



EQUITONE system

construction details

EQUITONE with face fixings on timber support frame

New Zealand



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General information

This document provides generic construction details for EQUITONE façade systems with face fixings on timber frame to assist with the design of EQUITONE façade.

This document is not designed to serve as an installation guide, and is intended to be used in conjunction with 'EQUITONE Design and Installation Guide_face fixings on timber frame' and other relevant technical and installation documents.

Construction details in this document have been independently certified for the purpose of compliance with Clause E2, External moisture, of the New Zealand Building Code within the scope of E2/VM1 and E2/VM2 for EQUITONE façade systems with the recommended pliable and rigid weather barrier, respectively, as described in the 'General components'.

The weatherproofing performance of any project specific detail or application that is different from or not included in the construction details of this document shall be evaluated by the project engineer or consultant.

Cladding support frame and its connection to substructure shall be designed by the project engineer in accordance with the relevant standards. The support frame maximum deflection under the influence of load shall be limited to $\text{Span}/250$.

The support frame, fixings, flashings and the like shall be of adequate corrosion resistance appropriate to the corrosivity category of the project location.

Flashings and capping shall be designed with respect to project wind loading, relevant standards and regulations.

Construction details contained in this document are not to a specific scale, and are for illustration purposes only.

The information in this guide is comprehensive but not exhaustive, and the reader will need to satisfy themselves that the contents of this guide are suitable for their intended application. It is the responsibility of the project consultants (designer, architect, and engineers) to ensure that the information and details provided in this document are appropriate for the project.

The information in this document is correct at the time of issuing. However, due to our committed program of continuous material and system development we reserve the right to amend or alter the information contained therein without prior notice. Please contact your local EQUITONE sales organisation to ensure you have the most current version.

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Ventilation

A ventilated façade is a kind of two stage construction, an inner structure with a protective outer skin, and the cladding panel or rainscreen. A ventilated façade consists of an insulated and weathertight structure, a ventilated cavity formed with a cladding support frame and the cladding panel.

Allowance for adequate ventilation is paramount in ensuring a successful EQUITONE façade. Ventilated façades provide a number of added benefits to the building and its occupants. These may include but are not limited to the following:

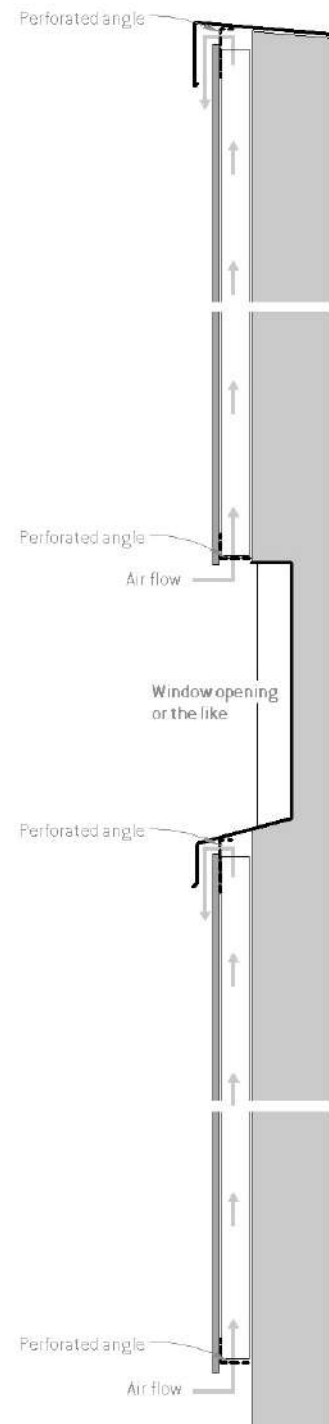
- Positive contribution to energy savings
- Assists with condensation management
- Minimises thermal bridges by providing an opportunity for applying external insulation
- Reduces thermal movement of the structure and cladding support frame
- Dissipates radiant heat
- Increases acoustic performance of the external wall
- Provides an effective drainage path for any moisture passing the cladding skin
- Eliminates the need for exposed caulking and sealant, therefore reducing maintenance requirements
- Assists with keeping the weather barrier dry and healthy
- Provides opportunities for concealing external services such as downpipes within the cavity
- Proven to be a more sustainable and healthier façade construction
- Architectural design flexibility

Air must be allowed to enter the cavity from bottom of the façade, window head, soffit, slab junctions, and the like, and exit from top of the façade, capping, window sill, slab and soffit interfaces, and the like.

All air inlets and outlets are protected against entry of birds and vermin into the cavity with a corrosion resistant perforated profile (angle).

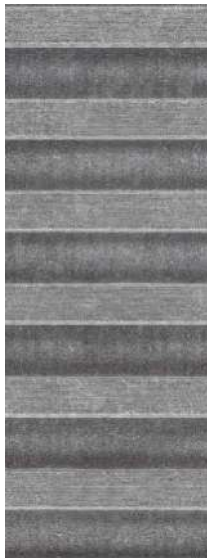
The perforated angle should be less than 0.9mm in thickness where placed between EQUITONE and the support frame, and should have a minimum 50% open area with aperture size of maximum 3mm to 5mm. The perforations must be kept open and unobstructed to maintain drainage and ventilation of the cavity. The perforated angle shall be positioned to allow an adequate drip edge to the cladding panel.

For further information, refer to Design and Installation Guides.

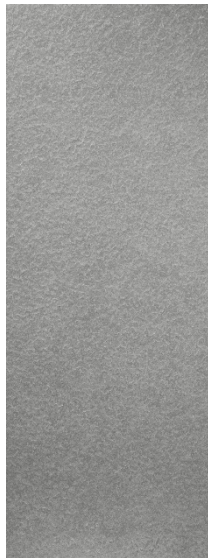


Components

Materials



EQUITONE [lines]



EQUITONE [lunara]



EQUITONE [tectiva]



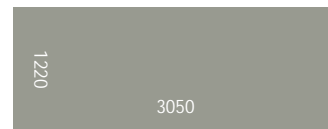
EQUITONE [natura]



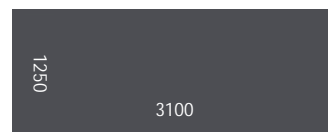
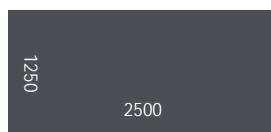
EQUITONE [pictura]

Maximum available panel sizes

EQUITONE [tectiva] 8 mm thick
EQUITONE [lines] 10 mm thick
EQUITONE [lunara] 10 mm thick



EQUITONE [natura] 8 and 12 mm thick
EQUITONE [natura] PRO 8 and 12 mm thick
EQUITONE [pictura] 8 and 12 mm thick



Panel fixings

UNI Screw

Colour coded and available in the following materials and grades:

Stainless Steel 304 (A2)

Available with additional protective coating for NZ exposure zone E (Very High) as defined in NZS 3604:2011

Stainless Steel 316 (A4)

Notes

For EQUITONE [natura] PRO and [pictura] UNI Screw Stainless Steel protective collar should be used with UNI Screw.

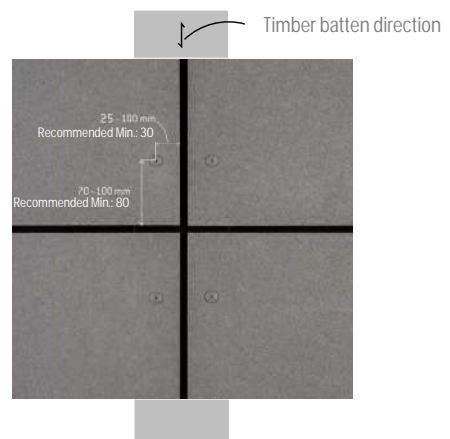
Panel hole size is 7mm, drilled with 7mm EQUITONE drill bit.

Each panel thickness has its own corresponding UNI screw.

UNI Screw panel edge distance:

From the edge parallel to support frame: 25 – 100 mm (Recommended: 30 mm)

From the edge perpendicular to support frame: 70 – 100 mm (Recommended: 80 mm)



Components

EPDM gasket strip

0.75mm EPDM strip 100mm wide

Applied on timber cavity battens for moisture protection as specified on the construction details



Compressible EPDM gasket

Tesa® 61102

A compressible closed-cell EPDM gasket used for sealing interfaces with flashings and the like.

