

NATURCLAD-W, NATURCLAD-B, NATURSOFFIT-W and NATURHARDPANEL-W panels can be installed by using exposed fastening with screws or rivets.

This installation system is valid for installing on to facades, exterior soffits or interior walls and ceilings.

Panels may be installed using visible mechanical fasteners, such as screws or rivets lacquered the same finish as the panel. The panels are mounted on vertical profiles to create a ventilated chamber behind the panels. In the event that the wall is not perfectly vertically aligned, wall brackets or shims are used to regulate the depth of the channel installation.

Panel dimensions:

8' x 4' (2400 x 1220mm) 8.86' x 4' (2700 x 1220 mm) upon request

Panel layout:

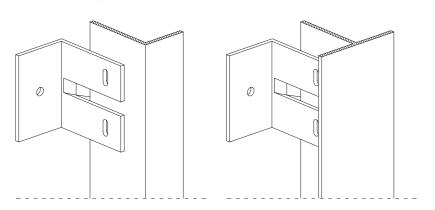
	HORIZONTAL	VERTICAL
NATURCLAD-W	Х	Х
NATURCLAD-B	Х	Х
NATURSOFFIT-W	Х	Х
NATURHARDPANEL-W	Х	Х

Panel thicknesses:

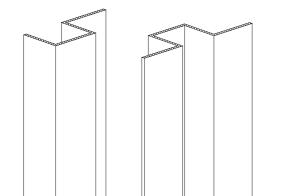
	6mm	8mm	10mm	12mm	14mm	16mm	18mm	20mm	22mm
NATURCLAD-W	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	х
NATURCLAD-B	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	х	Х
NATURSOFFIT-W	х	Х	Х	Х	Х				
NATURHARDPANEL-W	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х

Substructure subframe:

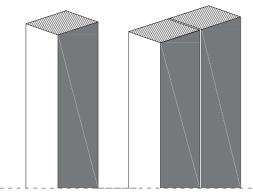
Aluminium Ls, T and wall brackets



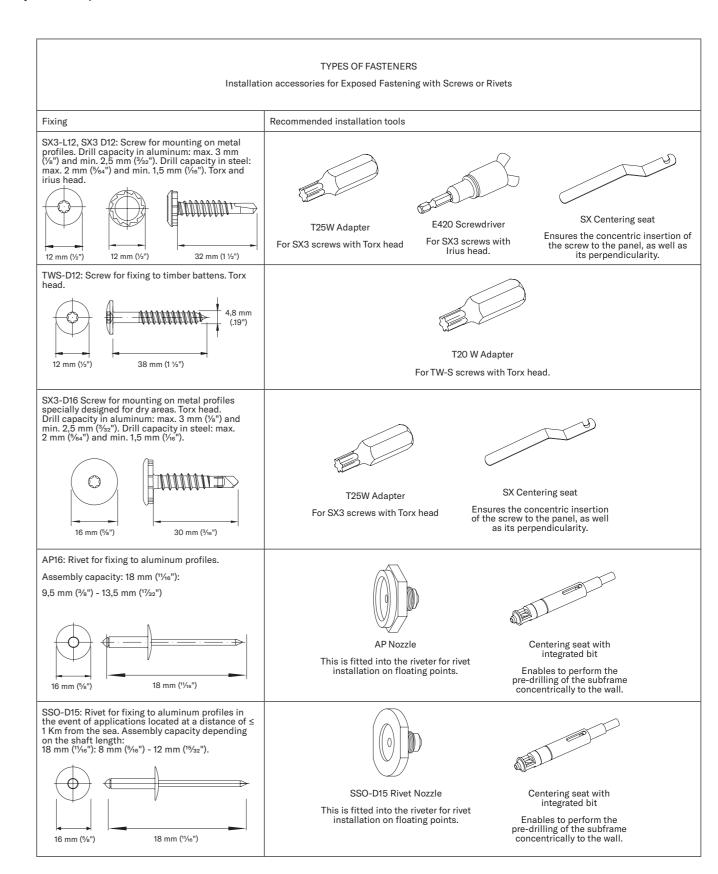
Aluminium Js and Hats



Wooden batten



System Components:



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Assembly instructions:

Ventilation behind the panel is required.

For the installation of panels in ventilated façade mode, the panels are installed on vertical profiles, creating an interrupted flow of air in the rear part of the panel.

