ADS delivery programme

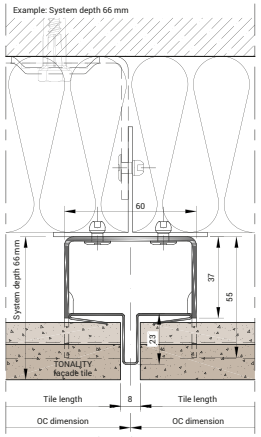
Image	Designation	Material/colour
DWG No. dwg 701	Adaptive vertical profile 46 35 x 60 x 35 mm for system depth 46 mm	aluminium bright
DWG No. dwg 702	Adaptive vertical profile 56 45 x 60 x 45 mm for system depth 56 mm	aluminium bright
DWG No. dwg 703	Adaptive vertical profile 66 55 x 60 x 55 mm for system depth 66 mm	aluminium bright
DWG No. dwg 704	Closed joint profile (8 mm) 56 x 23 mm for all system depths	aluminium RAL 7021 (black-grey)
DWG No. dwg 706	Closed joint profile (8 mm) 56 x 30 mm, flush for all system depths	aluminium RAL 7021 (black-grey)
DWG No. dwg 707	Joint profile fine joint (2 mm) 56 x 23 mm for all system depths	aluminium RAL 7021 (black-grey)
DWG No. dwg 708	Joint profile fine joint (2 mm) 56 x 30 mm, flush for all system depths	aluminium RAL 7021 (black-grey)
DWG No. dwg 709	Joint profile (8 mm) open 56 x 32 mm, flush for all system depths	aluminium RAL 7021 (black-grey)
DWG No. dwg all-01	End profile for closure 56 x 5 mm for all system depths	aluminium bright
DWG No. dwg 789	Reveal/lintel profile narrow, profile width 40 mm for all system depths	aluminium bright
DWG No. dwg 723	Reveal/lintel profile wide, profile width 100 mm for all system depths	aluminium bright

Image	Designation	Material/colour
DWG No. dwg 716/717	Closure profile 35 x 30 x 37 mm for right or 37 x 30 x 35 mm for left, for system depth 46 mm	aluminium bright
DWG No. dwg 718/719	Closure profile 45 x 30 x 47 mm for right or 47 x 30 x 45 mm for left, for system depth 56 mm	aluminium bright
DWG No. dwg 720/721	Closure profile 55 x 30 x 57 mm for right or 57 x 30 x 55 mm for left, for system depth 66 mm	aluminium bright
DWG No. dwg 710/711	Vertical profile external corner for system depths 46 mm, 74/35 mm, available in both right and left versions	aluminium bright
DWG No. dwg 712/713	Vertical profile external corner for system depths 56 mm, 74 x 45 mm, available in both right and left versions	aluminium bright
DWG No. dwg 714/715	Vertical profile external corner for system depths 66 mm, 74/55 mm, usable on both sides	aluminium bright
DWG No. dwg 207	Support profile 60 mm (short piece) for all system depths and grids	CR neoprene black
DWG No. dwg all-06	Sealing carrier profile for external corner (usable on both sides)	aluminium bright
DWG No. dwg 206	Joint profile for corner, closure joints and wind barrier	CR neoprene black
DWG No. dwg all-02	External corner profile 30 x 30 mm, visible, for all grids with system depth 56/66 mm	aluminium bright
DWG No. dwg all-16	Spacer for horizontal joints at fitted tiles	aluminium bright

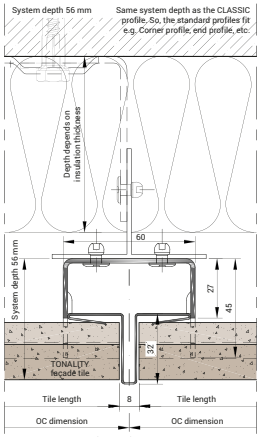
ADS standard details

View of joint profiles on vertical substructure

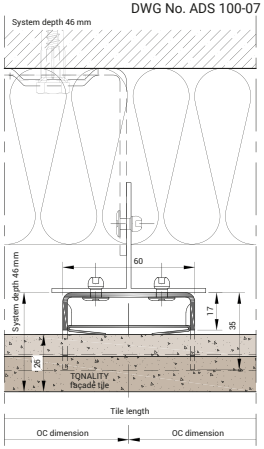
DWG No. ADS 100-07



Closed-joint profile (23 mm)

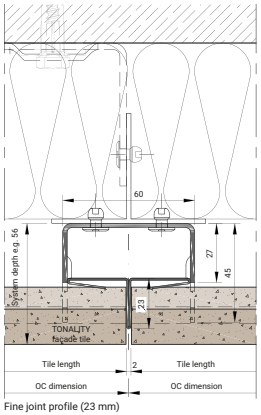


Closed-joint profile (32 mm)

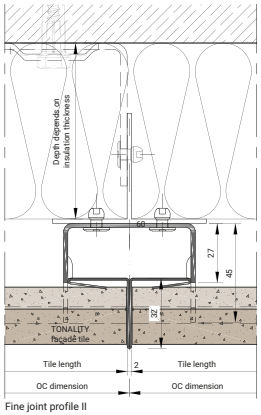


End profile for closure

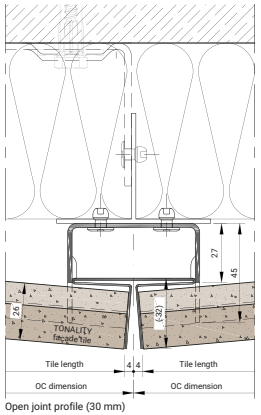
DWG No. ADS 100-08



Fine joint profile (23 mm)