Minimum width:

- 9mm where a narrow strip is required as specified on the construction details
- 48mm where located on vertical joints as specified on the construction details



Expanding foam gasket

pro clima CONTEGA® FIDEN EXO

A pre-compressed sealing tape used to seal interfaces with window joineries and the like as specified on the construction details.

The required tape size depends on the gap which needs to be sealed. Refer to pro clima CONTEGA® FIDEN EXO datasheet to determine the required tape size.



Baffle

Black coated aluminium baffle used to close and form expressed panel horizontal joint.



Weather resistive barrier option 1

Flexible air barrier (pliable membrane)

EQUITONE façade systems have been certified with pro clima SOLITEX EXTASANA® pliable membrane to E2/VM1 for the purpose of compliance with Clause E2 of the NZBC for the following scope:

- Serviceability wind pressure: Up to $\pm 1515\text{Pa}$
- Ultimate wind pressure: Up to $\pm 2500\text{Pa}$
- Building height: Up to 10m

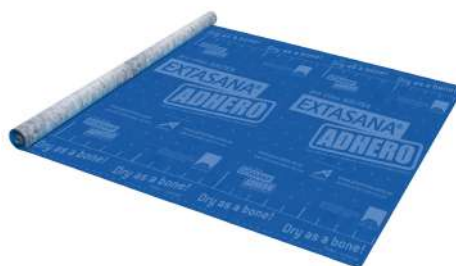
pro clima SOLITEX EXTASANA® shall be applied in accordance with pro clima SOLITEX EXTASANA® installation guidelines and relevant standards.



Components

Weather resistive barrier option 2 Rigid air barrier

Where a rigid air barrier is required the ADHERO version of pro clima SOLITEX EXTASANA® may be used with 6mm Kalsi (RigidBacker) fibre cement sheeting.
EQUITONE façade systems have been certified with pro clima SOLITEX EXTASANA® ADHERO and Kalsi to E2/VM2 for the purpose of compliance with Clause E2 of the NZBC for the following scope:
Serviceability wind pressure: Up to $\pm 2250\text{Pa}$
Building height: Up to 25m
pro clima SOLITEX EXTASANA® ADHERO shall be applied in accordance with pro clima SOLITEX EXTASANA® ADHERO installation guidelines and relevant standards.



Flashing tape pro clima TESCON EXTORA®

A pressure sensitive adhesive tape for overlaps and end laps used with both weather resistive barrier options.



Sill tape pro clima TESCON EXTOSEAL®

A flexible tape for use around window and door openings, used with both weather resistive barrier options.



Sealing tape pro clima TESCON® NAIDECK mono patch

A single-sided adhesive nail or screw sealing adhesive used with both weather resistive barrier options.



Foil tape pro clima TESCON® ADHISO WS

A pure aluminium tape for wet seal connections to TESCON EXTOSEAL® and EXTORA® and SOLITEX EXTASANA®.



Grommet pro clima ROFLEX and KALFEX

pro clima ROFLEX is used to seal pipe and pro clima KALFLEX for cable penetrations. pro clima ROFLEX and KALFLEX are used with both weather resistive barrier options.





Support frame

EQUITONE may be fixed to vertical timber battens with minimum depth of 35mm and width of 70mm (35 x 70 mm).

Timber battens shall be of minimum preservative treatment of H3.1, and of minimum structural grade of SG6 as per the relevant standards.

Maximum deflection of support framing must be limited to $\text{Span}/250$.

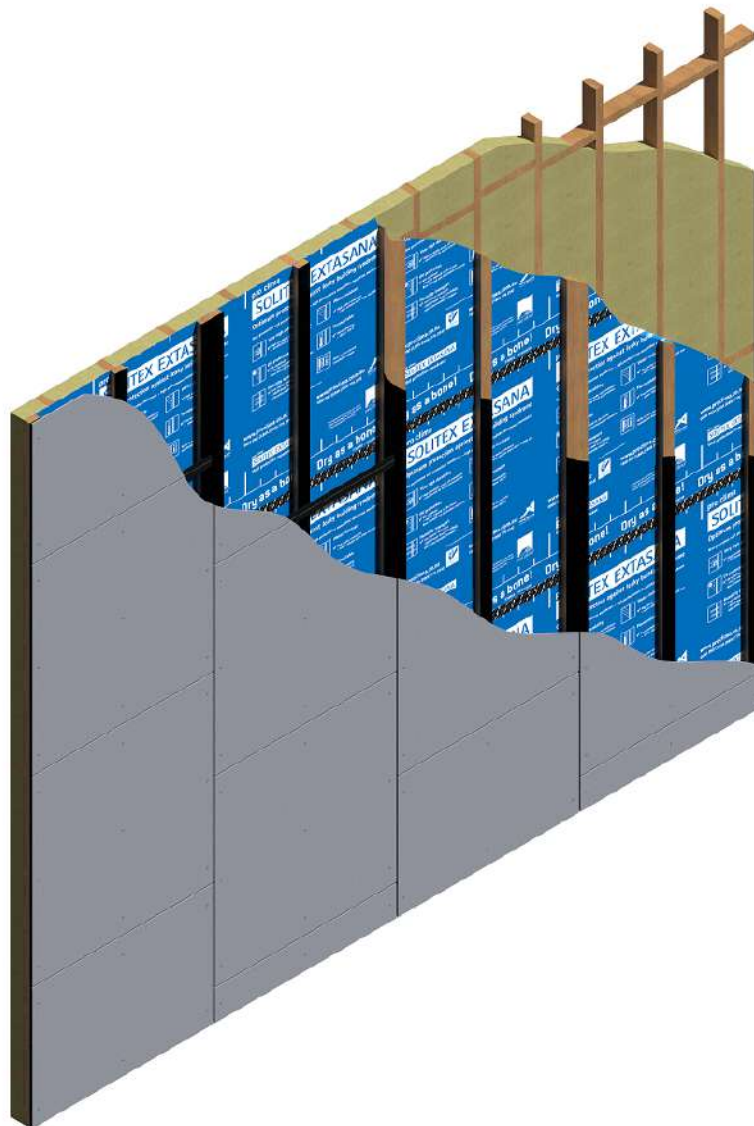
Timber shall be seasoned or have reached an equilibrium moisture content of 16% or less at the time of installation. Unseasoned timber is not recommended.

Structure and support frame shall be designed to relevant standards including, but not limited to, the following:

- AS/NZS 4600 – Cold-formed steel structures
- NZS 3404 – Steel structures
- NZS 3604 – Timber framed buildings



EQUITONE system



flexible air barrier (pliable membrane)
timber batten construction

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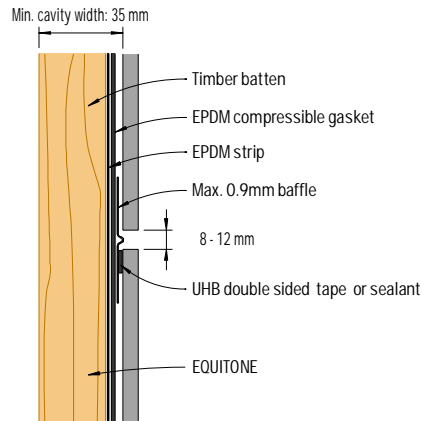


Figure 1: Baffled horizontal joint
(Not suitable for EQUITONE [materia])

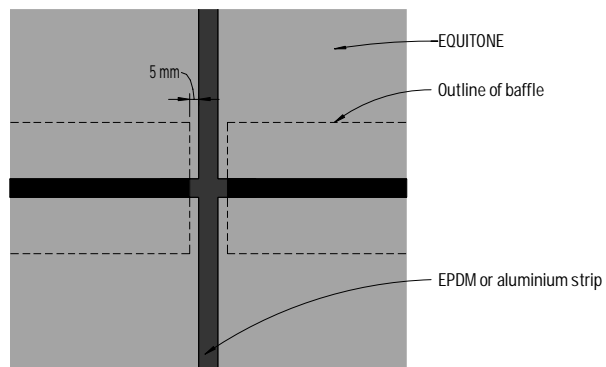


Figure 2: Baffled horizontal joint
junction with vertical joint - Elevation

Notes

1) Depending on the project requirements max. 0.9mm (powder) coated aluminium strip may be used in lieu of EPDM strip on vertical joints for higher UV resistance.

