Insulated Panels

New Zealand

Architectural Wall Panel Installation Guide Horizontally Laid





Components

Architectural Wall Panel





This installation guide should be read in conjunction with the 'project specific' design drawings and Kingspan standard details.

Although this installation guide is deemed to be correct at the time of publication, Kingspan reserve the right to amend the information at any time in the future. Installation Guides are available for the full range of Kingspan Insulated Roof and Wall Systems.

Notes

This is a generic Architectural Wall Panel installation guide. Details may differ from project to project. Project specific construction details must be used unless those details are contrary to the principles of the Kingspan details; in which case specific instruction should be sought.

Sequence

The panels are laid horizontally from base to top. The panels can not be back-laid.

Support Structure

Ensure steelwork is suitably plumb, level and within tolerance before starting the installation of the panels. If the panels have vertical joints (top hats) then check the bearing width, location and straightness of the structural support at that location.

The minimum bearing face for intermediate supports is 60mm. The minimum bearing width at panel end is 140mm, refer to Kingspan details. The bearing needs to be wide enough to accommodate the number of fixings required.

The support must provide a full bearing surface for the panel

Install

We recommend the use of mechanical handling systems for the movement & lifting of panels into position.

When practical, cut panels on ground prior to installation. Clean any swarf from the panel immediately

The protective film is to be removed from the external weather face of panel & internal liner before to installation.

Gun-grade sealant is butyl sealant for air seals and neutral cure silicone for weather seals.