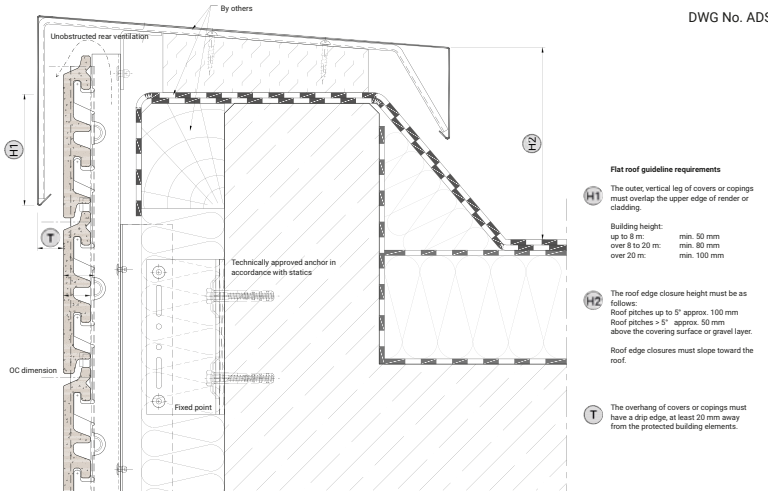
Fine joint profile II
(32 mm with notches in horizontal joint)



Open joint profile (30 mm)
Due to production tolerances, it is possible that the open profile will not end precisely at the tile surface.

Vertical section of parapet

DWG No. ADS 100-20



Flat roof guideline requirements

H1 The outer, vertical leg of covers or copings must overlap the upper edge of render or cladding.

Building height:
up to 8 m: min. 50 mm
over 8 to 20 m: min. 80 mm
over 20 m: min. 100 mm

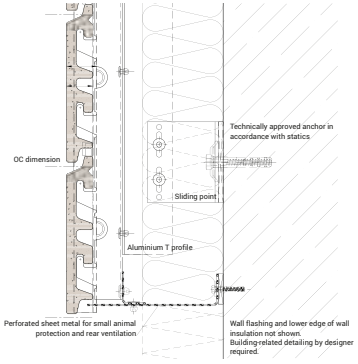
H2 The roof edge closure height must be as follows:
Roof pitches up to 5° approx. 100 mm
Roof pitches > 5° approx. 50 mm
above the covering surface or gravel layer.

Roof edge closures must slope toward the roof.

T The overhang of covers or copings must have a drip edge, at least 20 mm away from the protected building elements.

Vertical section of base

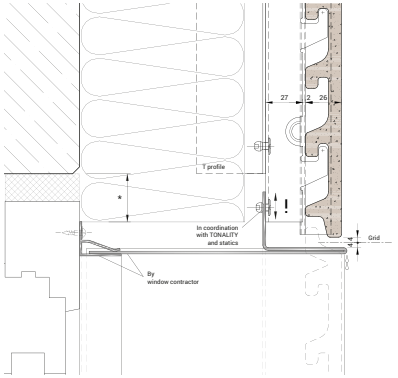
DWG No. ADS 100-21



ADS standard details

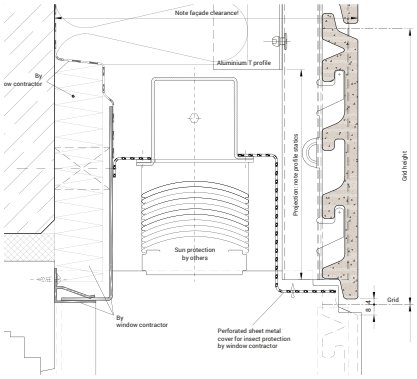
Vertical sections of windows

DWG No. ADS 100-15



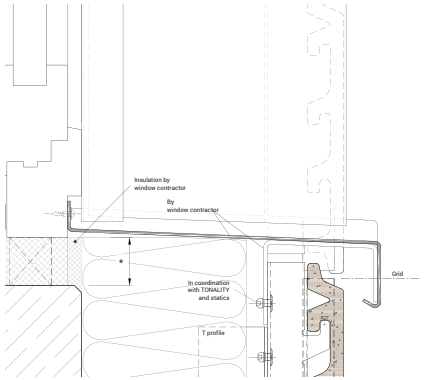
Window lintel with sheet metal cladding (without sun protection)

DWG No. ADS 100-17



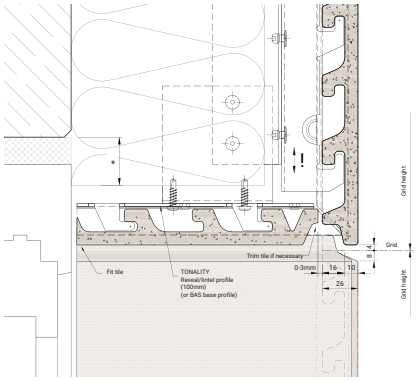
Window lintel with sun protection

DWG No. ADS 100-16



Parapet with window sill connection

DWG No. ADS 100-15.1

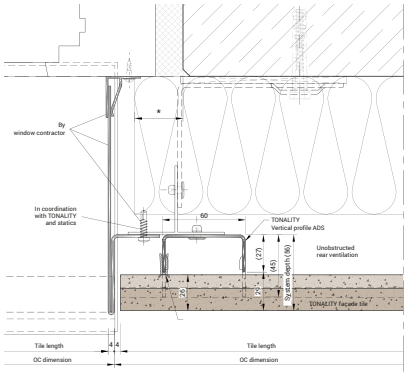


Window lintel with TONALITY cladding (without sun protection)

** Insulation must be implemented in accordance with the current Energy Saving Ordinance (EnEV).*

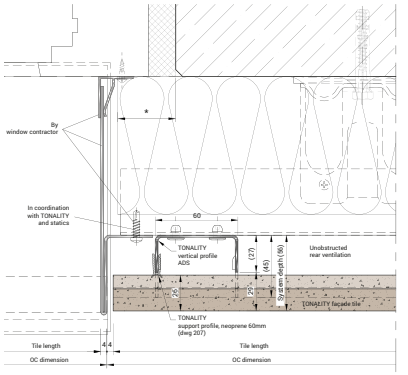
Horizontal sections of windows

DWG No. ADS 100-14



Window reveal with sheet metal cladding on vertical primary substructure

DWG No. ADS 100-18



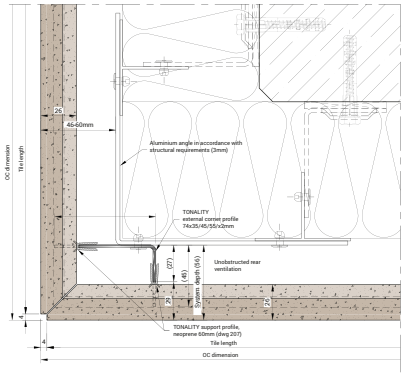
Window reveal with sheet metal cladding on horizontal primary substructure