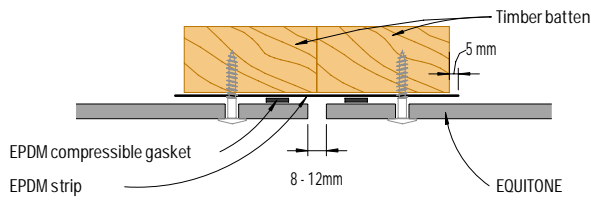


Figure 3: Vertical joint - Detail 1

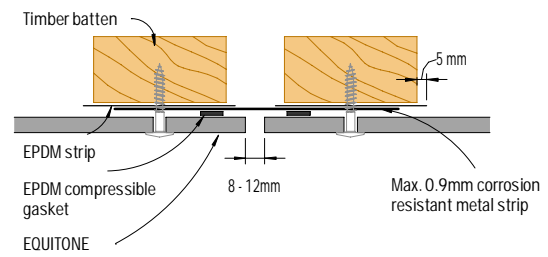


Figure 4: Vertical joint - Detail 2

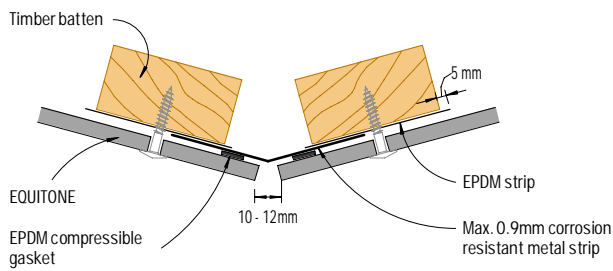


Figure 5: Vertical joint - Detail 3

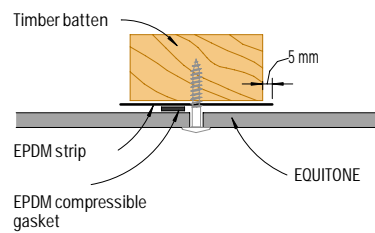


Figure 6: Intermediate panel fixings connection

Notes

1) Depending on the project requirements max. 0.9mm (powder) coated aluminium strip may be used in lieu of EPDM strip on vertical joints for higher UV resistance.

2) In Figure 6 & 7, the metal strip should be fixed ONLY to one of the battens (either left or right) where allowance for horizontal and/or vertical movement of the cladding frame is required.

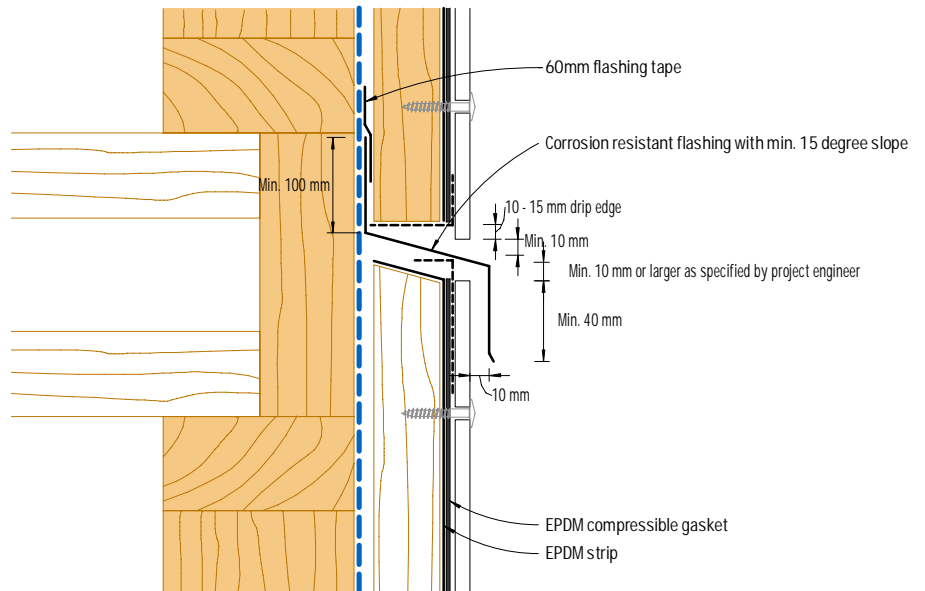


Figure 7: Horizontal control joint - Detail 1

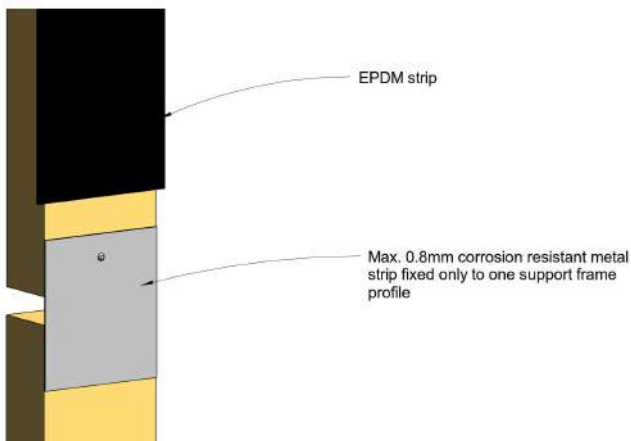


Figure 8: EPDM gasket support over control joint or the like

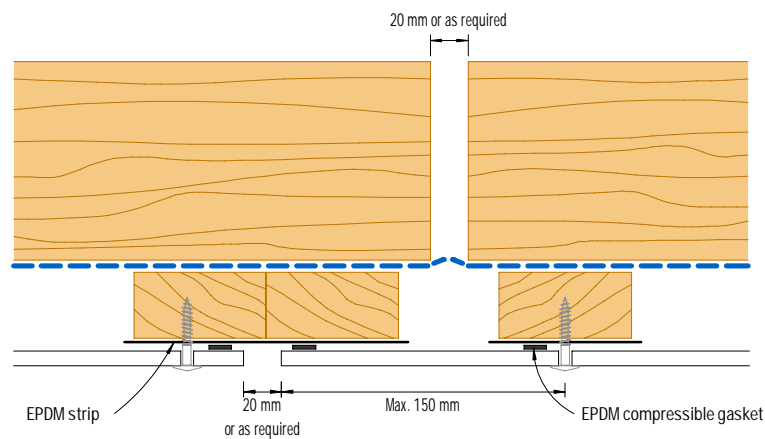


Figure 9: Vertical control joint

Notes

- 1) Support frame profiles must NOT be fixed crossing over a control joint.
- 2) Allowance for movement at the location of any control joint must be made in the cladding and its support frame design and installation. Panel must NOT be fixed bridging over any control joint.
- 3) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.