Cladding panels must be installed as a ventilated façade; therefore, they must be separated from the wall with profiles, which are installed vertically, forming a chamber with a free ventilated space of $\geq 20~\text{mm}$ ($^3\!\!/^{\!\circ}$), except in those countries with specific technical documents. In the event that some type of insulation is installed, a double-profile subframe or a single-profile subframe with adjustable supporting elements must be installed, ensuring that the chamber is maintained. To permit air circulation in the ventilated chamber, the air intake and output must be correctly proportioned.

Head ventilation:

The ventilation at the head of the chamber must be $\geq 20 \text{ mm}$ ($\frac{3}{4}$ "). This ventilation space must be left whenever there is an interruption in the face of the cladding panels.

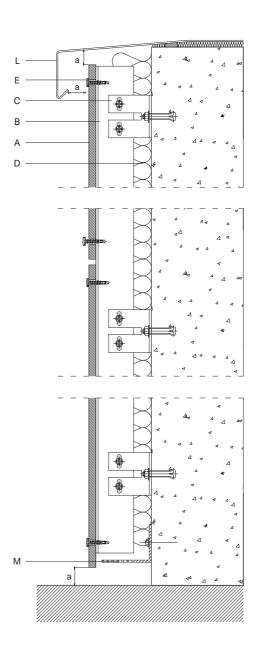
Base ventilation:

The ventilation at the base of the chamber must be $\geq 20 \text{ mm}$ (3/4"). This ventilation space must be left whenever there is a new base i.e. if the cladding panels are interrupted by windows or other elements.

The ventilated facade has several advantages over a conventional façade:

- Permeability: Moving air difuses water vapour from the inside out and facilitates the 'breathing' of the façade, preventing condensation behind the panels.
- Water protection: Moving air provides protection from the elements, because it avoids water filtering the building.
- Thermal insulation: The load-bearing frame is insulated from the exterior subframe, eliminating thermal bridges. In this manner, temperature fluctuations are reduced in the interior, leading to energy savings.
- Solar protection: Thermal confort is improved inside the building by preventing overheating in the summer, as it facilitates 'breathing' of the façade. This reduces the amount of thermal energy that reaches the inside of the building. The internal structure is protected from direct radiation and from the elements

 Acoustic protection: The panels also act as a barrier for acoustic waves reducing the amount of noise coming from the outside, although it doesn't provide acoustic insulation properties.

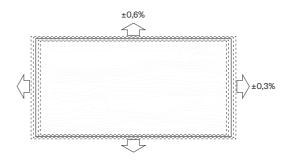


A. Cladding panel
B. Vertical metal profile
C. Wall bracket
D. Insulation
E. Screw
L. Metal sheet
M. Screen
a ≥ 20 mm (3/4") (except for specific technical documents)

Dimensional Stability:

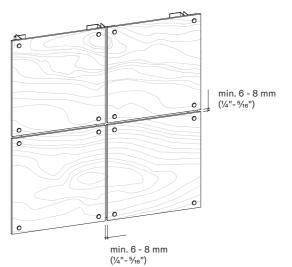
It must be kept in mind that the exterior panels will be exposed to changing seasons over the years, and they are composed of natural wood. Given that wood is a living material which suffers dimensional variations due to changes in humidity and temperature, it is important that the fixings used are the indicated by PARKLEX PRODEMA, allowing the panels to move and not blocking their free expansion and contraction.

All our cladding panels are resistant to vapor, water, snow and ice. However, we do not recommend submerging panels permanently or for extended periods of time.



Expansion Joints:

It is necessary to leave expansion joints around the perimeter of all panels to ensure they can absorb any expansion movements. The thickness of these joints depends on the panel dimensions and the façade design. As an example, for panels measuring 2440x1220 mm (4'x8'), these joints must be at least 6-8 mm (1/4"-5/16"). It is recommended not to seal the joints with flexible materials, as this may lead to an accumulation of dirt around the edges of the panels.



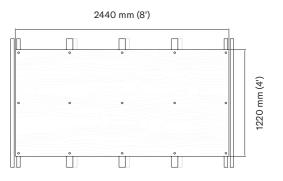
Minimum Support Points per Panel:

For fastening the screws on PARKLEX PRODEMA panels it is required to do predrilled holes on the panel.