** Insulation must be implemented in accordance with the current Energy Saving Ordinance (EnEV).*

ADS standard details

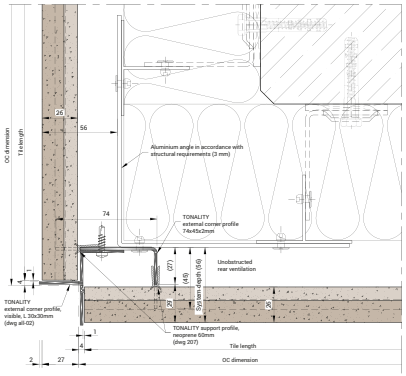
Horizontal sections of external corners

DWG No. ADS 100-09



External corner 90° – TONALITY on vertical primary substructure, mitred TONALITY – external corner profile 90° 74 x 45 x 2 mm. The edges of mitre cuts must always be provided with a 4 mm chamfer. The external corner profile can be attached to an aluminium sheet.

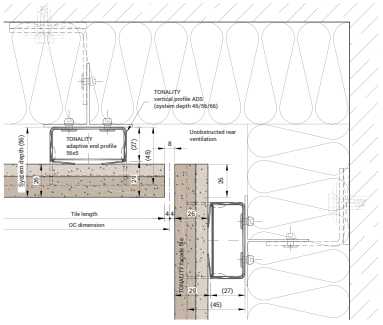
DWG No. ADS 100-10



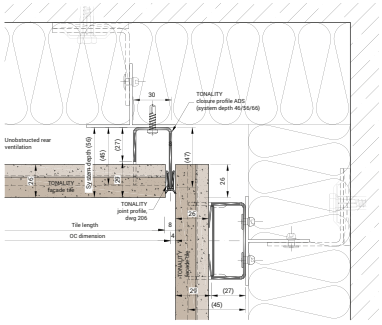
External corner 90° – TONALITY on vertical primary substructure, TONALITY with corner profile – visible external corner profile. The visible external corner profile is attached to the external corner profile 74 x 45 x 2 mm.

Horizontal sections of internal corners

DWG No. ADS 100-11



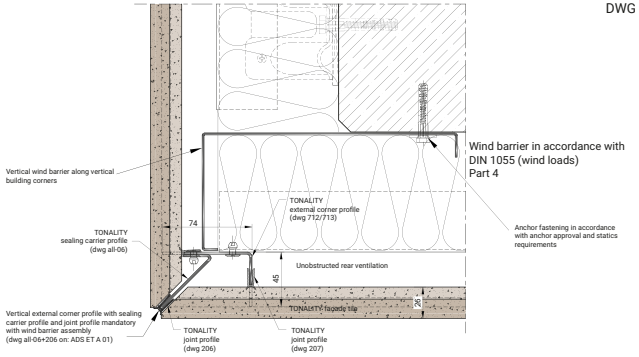
Internal corner 90° with ADS end profile



optional: Internal corner 90° with ADS closure and joint profile

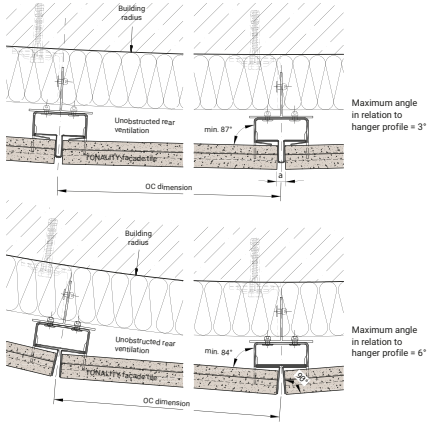
Horizontal section of external corner with wind barrier

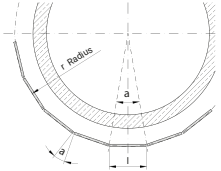
DWG No. ADS 100-22



Curved walls

DWG No. ADS 100-23





Formula: $\sin \frac{l}{r} = a$

l = Length/OC dimension
r = external radius of façade
a = Angle between tiles

Example:

l = OC dimension 450 mm
r = 5,150 mm
sin = 450 : 5,150 = 5.01°
a = 5.01°

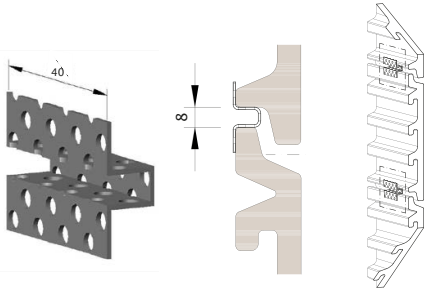
up to 6° = closed joint profile
6° to 12° = open joint profile

Large radii can also be built using the BAS system design.

ADS – installation of cut tiles

Cut tiles with spacer

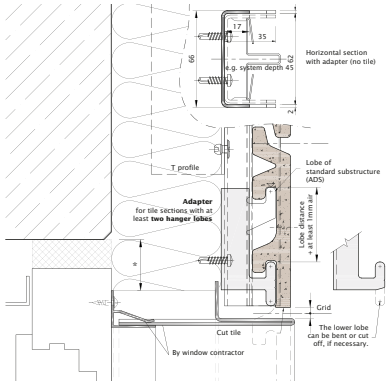
DWG No. dwg all-16



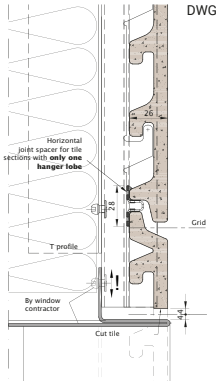
Installation instructions

1. Mark the cut tile.
2. Cut with wet saw and recommended cutting blade.
3. Place cut tile face down on a flat substrate.
4. Set up the required tile spacing using a system substructure profile with hangers spaced in accordance with grid.
5. Place the spacers in position (two pieces per cut tile).
6. Fill the resulting joint with spacer adhesive, spread smoothly and evenly and allow to set.
7. Hang the facade tile with scheduled cutting mark on the system substructure profile.