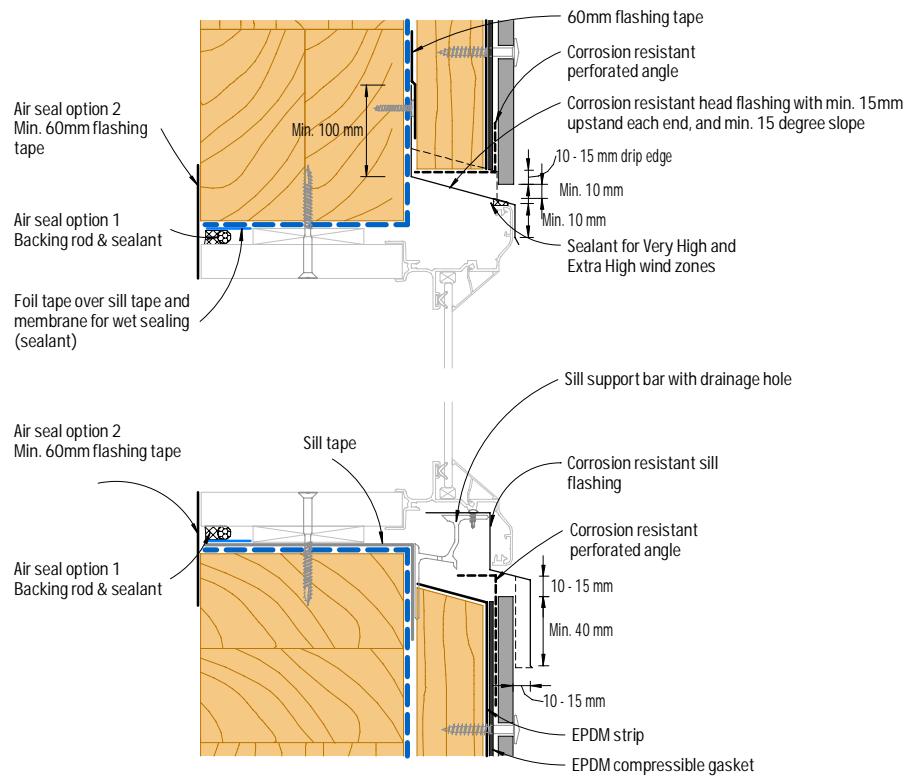


Figure 10: Flush window - Head and sill

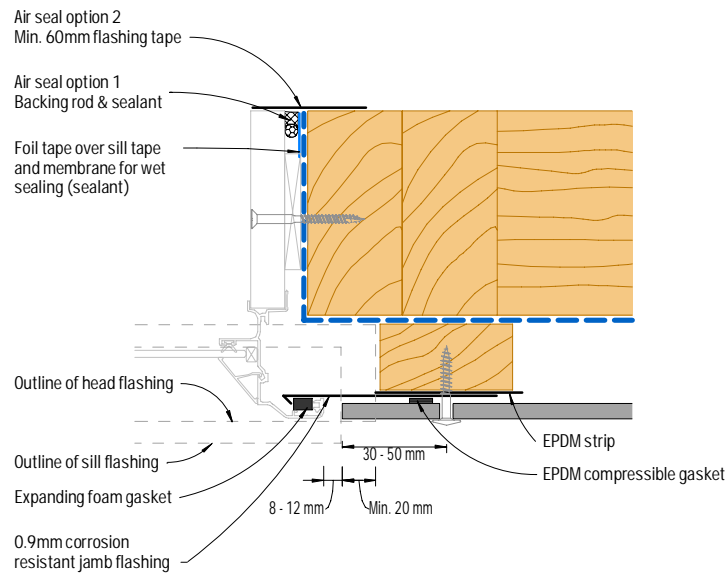


Figure 11: Flush window - Jamb

Notes

- 1) ONLY sealant compatible with the foil tape should be used. Should any sealant be intended to be used directly on the flashing and/or sill tape it must be confirmed with its manufacturer to ensure compatibility with these tapes in accordance with the relevant standards.
- 2) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.

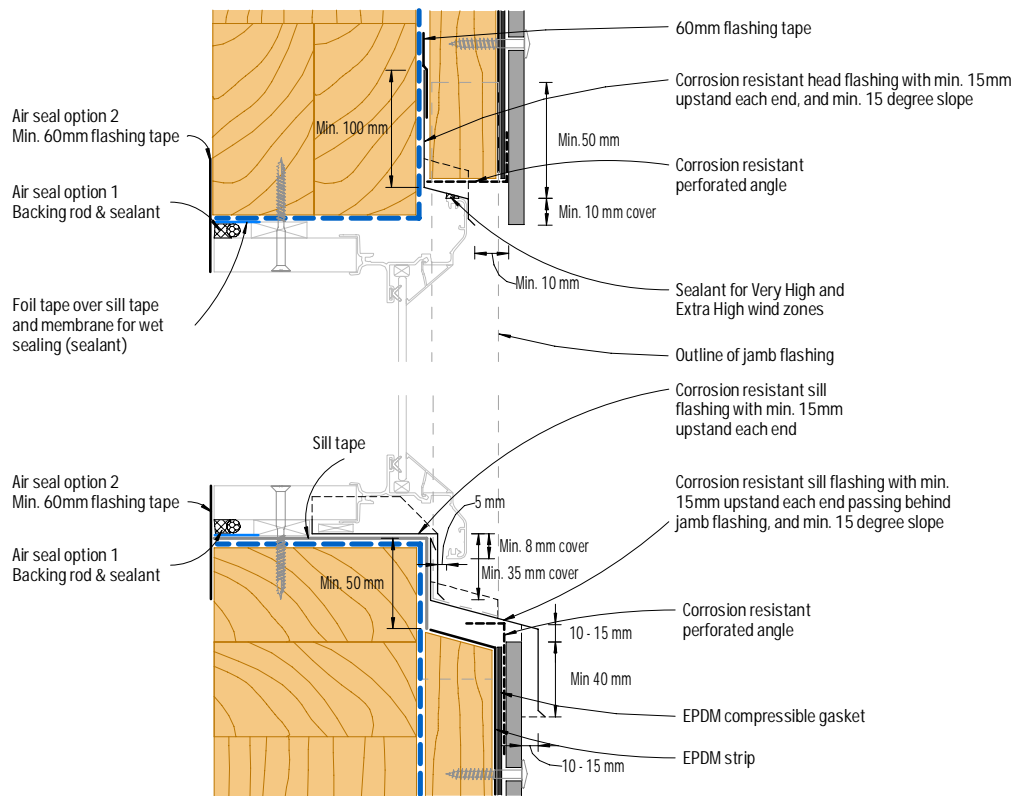


Figure 12: Recessed window - Head and sill

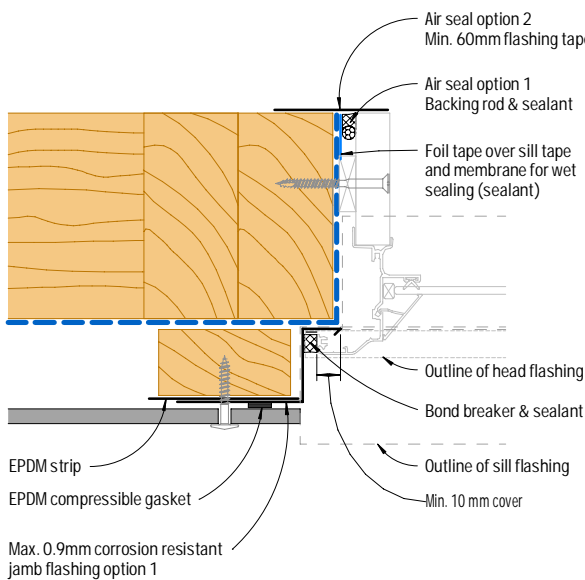


Figure 13: Recessed window jamb - Option 1

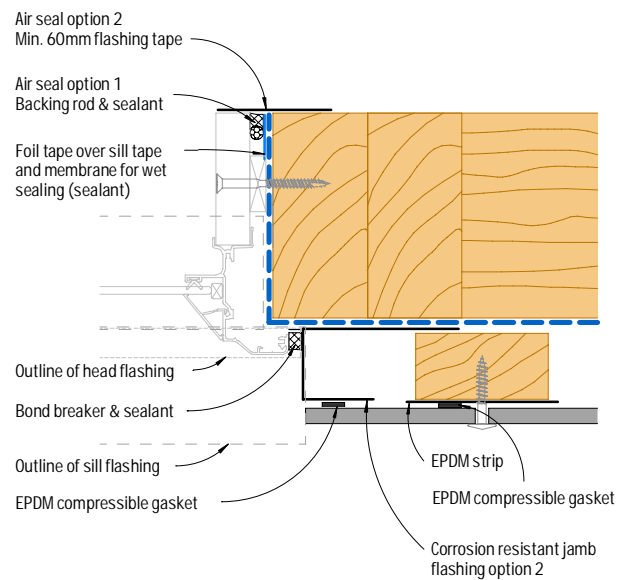


Figure 14: Recessed window jamb - Option 2

Notes

- 1) ONLY sealant compatible with the foil tape should be used. Should any sealant be intended to be used directly on the flashing and/or sill tape it must be confirmed with its manufacturer to ensure compatibility with these tapes in accordance with the relevant standards.
- 2) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.