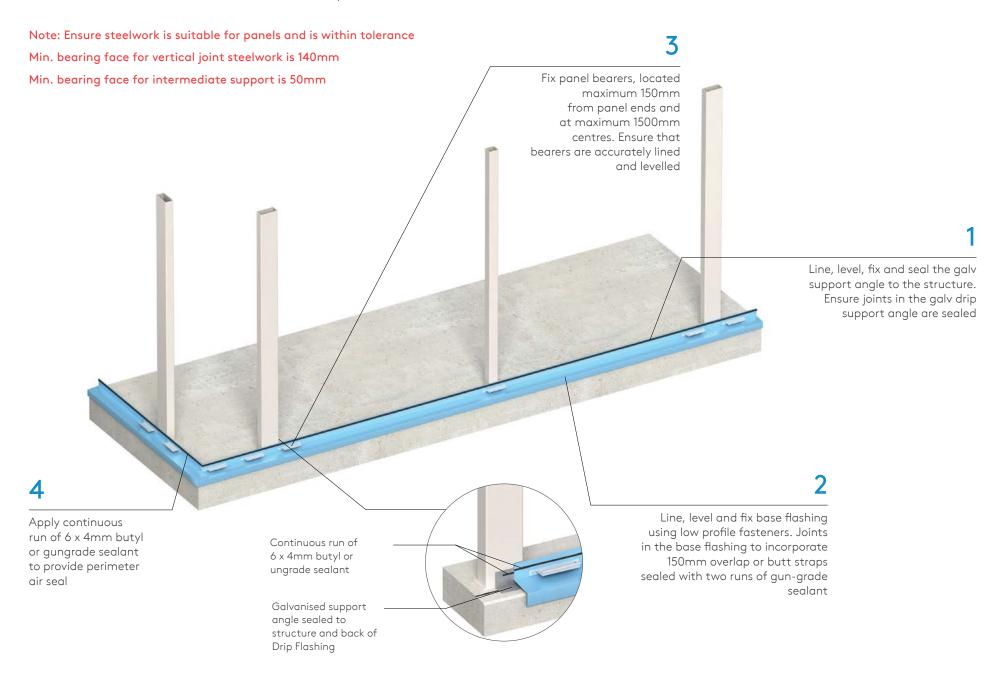
Fixings

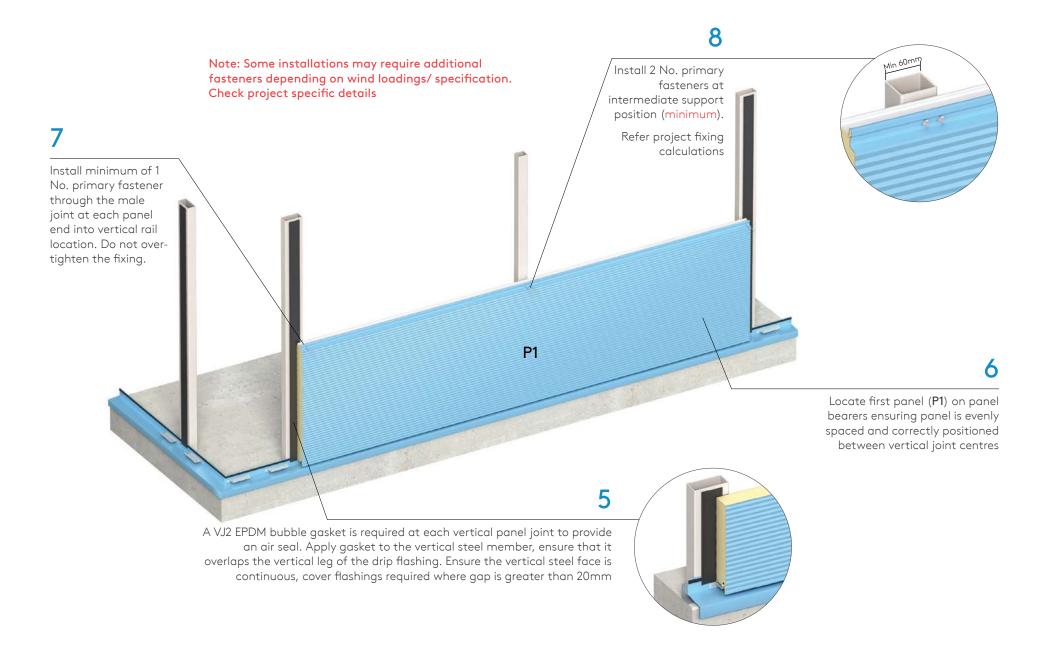
The number of fasteners must be calculated based on spans, wind loads and fastener capacity. All fasteners to be minimum Class 4 Carbon steel with coloured heads (if visible), refer to the specification. Check that the fixing thread and drill tip is correct for connection to the structure.

Install fasteners with the recommended screw gun speed selection. Use correct socket and drive, including depth-locating nose piece to prevent over driving. Refer to the fastener manufacturer's recommendations.

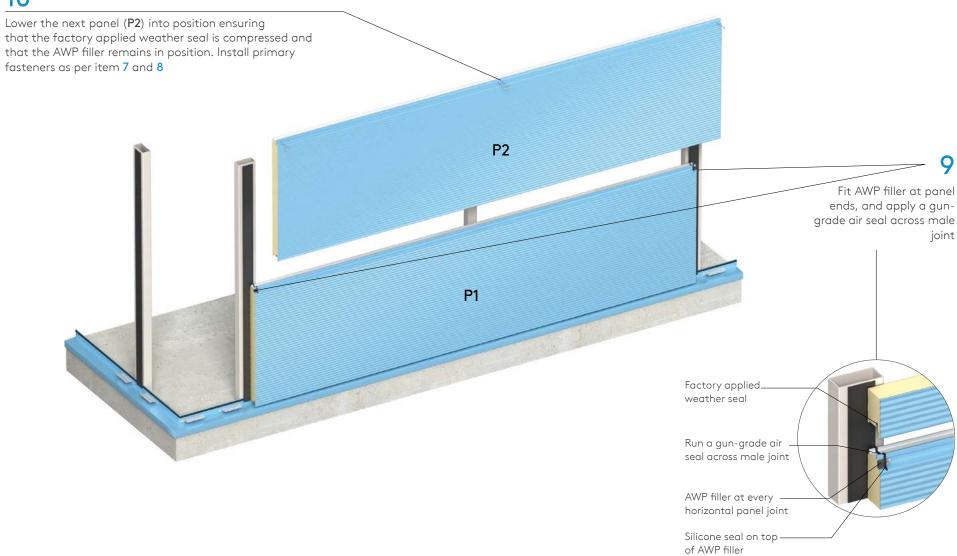
Contact Kingspan Technical Services for project specific advice on High Humidity buildings and cyclonic regions.