Installation with spacer – vertical section of window lintel



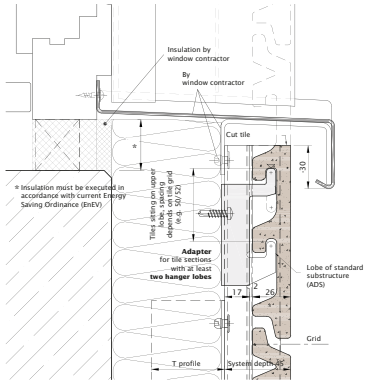
DWG No. ADS 100-28

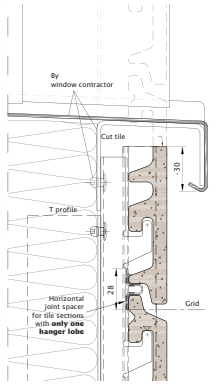


Detail of fitted tile fastening above the window

Installation with spacer – vertical section of window spandrel

DWG No. ADS 100-29

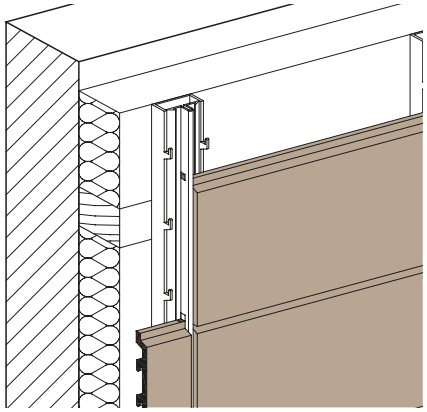




Detail of fitted tile fastening below the window

ADS on wooden primary substructure

TONALITY ADS on wooden primary substructure



The details must be adapted to the material of the specific substructure selected.

ADS system design

1 Wood primary substructure

2 ADS TONALITY adaptive vertical profile

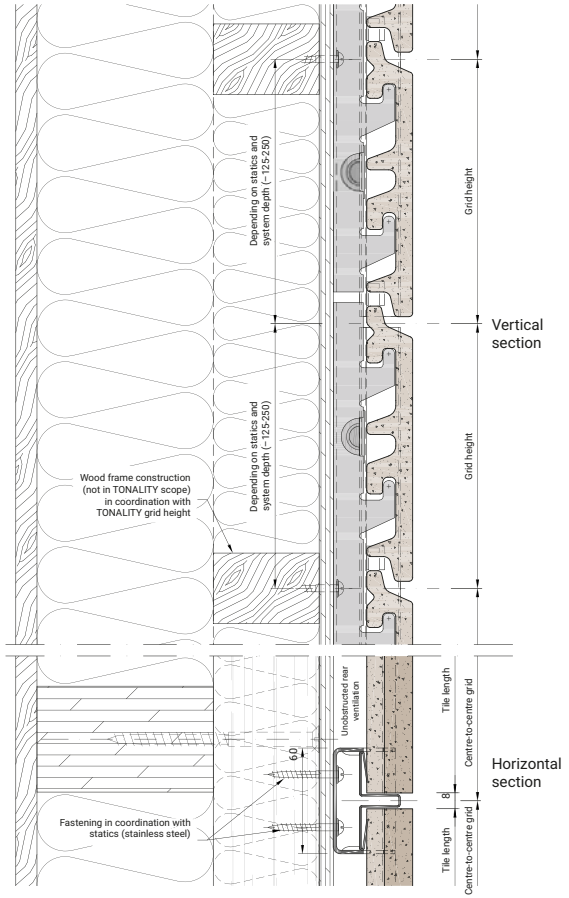
3 Wood screw

4 TONALITY adaptive joint profile

5 Tonality facade tile

TONALITY ADS on wooden primary substructure – Vertical section

DWG No. ADS 100-19



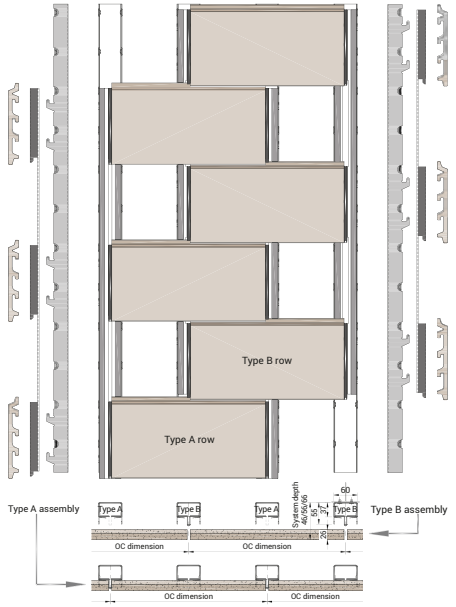
Adaptive systems

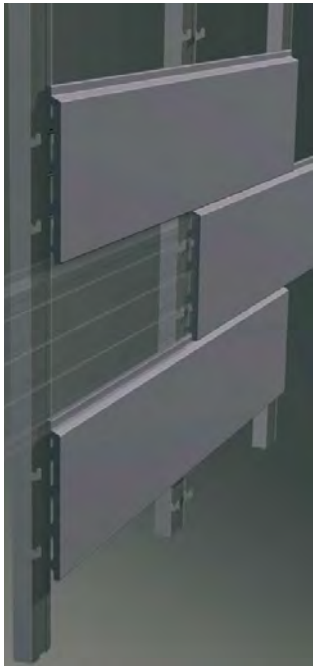
TONALITY Adaptive system T-Line

A classic brick wall appearance can be created using a TONALITY T-Line system. It is suitable for all tile types and sizes. As an adaptive system, T-Line can be installed on vertical and horizontal substructures.