The distances between supporting points depend on the panel thickness.

Distance between fasteners:

THICKNESS	MAXIMUM DISTANCE
8 mm (5/16"), 10 mm (3/8")	600 mm (24")
≥12 mm (½")	800 mm (32")



Profile distribution for 8-10 mm (5/16"-3/8") Cladding.

Three supporting points are required in every direction:

Pieces between 350mm and 600mm need an additional intermediate point. Narrower pieces can be installed with only two supporting points. See table below.

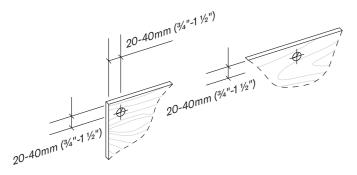
Expose	d fixing		
2 support points	3 support points		
100-350mm (¾"-14")	350-600mm (14"-24")		
Exception (96")	2440mm (96")		

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Distance from the edge of the panel to the panel perforation:

The distance between the center point of the screw/ rivet and the panel edge must be between 20-40 mm (3/4"-11/2").



Position of the Screw or Rivet when installing the panel:

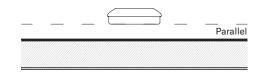
The screw / rivet must be centered in the hole to permit dimensional variations.



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It is also very important for the fixing head to be completely parallel with the panel surface. Be sure that the head of the fastener doesn't make an excesive pressure on the panel and allows its movement due to dilatations. It is recommended the use of a depth locator during installation.



When using rivets for the facade installation, it is mandatory to use the specified centering seat and AP nozzle in order to allow a correct tolerance between the rivet and the panel. This accessories also avoid overclamping the rivets to the panel, which can lead to possible issues.

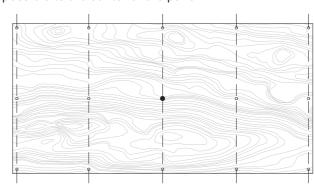
PARKLEX PRODEMA also recommends using either GESIPA Accubird PRO CAS, GESIPA Powerbird PRO CAS or GESIPA Accubird riveting guns to ensure a correct application.

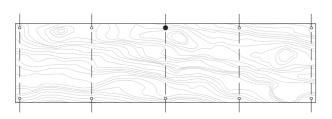
Countersunk screws are not allowed:

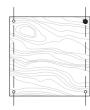
PARKLEX PRODEMA does not allow installing tongue and groove panels for exterior façades. This system is fastened using countersunk screws that prevent the panels from moving, which is insufficient for the proper functioning of the PARKLEX PRODEMA panels.

Diameter of holes for Screws or Rivets:

All mounting points for NATURCLAD panels must be floating with a diameter of at least 8,5mm (11/32"), except for one, which must be fixed with a diameter of at least 5,5mm (1/4"). This fixed point must be as close as possible to the center of the panel.



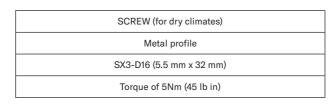




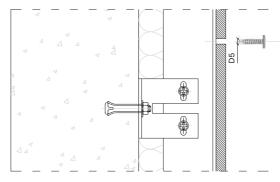
Fixed Points

Floating Points

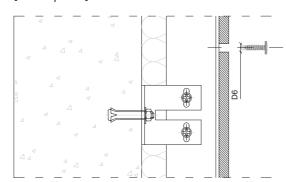
Types of Fasteners:



RIVET
Aluminum profile
AP16 (5 mm x 18 mm)

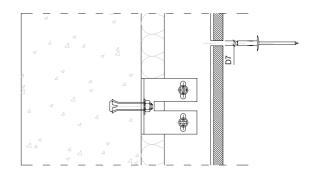


[Fixed point]

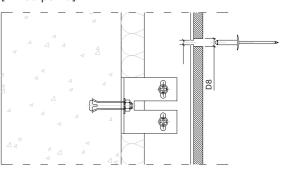


[Floating point]

D5 - 5.5 mm (1/4") D6 - 9.5 mm (3/8")



[Fixed point]



[Floating point]

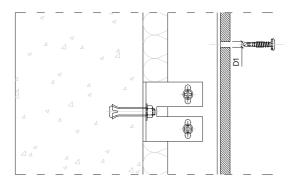
D7 - 5.1 mm (1/4")

