



SLATE-LITE FACADE-SYSTEM: The new style of ventilated exterior cladding











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Facade-System: Components & Accessories

29.06.2017







Facade System: Technical Data

29.06.2017

MATERIAL

Surface: 100% natural stone surface Support element made of glass fiber reinforced composite resin on a polyester resin basis. Hailproof, impact resistant to EN ISO 179 (KJ/m² \ge 60) Maximum expansion 0,02 mm / °C / m

SPECIFICS

Density 1,80 ± 0,05 g/cm³ EN ISO 1183 Flexural strength ≥ 150 MPa EN ISO 178 Flexural modulus ≥ 10.000 MPa EN ISO 178

Impact strength ≥ 60 kJ/m² EN ISO 179 Water absorption ≤ 0,3 % (4d/23°C) EN ISO 62

DIMENSIONS

Absolute dimensions: approx. 1.220 x 317 mm Thickness of facade elements approx. 11,5 mm Wall thickness approx. 4 mm (approx. 1,5 mm slate)

THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY

W(mk) = 0.5

MASS

approx. 7,3 kg / m² (approx. 2,76 kg / element

BUILDING MATERIAL CLASSES

Building material class BII normal flammable according to DIN 4102 Class E according to DIN EN 13501-01

PROCESSING

Processing on a vertical wooden or aluminum subtructure as a suspended ventilated facade (VhF) from the lower left to the upper right. Concealed fixing by stainless screws or nails in the nail strip of the facade element.

Processing with a cut-off grinder.





Processing instructions: Facade system

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

In this processing manual you'll find detailed instructions for the interlocking facade system by *Slate-Lite*. This instruction contains only general information about the processing of the *Slate-Lite* facade system. Relevant are the local conditions at the construction site, therefore no claims can be derived from the data.

Please also pay attention to ventilation and expansion: Strain per meter/per degree °C 0,02mm!

Facade system is approved by the building authorities for ventilated exterior wall cladding: building material class DIN 4102-B1.

Normal flammable BII (EU-Standard E-class) up to 8,5m.

1) SUBCONSTRUCTION



The subconstruction is built according to the insulation thickness. The counter-battern can be used to compensate uneven walls. The vertical load-bearing structure is created at a distance of 25 cm, thus ensuring unobstructed ventilation. The starter rail is attached to the slat ends with the ventilation profile (lower ventilation) so that at least 3 cm distance remain to the subsoil.

1) STARTER RAIL AND LOWER VENTILATION (No. #1108006)



The starter rail is aligned horizontally and fastened to the battens with the ventilation profile (anti-mosquito protection) so that approx. 3 cm clearance (ventilation) remains to the subsoil. The transfer is from left to right, starting with a whole element. The recess in the starter rail is not to be considered.

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3) USE OF THE U-PROFILE (No. #1108002)



The U-Profile is mounted in the area of the inner corner with insert on both sides.



The U-Profile is mounted as a connection to a window frame. A ventilation profile (lower ventilation) is also installed in the lintel area above the window.



The U-Profile is used as a finish of the facade to a nonclad side.

4) USE OF THE CORNER PROFILE (No. #1108001)



The corner profile is used for cladding of the building exterior corner.



Corner profile in use with the U-Profile for connection to a window frame. A ventilation profile (lower ventilation) is also installed in the lintel area above the window.



Corner profile in use with the U-Profile for connection to a non-clad surface.

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5) UPPER CONNECTION WITH VENTILATION PROFILE (No. #1108004)



Connection profile of the facade area under the window sill (ventilation).



Top connection to the roof connection or roof slope (venting).

6) CONNECTION TO A NON-CLAD SURFACE (No. #1108003)



Side-facing to a noncladded facade surface with 120 mm leg length.