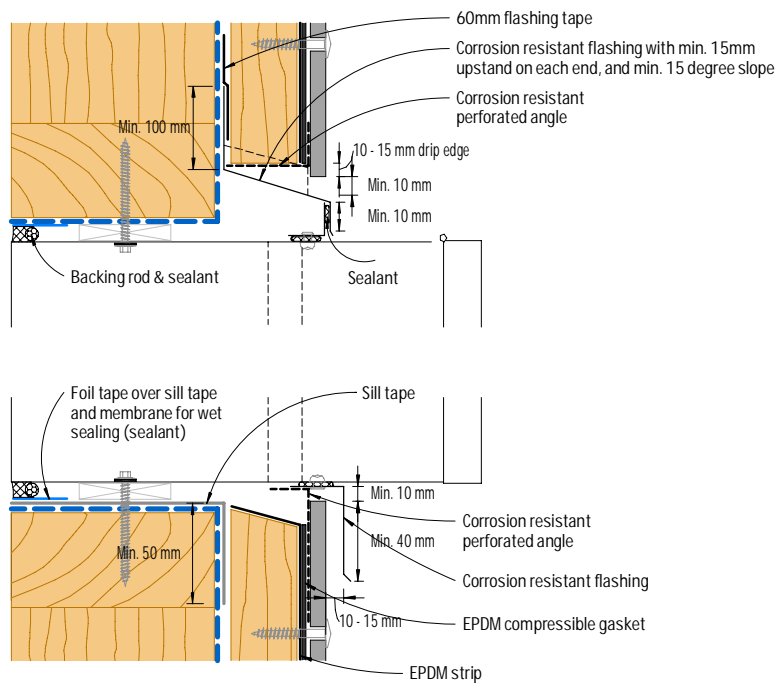


Figure 15: Meter box - Section

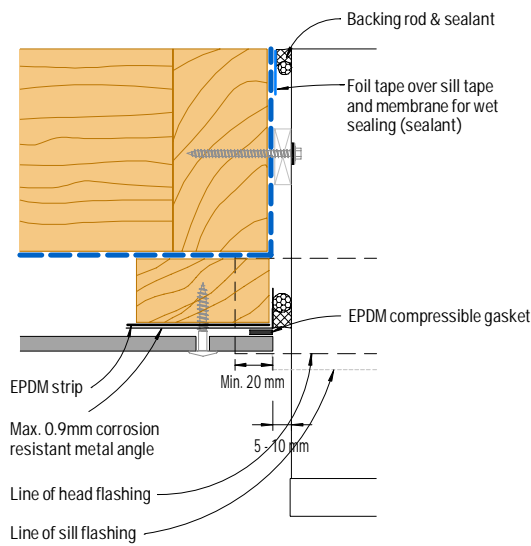


Figure 16: Meter box - Plan view - Detail 1

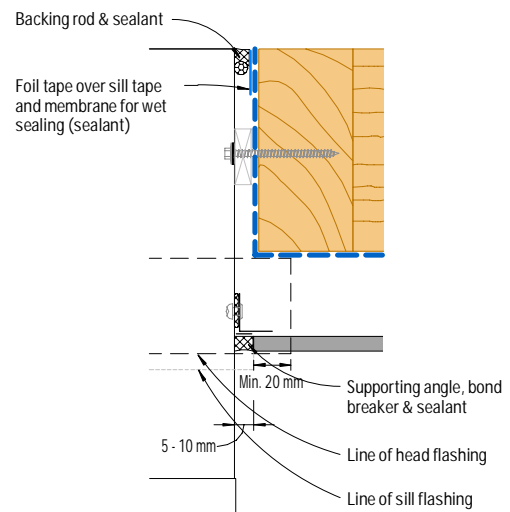


Figure 17: Meter box - Plan view - Detail 2

Notes

- 1) ONLY sealant compatible with the foil tape should be used. Should any sealant be intended to be used directly on the flashing and/or sill tape it must be confirmed with its manufacturer to ensure compatibility with these tapes in accordance with the relevant standards.
- 2) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.

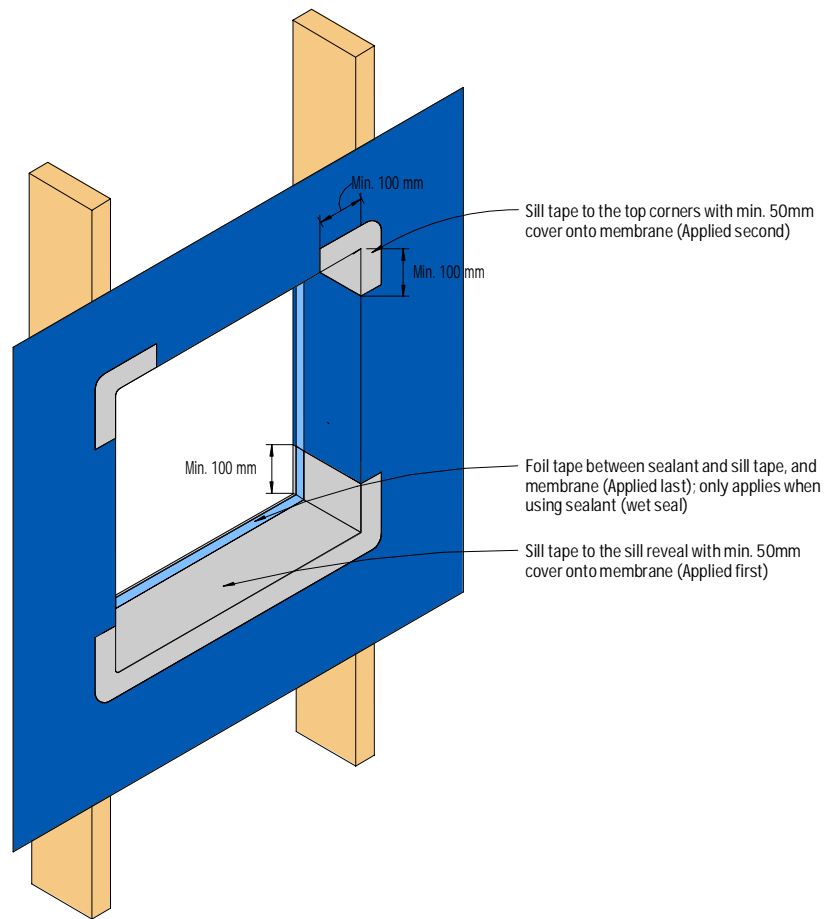


Figure 18: Isometric view of window/meter box opening - Tape application

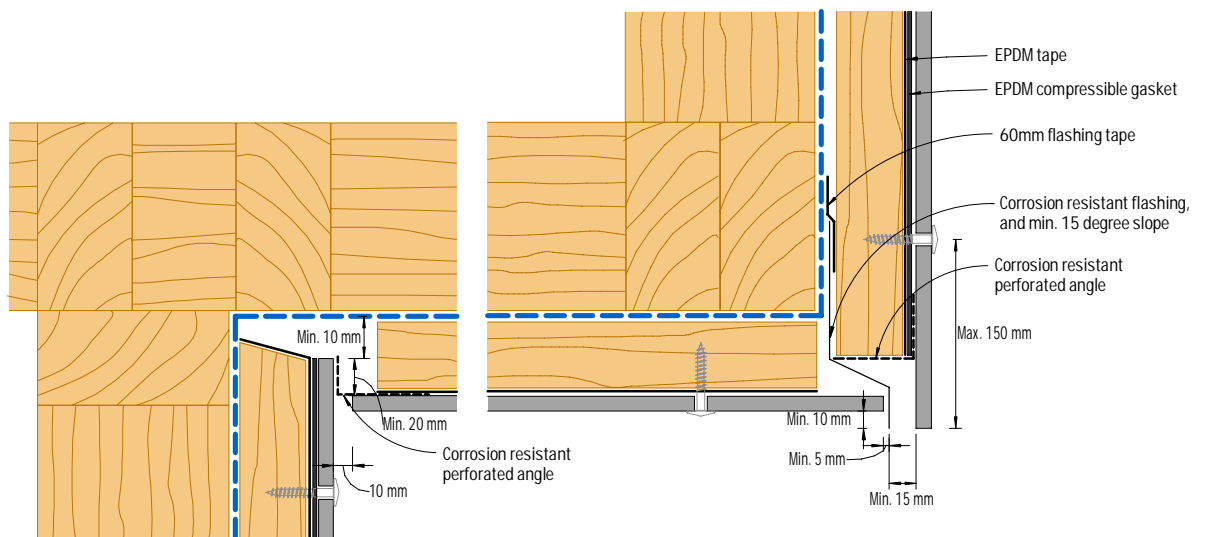


Figure 19: Soffit junction

Notes

- 1) ONLY sealant compatible with the foil tape should be used. Should any sealant be intended to be used directly on the flashing and/or sill tape it must be confirmed with its manufacturer to ensure compatibility with these tapes in accordance with the relevant standards.
- 2) Support frame profiles must NOT be fixed crossing over a control joint.
- 3) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.

