

TERMOK8® BIOSTONE COMPONENTS

ADHESIVE

Klebocem Ultra

INSULATION

EPS 31 G Fix - λ 0,031 W/mK

EPS 35 - 100 Fix - λ 0,035 W/mK

SKIM COAT

Klebocem Ultra

REINFORCEMENT

Armatex C1 M

ADHESIVE FOR CLADDING

Glueflex Modular Big

GROUT

Parastuck MF

ACCESSORIES

Depending on the type, structural configuration of the surfaces and the project



SPECIFICATIONS

All external surfaces of the façade are to be clad on site using the Termok8® BIO STONE process, following any specific and appropriate preparation of the substrate, to be evaluated on a case by case basis according to the condition and type of surface.

INSULATING LAYER

The initial alignment and containment of the insulation system is to be achieved by fitting an aluminum alloy section (base profile) along the ground floor perimeter of the building and possibly the walls of recesses, according to the thickness of the insulation, fixed with the use of expansion plugs.

Installation of high performance polystyrene panels EPS 31 G Fix or EPS 35-100 Fix with grooved surfaces on both sides, the outside surface with 6 cylindrical "grooves" measuring 100 x 50 cm as per UNI EN 13163 standards, thickness depending on design calculation but not less than 5 cm.

The special panels feature a unique 5 mm deep grooved pattern, so as to increase the specific surface area of the panel when skimming and to form continuous horizontal "V" section "beams", designed to strengthen the system. The outside surface of the panels also presents some deep "cylindrical grooves" specially created to help firmness of the insulating support with the reinforced skim coat.

The panels are to be fastened to the surface of the façade (horizontally, starting from the bottom, with staggered vertical joints and the surface with cylindrical grooves facing outwards), by spreading Klebocem Ultra synthetic resin-based adhesive mortar in a line along the perimeter of the panel and in dabs in the centre - adhesion surface \geq 40% of the surface of the panel - ensuring that the

insulation panel is perfectly flat.

If the substrate is particularly flat, use a notched trowel to apply the adhesive over the entire surface. The insulation layer is to be installed as a continuous process, from the bottom upwards.

MECHANICAL FIXING

About 48 hours after fixing the panels, and in any case when the adhesive is dry, at the intersection points around the perimeter of the slabs, insert anchors CT-2G (4 anchors per m²) to a suitable depth into the sound section of the substrate (see technical data sheet) The anchors must be installed "flush with the external surface" (with EPS cap installation) or "recessed" (with EPS cap) depending on the thickness of the insulation.

Installation of the insulating layer should provide suitable horizontal break bands with a compensation function for the retraction and thermal expansion of the system. These breaks consist of suitable "L" shaped aluminum alloy profiles, mechanically fixed with expansion plugs inserted at a depth to result embedded within the gaps of the cladding, with a frequency to be defined at the project stage. The "L" shaped interruption profile is to be separated from the insulating panels below by inserting an elastic compensating sponge, which will also serve as a support for the sealant to be applied after installation of the cladding.

Before skimming the insulation panels, it is necessary to protect the whole system by fitting corner profiles to all the corners and any other necessary profile fittings. Spread the adhesive onto the panels (profiles in galvanised or painted steel are not allowed).

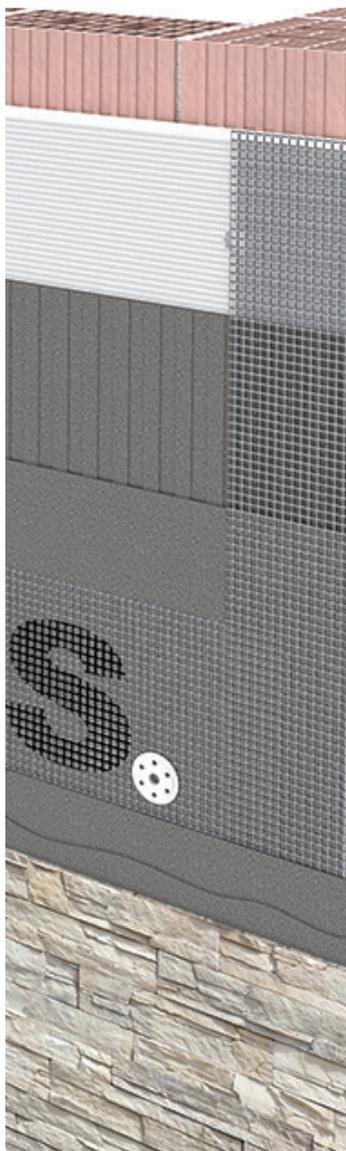
Small pieces of Armatex C1 mesh (20 x 40 cm) are to be glued on at the corners of all openings



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(doors, windows etc.), at 45° to the perpendicular axis of the opening.

Particular care is recommended when installing the insulation layer so as to minimise as far as possible any sanding of surfaces to correct minor irregularities.

REINFORCED THIN RENDER

Coat on site the EPS G 31 Fix or EPS 35-100 Fix panels with Klebocem Ultra smoothing mortar, applied vertically (perpendicular to the grooves in the EPS) using a notched trowel (5mm teeth) at an inclined angle to obtain at least 3 mm thickness, so that the grooves in the insulation are completely filled. When the layer is completely dry (at least one day), apply a second coat of Klebocem Ultra and apply the sized, anti-alkaline, and unravel-proof Armatex C1 M glass fibre mesh fabric onto the wet mortar with the help of a trowel or spatula, making sure to overlap the mesh by at least 10 cm (both vertically and horizontally) and trying to avoid the formation of bubbles and creases. The mesh should be completely covered by the mortar and, in any case, not visible. The reinforced layer is to have an overall thickness of not less than 5-6 mm and the mesh will be in the outer third. The next day and, in any case, when the layer is completely dry, insert a CT-2G anchor plug (two anchors per m²) at the centre of each panel in correspondence to the underlying glue points. Depending on environmental conditions, the state of the substrate and the height of the building, we recommend that you consider increasing the number of anchors in the perimeter surfaces (8-10-12 anchors per m²).

Apply for the third and last time a coating of Klebocem Ultra, skimming to the level of the anchors.

FINISHING COAT

When the reinforced layer has set completely, using a 10 mm notched trowel, apply a coat of the dual component Glueflex Modular Big adhesive on the substrate and position the modular, reconstructed natural stone cladding using the double-spreading technique and checking that it is perfectly flat. After at least 48 hours, and in all cases after checking that the brick slips have adhered to the substrate (adhesive has fully set), fill the joints with hydrophobic grout Parastuck MF using a grouting gun or grout bag. Apply

enough product to fill the joints correctly and, at the end of the plastic phase (15-30 minutes after application), score the joints with a special tool, exerting adequate pressure. In case of rain, to prevent the onset of efflorescence, protect the joints until the grout has set completely. After final drying, if necessary, using a stiff bristle brush, wash the façade to remove any encrustations.

ACCESSORIES

Any other functional and/or decorative components depend on the complexity of the design.

N.B. Drafting of the Specification requires particular attention to the condition of the substrate and resolution of the various "critical issues" of the building, so it must be customised for each individual project.