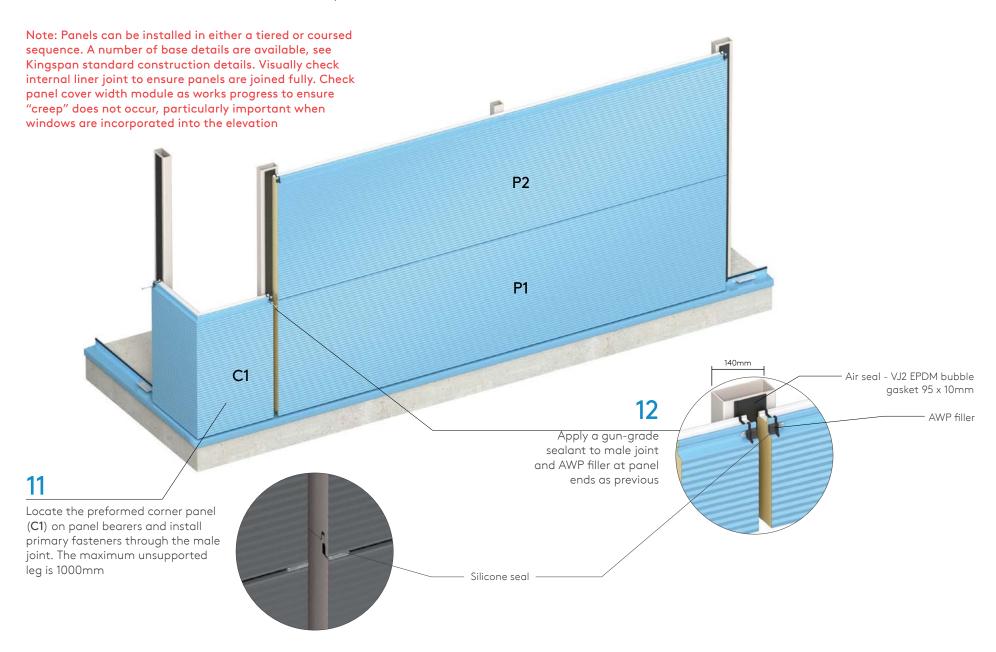


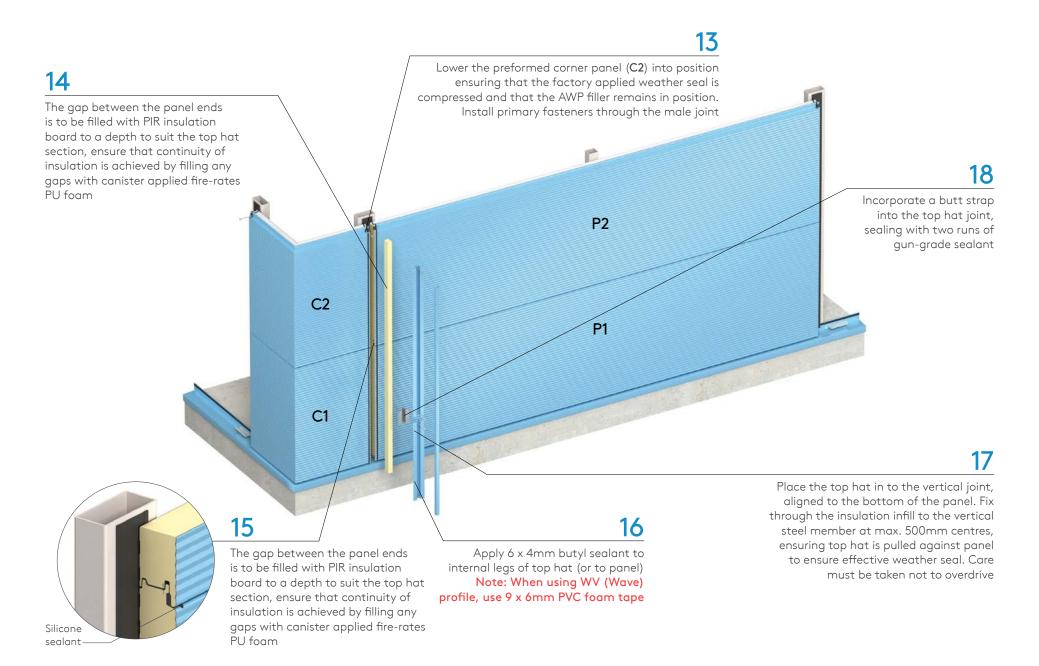


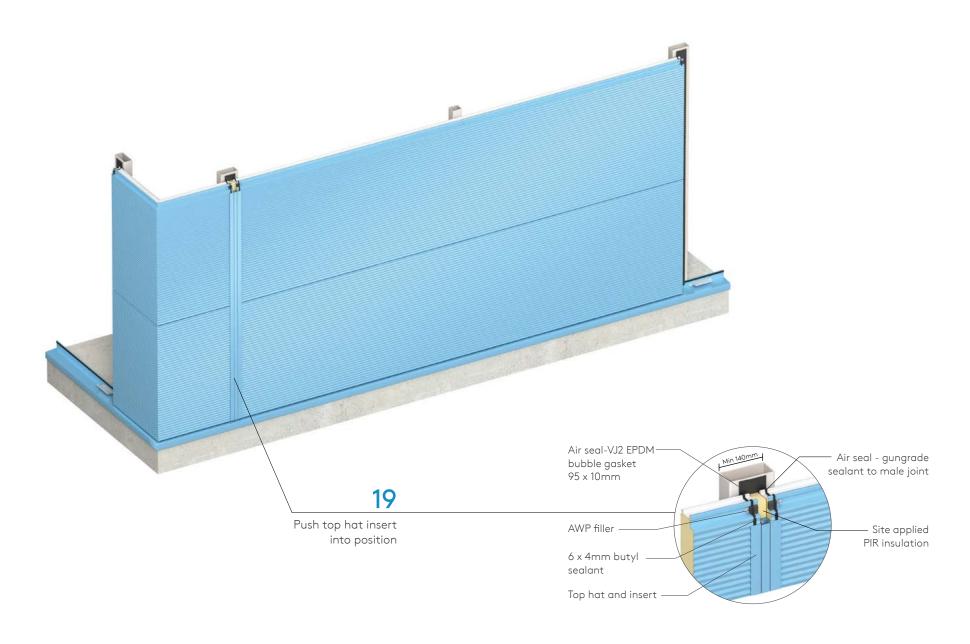


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Panel Handling

Appropriate personnel protective equipment should always be worn to avoid cuts and abrasions to installers and panels.

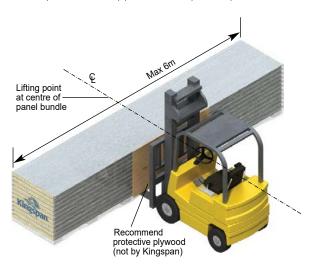
Individual panels should always be lifted from a pack and not dragged over others.

The weight of individual panels for lifting can be determined from the information on the packing slip.

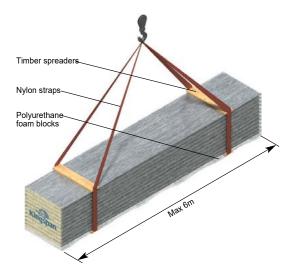
For larger panels the contractor would normally arrange to use appropriate material installation equipment to help lift the panels into position.

Protecting Film

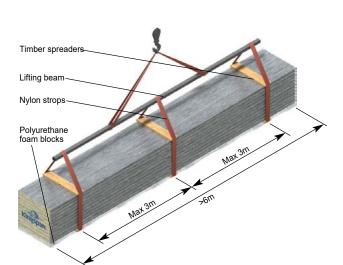
When panels are supplied with a plastic protective film this should be removed prior to site installation.



The recommended loading/unloading method for bundles less than or equal to 6m is to use a single forklift with widely spaced forks placed under the centre of the bundle as shown.