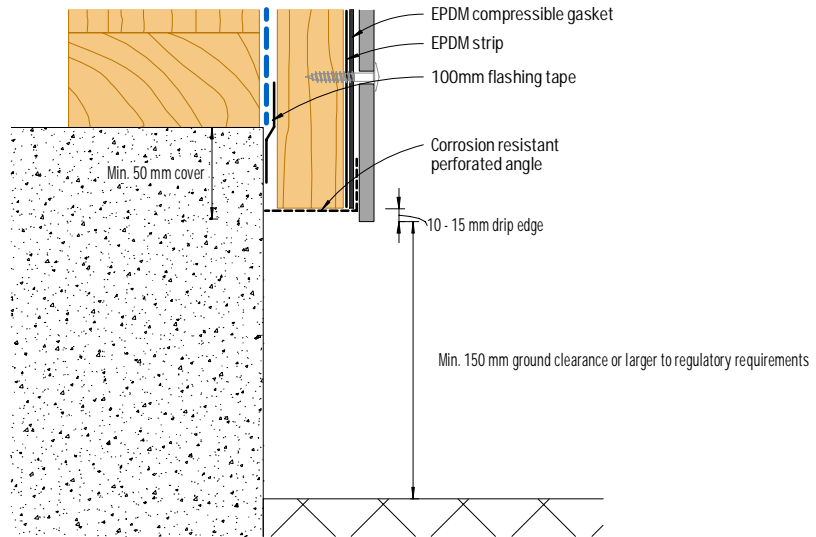


Figure 20: Base detail

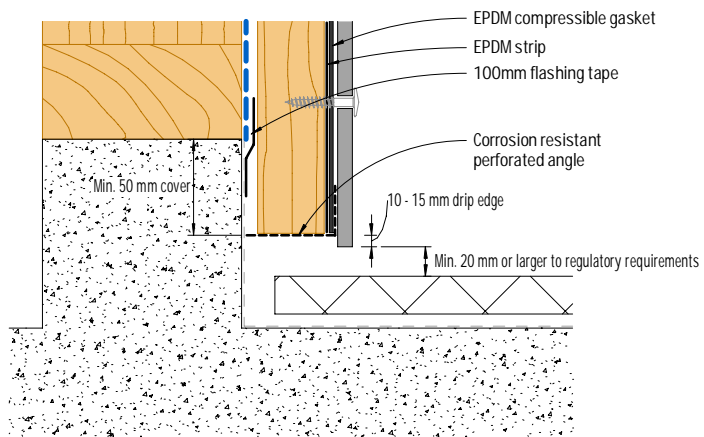


Figure 21: Base detail - Covered area

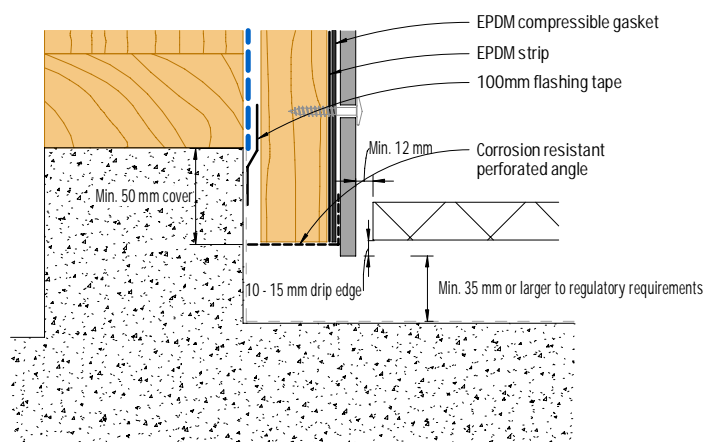


Figure 22: Base detail - Balcony

Notes

1) For **EQUITONE [materia]**, minimum ground clearance is **300mm**.

2) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.

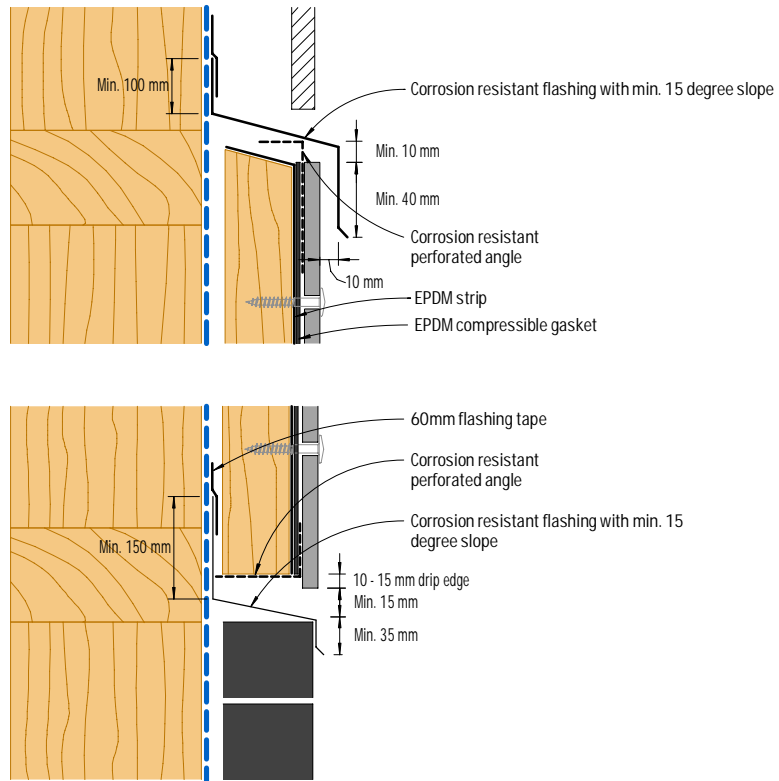


Figure 23: Junction with other materials - flush detail

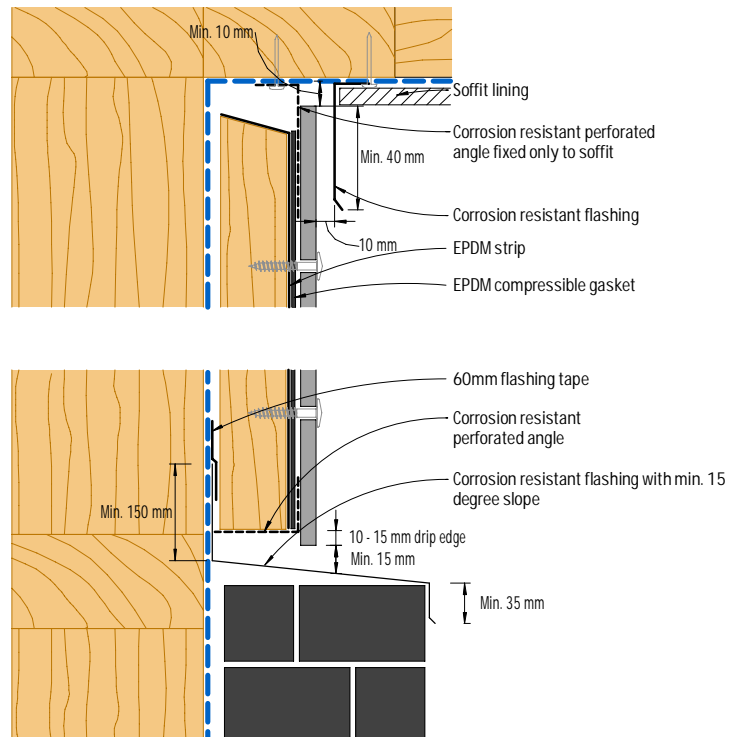


Figure 24: Junction with other materials, eaves or the like - recessed detail

Notes

- 1) Support frame profiles must NOT be fixed crossing over a control joint.
- 2) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.