D8 - 8.5 mm (11/32")

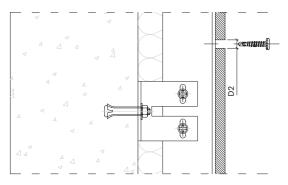
Types of Fasteners:

SCREW Metal profile SX3-D12 (5.5 mm x 32 mm), SX3-L12 Torque of 5Nm (45 lb in)

SCREW	
Timber batten	
TWS D12 (4.8 mm x 38 mm)	

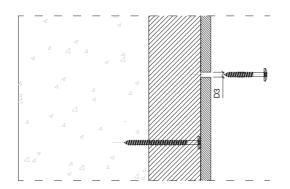


[Fixed point]

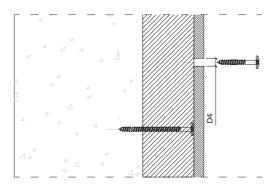


[Floating point]

D1 - 5.5mm (1/4") D2 - 8.5mm (11/32")



[Fixed point]



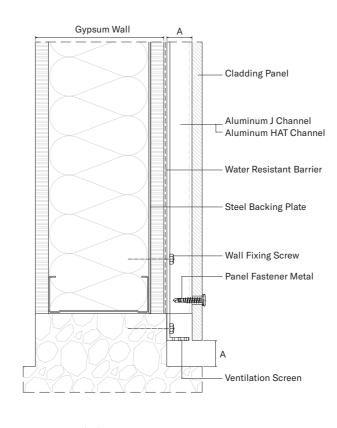
[Floating point]

D3 - 5.5mm (1/4") D4 - 8.5mm (11/32")

Installation details:

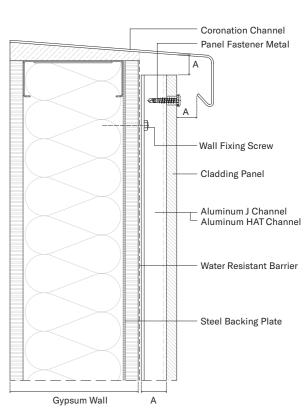
PARKLEX PRODEMA has an extensive range of solutions showing all types of installation details to address corners, windows, crowns, etc. All of these details are available on the Technical Area of the PARKLEX PRODEMA website.

BASE DETAIL



A > 20 mm (3/4")

HEAD DETAIL

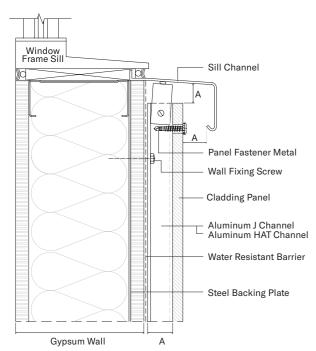


A > 20 mm (3/4")

8 9

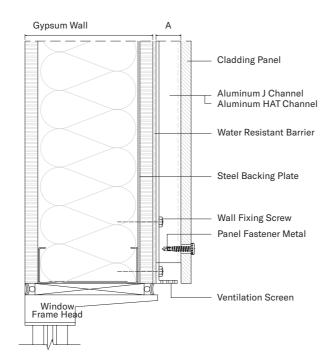
WINDOW SILL

A > 20 mm (3/4")



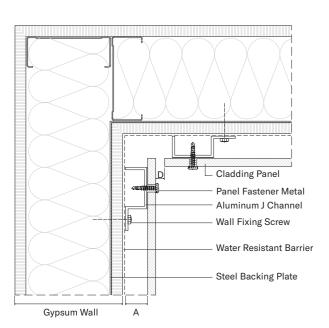
WINDOW HEAD

A > 20 mm (3/4")