The TONALITY Adaptive system T-Line consists of type A and type B profiles that are attached alternately to the primary substructure which are attached in a staggered lay-out. Type A and type B joint profiles are available as a closed joint (8 mm).

DWG No. T-Line 600-01



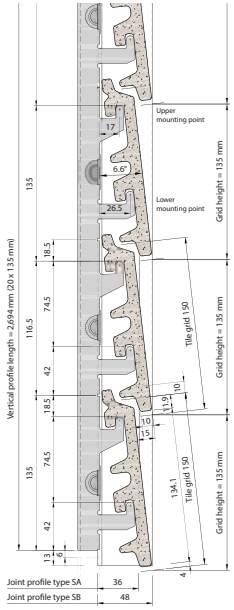


TONALITY adaptive system Siding

The TONALITY Siding system substructure is ideally suited for the design of a TONALITY tile facade with the appearance of weatherboard (“shiplap” effect). All tile types and sizes can be used for this TONALITY system substructure. The sloping position and overlapping of TONALITY tiles is achieved by the shape of TONALITY Siding system substructure profiles.

The continuous vertical joints can be designed with a closed 8 mm joint or a fine 2 mm joint, either flush with the tile face or recessed.

DWG No. SID 500-01



DWG No. SID 500-03

ADS portrait installation

Portrait installation

Photo: DAHL office, Viborg, Denmark · Architects: Spacefab:Architects, Copenhagen, Denmark · Photo: Ivarsson, Rødekro, Denmark

Privacy and sun protection systems

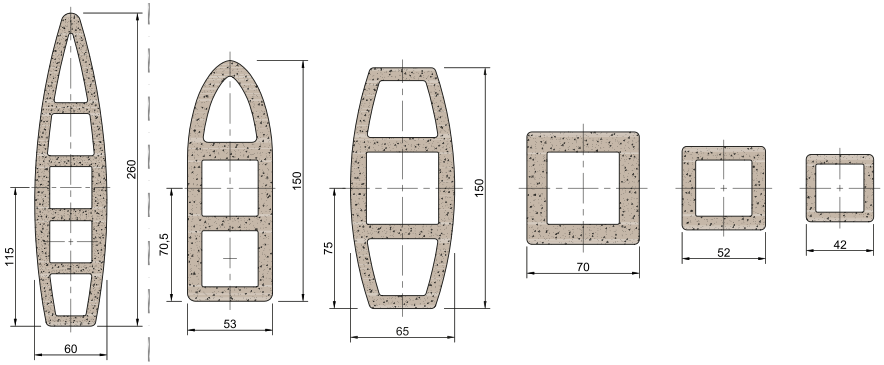
Lamella, Baguette and Square Brise Soleil

The Lamella, Baguette and Square Brise Soleil optimally complement the TONALITY facade tile product range. Integration of Brise Soleil early in the design process provides scope for creative facade design concepts. You can choose just to match the clay tile facade or alternatively to use the Brise Soleil as decorative elements in their own right either individually or in combination with metal, ceramic, glass and rendered facades. The precast elements Brise Soleil are available in numerous standard dimensions and all colours from the NATUR, BRICK RED, NUANCE and NOBLESSE COLOR series as shown on page 58/59. Whether used inside or outside the building, or in either vertical or horizontal format these Brise Soleil help designers to create truly unique buildings.

The TONALITY sight and sun protection elements are available in standard dimensions from 300 to 1,600 mm.

Please contact our technical support team for fixing options for privacy and sun protection systems.

Lamella 260 | Lamella 150 | Baguette 150 | Square 70 | Square 50 | Square 40



Environmental declaration

Sustainable building with TONALITY facade tiles

The data includes raw material extraction and energy supply, raw material transport and product manufacturing, including packaging and its disposal.

Parameter	Units per m²	TONALITY value
Total non-renewable primary energy	megajoules	651
Total renewable primary energy	megajoules	59.4
Global warming potential	kg CO_2 equivalent	43.1
Depletion of stratospheric ozone layer potential	kg CFC11 equivalent	6.32E-9
Summer small potential	kg SO2 equivalent	1.12E-1
Acidification of soil and water potential	kg (PO4)3 equivalent	8.83E-2
Nutrient input/eutrophication potential	kg ethylene equivalent	9.04E-3

Explanation of measured quantities:

Total non-renewable primary energy: Effect: Non-renewable primary energy as a measure of fossil fuel energy sources (oil, natural gas, coal, lignite and uranium) and weighted in line with the scarcity.

Total renewable primary energy: Effect: Renewable primary energy as the measure of the use of renewable energy (wind power, hydro power, biomass, solar energy).

Global warming potential: Global Warming Potential (GWP) > global warming; Effect: Increased warming of the troposphere due to anthropogenic greenhouse gases such as burning fossil fuels.

Depletion of stratospheric ozone layer potential: Depletion Potential (ODP) > ozone layer destruction; Effect: Reduction of ozone concentration in the stratosphere due to emissions such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

Summer smog potential/photochemical ozone: Creation Potential > summer smog; Effect: Development of ozone near the ground under the influence of sunlight due to photochemical reaction of nitrogen oxides with hydrocarbons and volatile organic substances.

Acidification of soil and water potential: Acidification Potential (AP) > acid rain; Effect: Reduction of rainwater pH due to leaching of acid forming gases such as sulphur dioxide (SO2) and nitrogen oxide (NOx).

Nutrient input/eutrophication potential: (EP) > over-fertilisation; Effect: Excessive content of nutrients in water table and in rural areas due to substances such as phosphorus and nitrogen from agriculture, combustion processes and waste water.

Design basics

Building physics requirements (air intake, ventilation and rear ventilation)

The interaction of the outer wall with the external wall cladding must take the assessment of thermal insulation, soundproofing, water vapour control and fire protection into account. As a rule, rear-ventilation is required to reliably discharge moisture from the building, to drain off any possible penetrating precipitation, for capillary separation of cladding from the inulation or surface of the outer wall and for discharging any condensation inside the cladding.