The recommended lifting method for bundles more than or equal to 6m can be handled with a forklift spreader or a crane by using nylon strops and timber spreaders as shown.



Lift only one bundle at a time. Do not stack more

than two bundles high

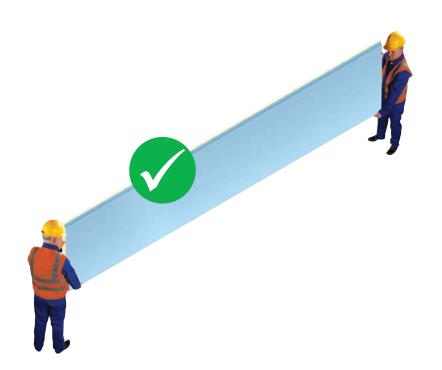
The recommended lifting method for bundles more than 6m, by crane, is by using three points of support. To prevent damage from nylon straps, use wood spreaders at top and bottom at lifting locations as shown.

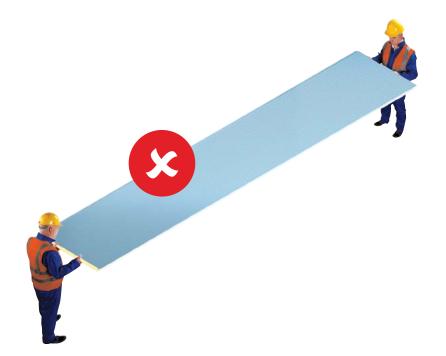
For illustration purposes only

Correct and Incorrect Panel Handling

Caution

Individual panels should never be moved in a flat position as excessive flexing may result. Excessive flexing ruptures a panel's core, permanently distorts the facings and may lead to thermal blistering. When moving a panel, it must be turned on its edge first, then supported at each end with as many men as necessary to safely handle.





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