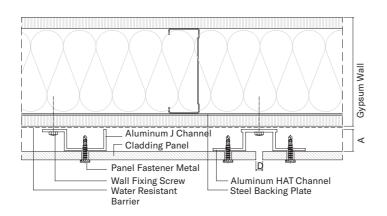
INSIDE CORNER

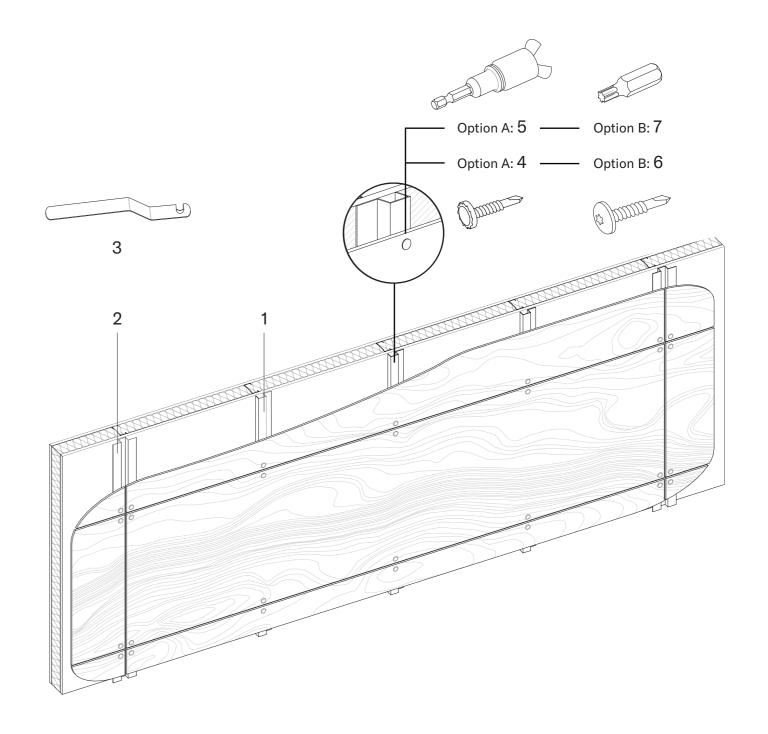
A > 20 mm (3/4") D > 6 mm (1/4")



VERTICAL JOINT

A > 20 mm (¾") D > 6 mm (¼")