The cladding facade should be situated at a distance of at least 20 mm from the thermal insulation or the surface of the outer wall. The distance may be reduced locally to 5 mm by the substructure or irregularities in the wall, for example. To ensure long-term, reliable functioning of the cladding facade, air intake and ventilation openings must be designed with cross-sections of at least 50 cm² per 1 m length of wall.

Structural requirements

The cladding facade must be free from stress forces once installed. Deformation stress loads must not damage the cladding or substructure at connecting or fixing points. Similar or identical movements must be possible in the substructure and cladding in the region of expansion joints in the structure. This also applies by analogy for movement joints in the substructure. Anchor points must be provided for scaffolding. During installation, the insulation must be fixed permanently in place, forming a seamless barrier with stable dimensions, also taking any possible moisture ingress into consideration due to the weather conditions. Wooden and wood-based materials must be protected in accordance with DIN 68800-1, -2, -3 and -5.

Moisture penetration through vertical wooden load-bearing battens is prevented by using a system-relevant substructure. Harmful effects, e.g. between different building materials – even without direct contact, especially in the direction of the flow of water – must be excluded by structural measures and by selecting suitable building materials.

Requirements for installation
The geometric assumptions of static engineering calculations and implementation plans must be complied with during installation.

Stability

The stability of the facade cladding must be proven and demonstrated. TONALITY facade tiles may only be used as a cladding facade if a national technical approval or European technical approval/evaluation has been issued for the facade tiles for this field of use or an "approval for an individual case" is available from the building supervisory authority responsible for the specific individual case of implementation. The verification of stability in accordance with national or state building regulations must be provided by the building's owner or his approved agent.

Assumed Loads, design values, setting out

All parts of the facade cladding must be designed taking the safety factors or permitted stress forces of the appropriate standards or national technical approvals into account. DIN 18516-1 must be taken into consideration when calculating internal forces. Design values for TONALITY facade tiles must be taken from the respective approval. The permitted forces for fastening elements must be taken from the national technical approvals or test certificates. The load-bearing capacity of fastenings and connections not governed in standards or technical approvals, the national application document must be demonstrated and proven for all components of the cladding facade. Reduced wind loads may be assessed for the facade tiles for buildings with rear-ventilated rainscreen facades if the external wall cladding qualifies as permeable to wind.

The substructure system must not carry any additional loads such as components for advertising or window systems. In verifying the stability, at least an additional 20 mm must be added to the design separation assessed between outer wall and cladding to take deviations in the dimensions of the outer wall into account. Deviations to this are permitted, if only small dimensional deviations have been determined on-site.

Verification of suitability

TONALITY facade tiles 26 mm thick may be used as non-combustible building materials in accordance with national technical approval Z-10.3-798, or 22 mm thick TONALITY facade tiles in accordance with national technical approval Z-33.1-567 within the meaning of national or state building regulations when attached to metallic substructures for rear ventilated external wall cladding in accordance with DIN 18516-1.

Fire protection

Rear-ventilated rainscreen facades are traditionally amongst the safest external wall cladding assemblies. The contemporary fire protection requirements for rear-ventilated rainscreen facades can be obtained from specific state or national building regulations. Building authority requirements for fire behaviour are based on the building's height and use.

According to the national technical approval, the TONALITY facade system is non-combustible, as long as any thermal insulation present consists of non-combustible mineral fibre thermal insulation. Therefore, TONALITY facade tiles in the form of a rear-ventilated rainscreen facade can be used for every type and height of building.

Protection against condensation

Protection against condensation is a major pre-condition for thermal insulation functioning in external walls. Formation of condensation and subsequent formation of mould on the inside of the outer wall can be prevented by using rear-ventilated rainscreen facades. These permit problem-free, physically correct external wall constructions with decreasing resistance to vapour diffusion in the layers toward the exterior. Moisture in the building and from inside the building is removed via the rear ventilation gap, without the formation of condensation on the inside of the external wall.
The improved drying behaviour of outer walls with rear-ventilated rainscreen facades contributes to a healthy indoor climate and benefits the energy balance, because otherwise increased humidity could only be removed by increased window ventilation. Verification opportunities for protecting against condensation forming are listed in DIN 4108-3.

Insulation

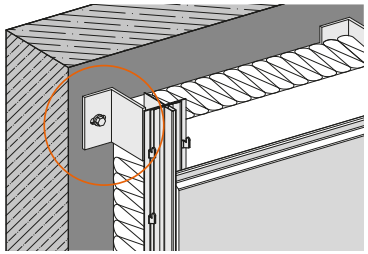
Only standardised or technically approved, type WAB (external thermal insulation for use beneath cladding) may be used in accordance with DIN 4108-10:2008-06 for thermal insulation in rear-ventilated rainscreen facades. Fleece-backed mineral fibre insulation in accordance with DIN EN 13162 is preferable in open-jointed facades. Facade insulation panels must be installed fitting tightly together in formation, between the substrate and insulation layer in accordance with structural standards or manufacturer's specifications. They must be mechanically attached using insulation fasteners (‚fixing pins') and must be tightly connected to adjacent building components. Particularly high requirements are placed on the insulation in the external building envelope of so-called energy Efficient and Passivhaus buildings that are largely designed to function without supplementary heating. Suspended rear-ventilated rainscreen facades make an exemplary contribution to this ambitious overall energy concept for relieving the climate and the environment.

Weather protection

Rear-ventilated rainscreen facades ensure lasting protection for buildings from atmospheric precipitation. They are allocated to the highest requirements group III – heavy driving rain loads – of DIN 4108-3. This shows rear-ventilated rainscreen facades are especially resistant to driving rain. Even in areas with high annual precipitation and windy locations, rear-ventilated rainscreen facades prevent water penetration into the building without impairing the expulsion of moisture from inside the building. The consistent separation of the cladding facade from the structure of the building and insulation protects the building from the effects of weather. Both cooling down and heat losses in winter as well as heating up in summer are avoided. Stable, comfortable climates are achieved in the rooms inside. Structural components are protected against high temperature loads, which has a very positive impact on their working life.