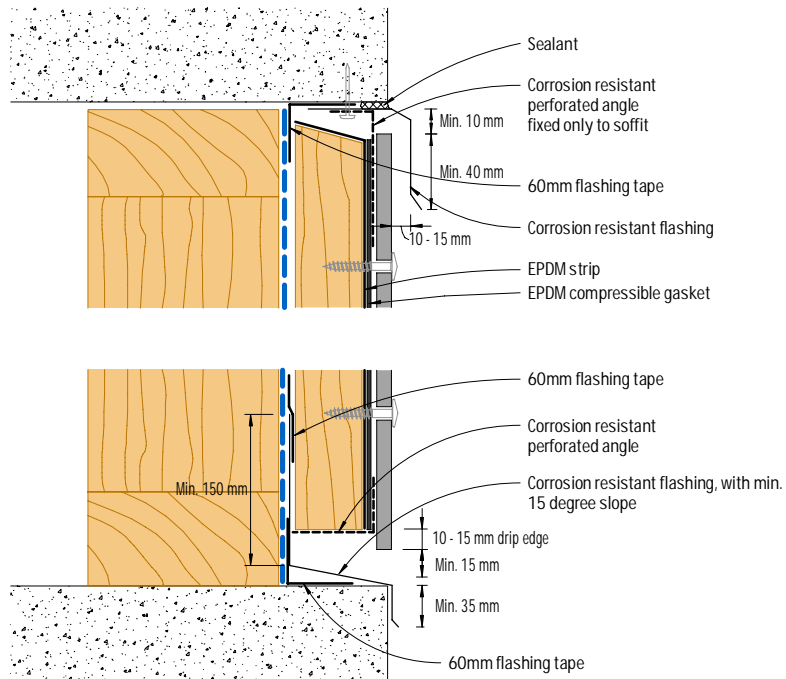


Figure 25: Exposed concrete slab or beam - Cladding flush

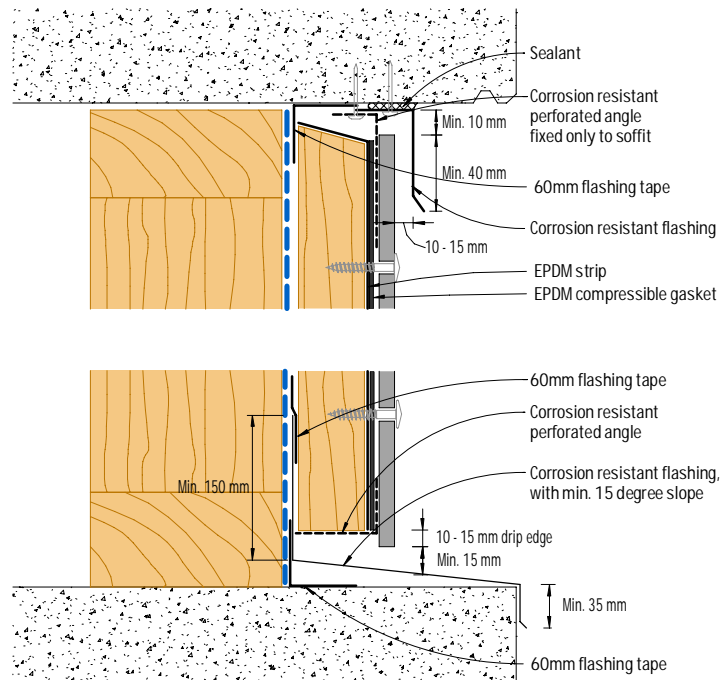


Figure 26: Exposed concrete slab or beam - Cladding recessed

Note

1) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.