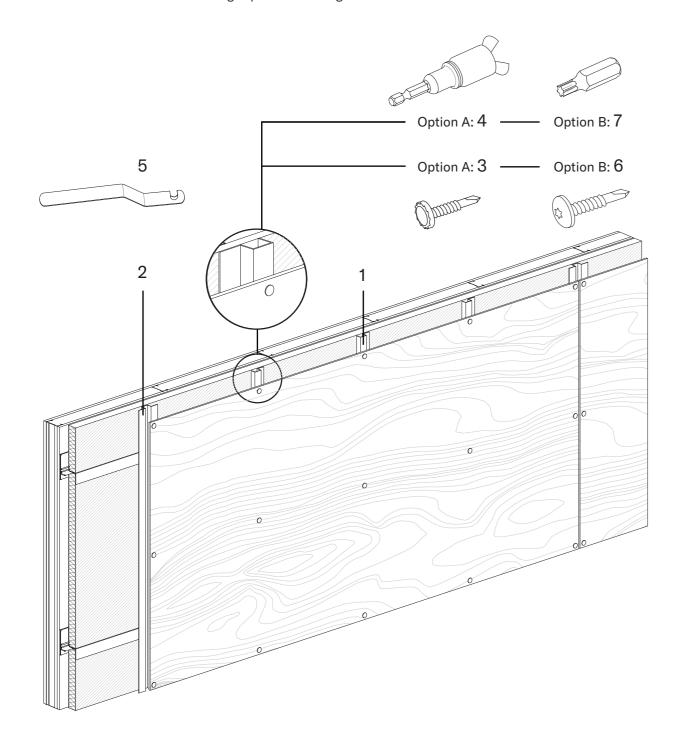


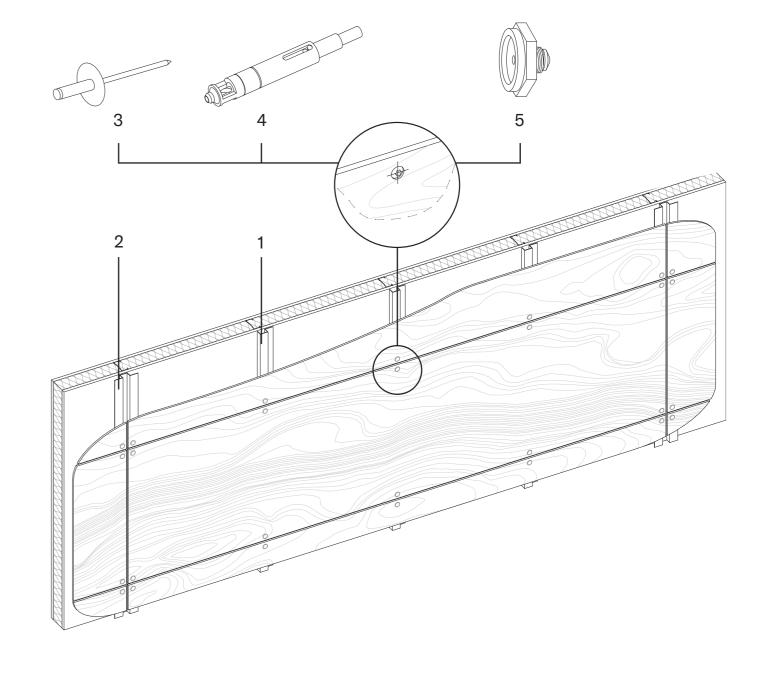
EXPOSED INSTALLATION SYSTEM JAYS AND HATS

- 1. J Profile (1" deep): 10' Aluminum
- 2. Hat Profile (1" deep): 10' Aluminum
- 3. Centering Device for SX3 Screws OPTION A:
- 4. SX3 15 L12-5 Irius Screws for Metal Painted
- 5. E-420 Screwing Device for Irius Screws OPTION B:
- 6. SX3 15-D12-5 TORX Screws for Metal Painted
- 7. 11/32" Titanium Coated Twist Drill Bit

Available panel size 96" x 48" | 2440 x 1220mm

Panel thickness ≥ 8mm





EXPOSED INSTALLATION SYSTEM NFPA 285

- 1. J Profile (1" deep): 10' Aluminum
- 2. Hat Profile (1" deep): 10' Aluminum
- 5. Centering Device for SX3 Screws

OPTION A:

- 3. SX3 15 L12-5 Irius Screws for Metal Painted
- 4. E-420 Screwing Device for Irius Screws OPTION B:
- 6. SX3 15-D12-5 TORX Screws for Metal Painted
- 7. 11/32" Titanium Coated Twist Drill Bit

Available panel size 96" x 48" | 2440 x 1220mm

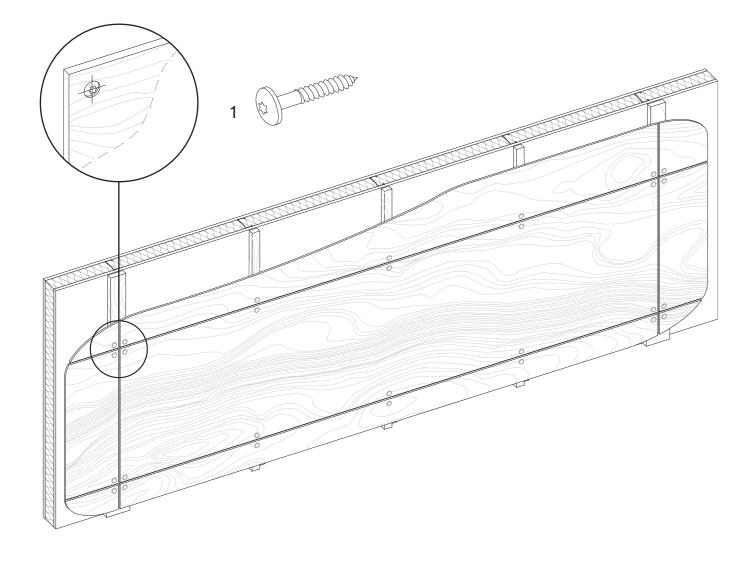
Panel thickness: 8 - 10mm

EXPOSED INSTALLATION SYSTEM WITH RIVETS JAYS AND HATS

- 1. J Profile (1" deep): 10' Aluminum
- 2. Hat Profile (1" deep): 10' Aluminum
- 3. AP16 L18 Rivet Laquered
- 4. Centering Device with Drill Included for AP Rivets
- 5. Nozzle for Rivet AP Floating Point

Available panel size 96" x 48" | 2440 x 1220mm

Panel thickness ≥ 8mm



EXPOSED INSTALLATION SYSTEM WOOD SUBFRAME

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Available panel size 96" x 48" | 2440 x 1220mm