Design basics

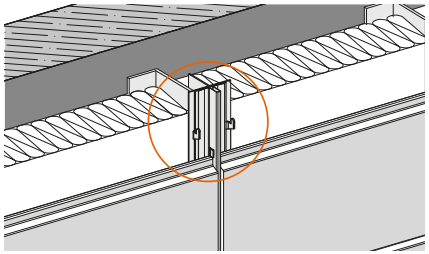
Substructure installation – primary substructure wall brackets



The wall brackets must be fitted at vertical axis separations and in the horizontal grid in accordance with static engineering calculations. Attention must be paid to ensure a precisely perpendicular alignment.

The system manufacturer's processing instructions for the primary substructure and anchors must be strictly adhered to during the installation of wall brackets. All brackets must be thermally insulated from the outer shell of the building using suitable underlays in accordance with DIN 18516. Care must be given to use technically approved anchoring elements in accordance with static engineering requirements. We recommend the dowel manufacturer completes a sufficient number of pull-out tests prior to starting installation work.

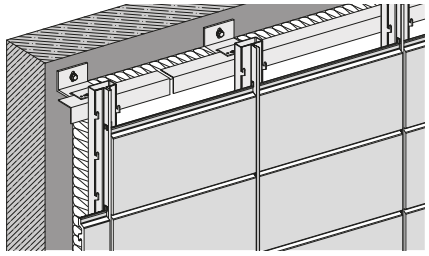
Substructure installation – primary substructure vertical T-profile



The vertical T-profiles must be adjusted to the facade alignment at the appropriate height on wall brackets and screwed or riveted in place in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

Appropriate butt joints must be formed and both fixed and sliding point connections to absorb linear thermal expansion of the profiles must be built in during installation of the vertical T-profiles. During implementation, ensure that the primary substructure and the TONALITY profile can expand uniformly and free from stress.

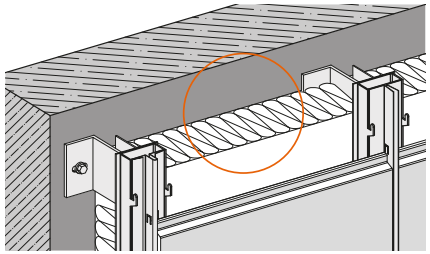
Substructure installation – primary substructure horizontal L-profile – only applies to ADS



The horizontal L-profiles must be adjusted to the facade alignment at the appropriate height on wall brackets and screwed or riveted in place in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

Appropriate butt joint formation and both fixed and sliding point connections to absorb linear thermal expansion of profiles must be built in during installation of the profiles. During implementation, ensure that the primary substructure and the TONALITY profiles can expand uniformly, free from stress. On thermal linear expansion grounds, we recommend restricting the profile length to a maximum of 3m. Ensure there is a sufficient gap between the profiles to avoid distortion due to linear thermal expansion

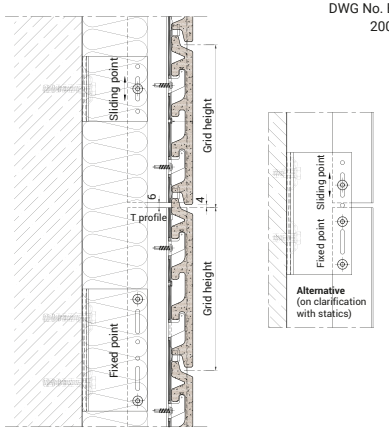
Thermal installation



The thickness of thermal insulation and type of insulation are determined by the Energy Saving Ordinance or client specifications. Generally, the installation must be installed on wall surfaces which have been sanitized in compliance with manufacturer's guidelines.

Using perimeter insulation is recommended for the base area. Care must be taken that the insulation panels are pressed firmly together in the butt joints. All window, door and building joints must be checked for proper seals and, if applicable, visible defects must be reported to Project Management before proceeding with work.

Fixed point – sliding point



DWG No. BAS 200-19

To ensure stress-free working of the aluminium substructure, it is absolutely essential to give formation of fixed and sliding points consideration during the installation of the primary substructure.

For sliding points, the fastener (rivet, screw) is set in a slot; fixed points are formed by precisely fixing a fastener into a corresponding round hole.

Tiles with graffiti protection – cleaning contamination from tiles

According to the national technical approval, TONALITY facade tiles can also be used as ceiling cladding (overhead installation), when used with the base clinch rail system (BAS) and adaptive system (ADS). This requires mechanical protection against facade tile slippage from hanger profiles. This can be carried out for example, by optionally using the anti-lift retaining clip already integrated in the joint profile.

Design basics

Base clinch rail system (BAS)

TONALITY BAS profiles must be screwed to T-aluminium 70 x 50 x 2 mm support profiles made of EN AW 6060 aluminium alloy in accordance with DIN EN 755-2, material corresponding to T66, in accordance with the national technical approval, at a spacing equal to or twice the nominal tile height. The proof of stability for the support profile must be verified by static engineering for the specific construction project. The connection between base clinch rail system and support profile on the reverse must be provided using drill screws JT9-4-4.8x19 or other approved means of fixing, verified by static engineering for the specific construction. Two screws must be set symmetrically at each connection point. Butt joints of profiles must be at least 6 mm. Butt joints in the system substructure must not be spanned by facade tiles.

Alternatively, aluminium/stainless steel rivets – K9.5 can be used according to the national technical approval.

ADS – adaptive system

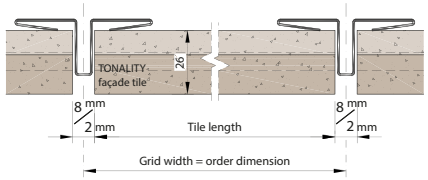
Installation of vertical profile

TONALITY vertical profiles must be screwed or riveted to the previously installed substructure in accordance with the construction's static engineering requirements. The separation between connections and the type of connection must be implemented in accordance with the construction's static requirements. Technically approved connecting elements must be used in all cases. As already described for the substructure, appropriate butt joint formation for absorbing thermal linear expansion of profiles must be built in whilst installing the profiles. Make sure that butt joint formation required in the primary substructure (T-profile) and the TONALITY ADS hanger profile are implemented in the same vertical grid. When arranging several hanger profiles above one other, the length of the hanger profiles and the distance between fixed points of two consecutive hanger profiles must not exceed 2.80 m. The butt joints of facade tiles and hanger profiles must be at least 6 mm. Corresponding butt joints must be planned when cutting to size on site. Hanger profile butt joints must not be spanned by facade tiles. When installing vertical ADS hanger profiles on a horizontal primary substructure, ADS hanger profile cantilevers must not exceed 150 mm maximum, in order to avoid an apparent visual misalignment of the cladding in the region of the butt joint due to hanger profiles curving outwards.

Joint profile installation

To secure joint profiles, they are clamped onto the vertical profile, setting the edges on beads in the vertical profile. As a rule, they are prevented from falling out by inserting the tiles. At the same time, the tiles are pressed against the vertical profile by the joint profile in order to avoid noise being generated on the tile under wind loading. When inserting the joint profile, attention must be paid to the height constraints of the system profile and the joint profiles must be inserted in such a way that achieves the required clamping effect for the tiles. With ceiling cladding, it is advisable for the joint profile to be screwed to the vertical profile to ensure that any horizontal displacement of the joint profile and installed tiles is prevented. The joint profile must not span the 6 mm vertical profile butt joint beyond the grid.

Ordering instructions



Example: Axial dimension = 450 mm; joint width = 8 mm
Cut length = 450 mm – 8.0 mm = 442 mm

The cut length (tile length) is calculated as grid length (axial dimension) minus the joint width selected (standard joint 8 mm or fine joint 2 mm).

- To avoid interruptions during installation due to breakage or waste, we recommend adding an allowance of approx. 5% (5 - 15%, depending on the construction) to the number required.
- When ordering, we recommend consideration of a reasonable number of spare tiles for storage by the owner of the building.
- An unambiguous and binding order can be placed using the electronic order form available from our customer service team.

Disposal of waste

Facade tiles can be disposed of as building and demolition waste under waste code number 17.01.03 (tiles, bricks and ceramics in accordance with the European waste catalogue). By sorting materials, it is possible to direct them to high-quality recycling. The aluminium profiles can be disposed of as a recyclable material or as building and demolition waste under waste code number 17.04.02 (aluminium in accordance with the European waste catalogue).

Storage and transport

Facade tiles and substructure are packed on pallets and wrapped with shrink film and edge protection to protect against damage or contamination. Despite the above appropriate care should be taken when unloading and moving.

Cutting

We recommend wet cutting machines like those used by tile fixers to cut large format and thick porcelain stoneware. The following recommendation is an example for this:

Dahm D2 ceramic and stone cutting machine Item No. 30025

Dahm DNS 1 diamond cutting blade Item No. 50152

Source address:
Karl Dahm & Partner GmbH
Professional tools for tiles and natural stone
Ludwigstrasse 5, 83358 Seebruck, Germany
Telephone +49 (0) 8667-878-0, Fax +49 (0) 8667-878-200
Internet: www.dahm-werkzeug.de

Warning: If longitudinal cuts of more than 1,500 mm must be made, then use an appropriate machine with a longer cutting table.

Cleaning fine dust from tiles

Cutting residues must be removed from the tiles after cutting tiles on site. This can be done using a supply of ample clean water. Only clean tiles should be installed. If there is still fine dust on the tiles in the form of a grey haze following installation, this can be wiped off dry tiles using a dry microfiber cloth (e.g. from Vileda). It is important here that the tile and cloth are dry, so no residue remains on the tile. However, if concrete or mortar residues remain on the tile, this can be removed using a cement residue remover.

Tiles with graffiti protection – cleaning contamination from tiles

Tiles in the TONALITY NATUR, NUANCE, SIENA and NOBLESSE COLOR product series have durable, effective graffiti protection. This is directly fired in during the KERALIS process. The protective effect is present from day one, and so also during construction phase. Unlike conventional systems, no refreshing or renewal of the protection is required. TONALITY graffiti protection lasts for the entire life of the product.

With conventional systems, graffiti protection must be applied retroactively. It usually involves a wax-like coating that alters the gloss level of the tiles and often leads to spots forming. The coating also loses its effectiveness after approx. 3 years and must be reapplied.

TONALITY graffiti protection does not need to be renewed. Should contamination occur through graffiti, it can be "wiped away". We recommend a mild solution of alcohol for this, or a graffiti remover such as P3 Scribex 400 from the company Henkel.

Colour overview

TONALITY NATUR

70017 Toscana
70002 Beige
70024 Cream light
70015 Pearl grey
70010 Flint grey
70021 Umbra grey

TONALITY NUANCE

70020 Brick red (finished surface)
70006 Dark red
70011 Copper red
70009 Bright red
70016 Sand
70004 Cream
70018 White matt
70022 White glossy
70007 Eggshell
70013 Light grey
70008 Bright grey
70014 Middle grey
70005 Dark grey
70001 Anthracite
70025 Black matt
70023 Black glossy

TONALITY SIENA

70100 Anthracite
70102 Red
70103 Beige
70101 White

TONALITY NOBLESSE COLOR

70355 – BL1
70356 – BL2
70357 – BL3
70358 – BL4
70380 – GR1
70381 – GR2
70382 – GR3
70383 – GR4
70370 – TU1
70371 – TU2
70372 – TU3
70390 – VI1
70391 – VI2
70392 – VI3
70365 – GE1
70366 – GE2
70375 – OK1
70376 – OK2
70350 – CR1
70351 – CR2
70352 – CR3
70360 – OR1
70361 – OR2
70385 – RO1
70386 – RO2
70340 – BR1
70341 – BR2

Integrated graffiti protection is available for all colours of the TONALITY NATUR, NUANCE, SIENA and NOBLESSE COLOR series.

Further colours and finishes on request.

TONALITY BRICK RED

70019 Brick red (natural)

TONALITY
NATURAL FACADES

Quality made in Germany

INDUSTRIE

For further information:

Sofian Aguelmous — Managing Director
e. sofian@industriearc.com
m. 0411 447 837 t. 02 9571 9541
w. industriearc.com
a. Suite 2.05/55 Miller Street, Pyrmont NSW 2009