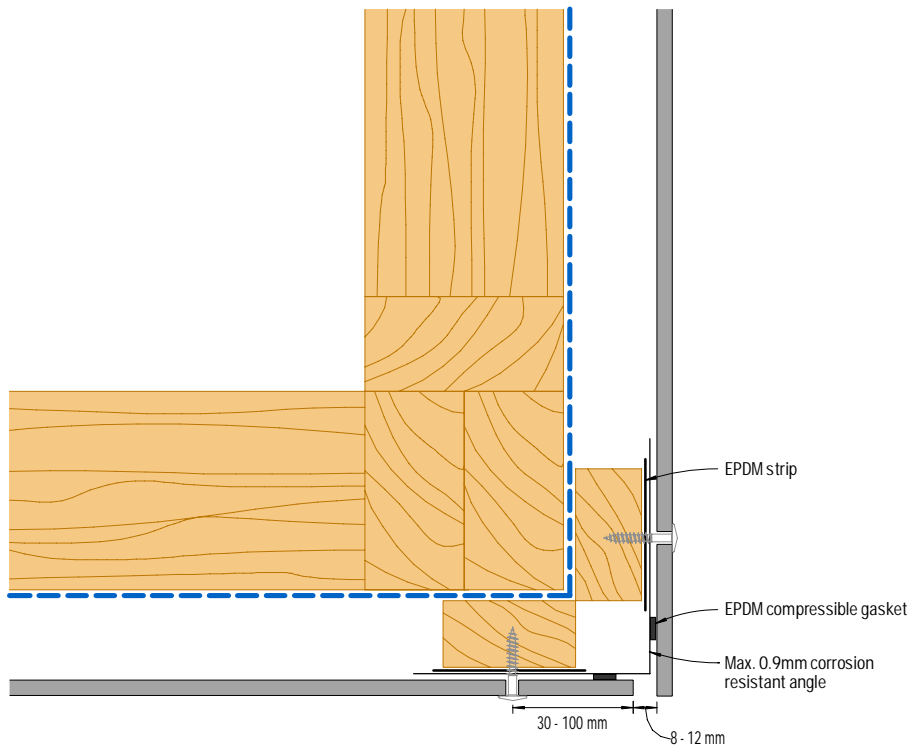


Figure 27: External corner - Detail 1

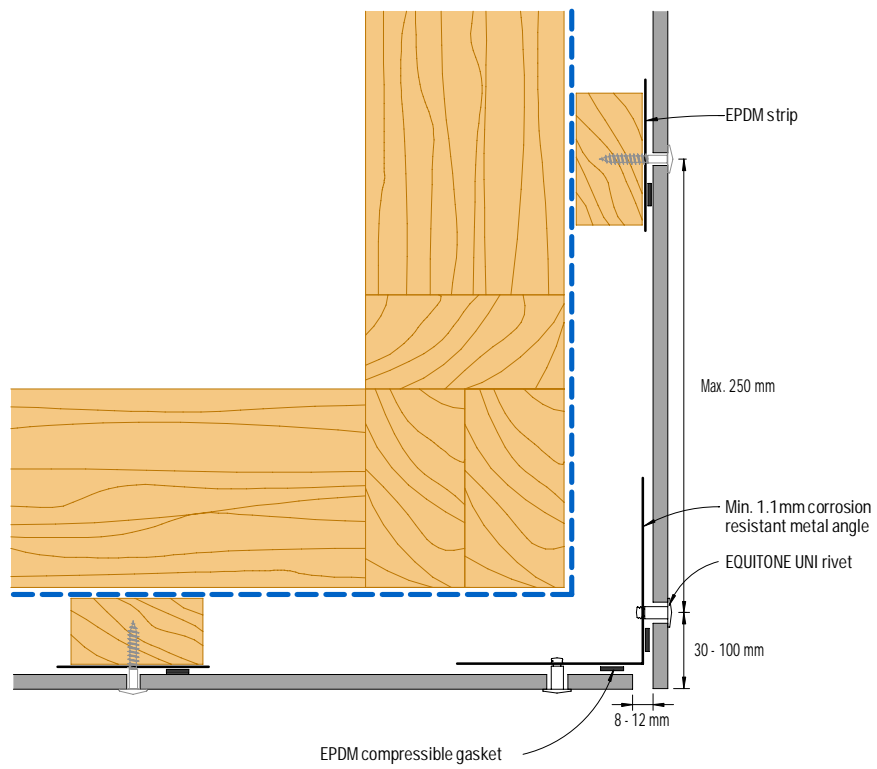


Figure 28: External corner - Detail 2

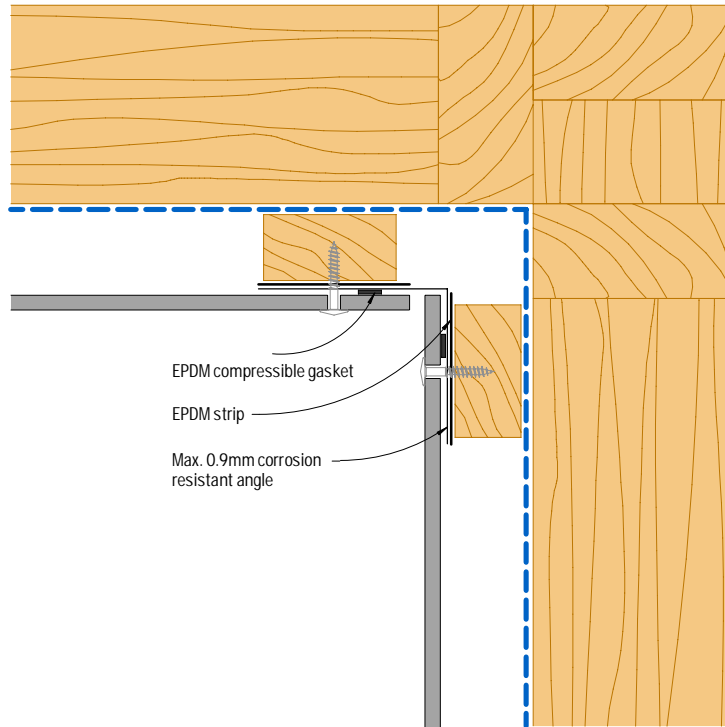


Figure 29: Internal corner

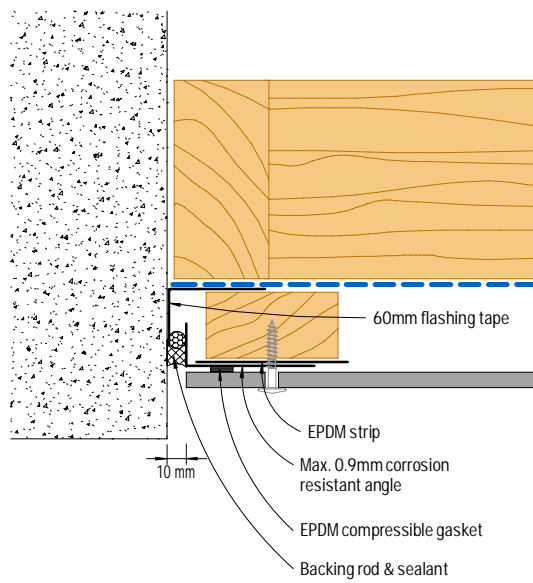


Figure 30: Abutment

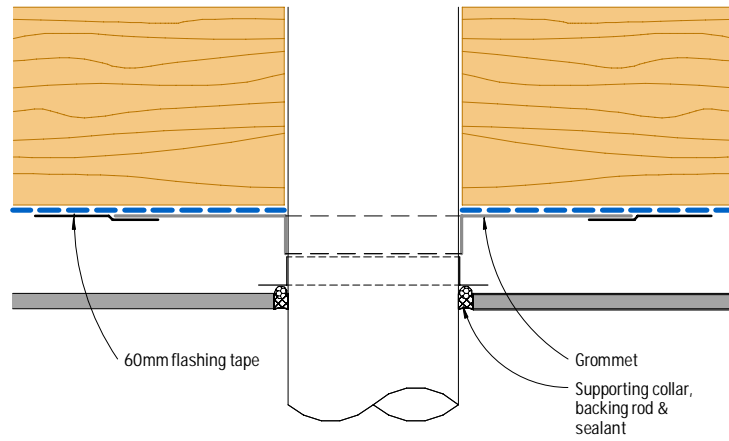


Figure 31: Pipe penetration - Plan view

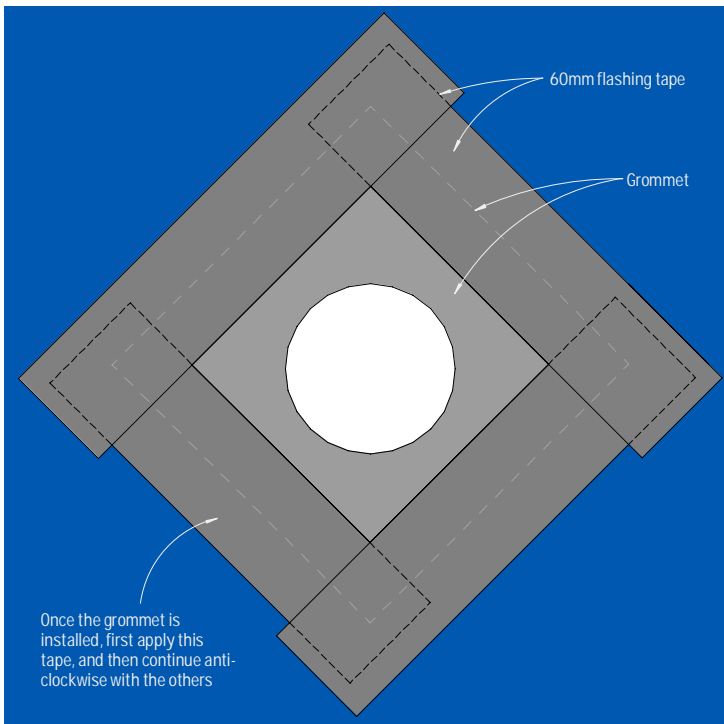


Figure 32: Pipe penetration - Elevation

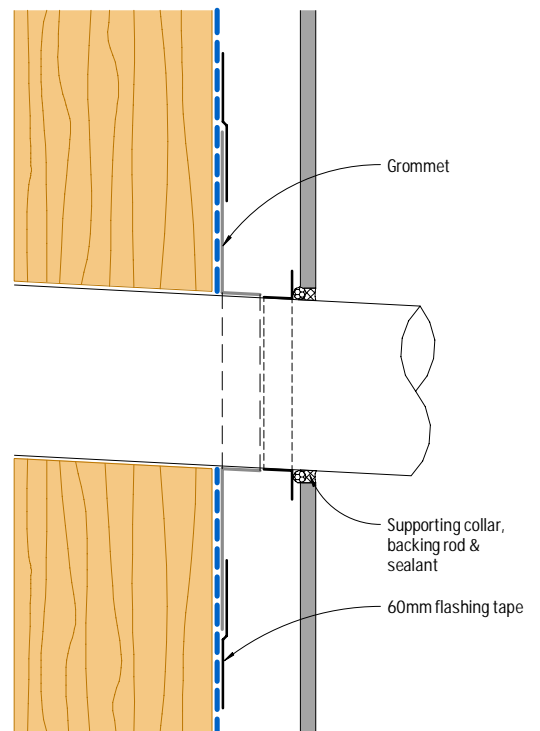


Figure 33: Pipe penetration - Section

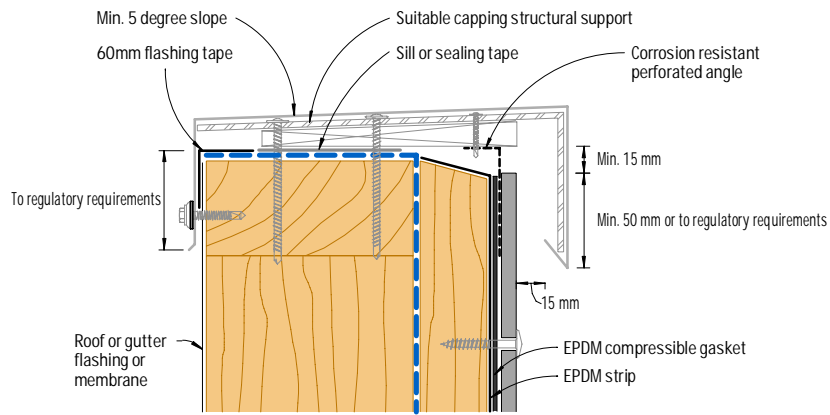


Figure 34: Capping - Detail 1

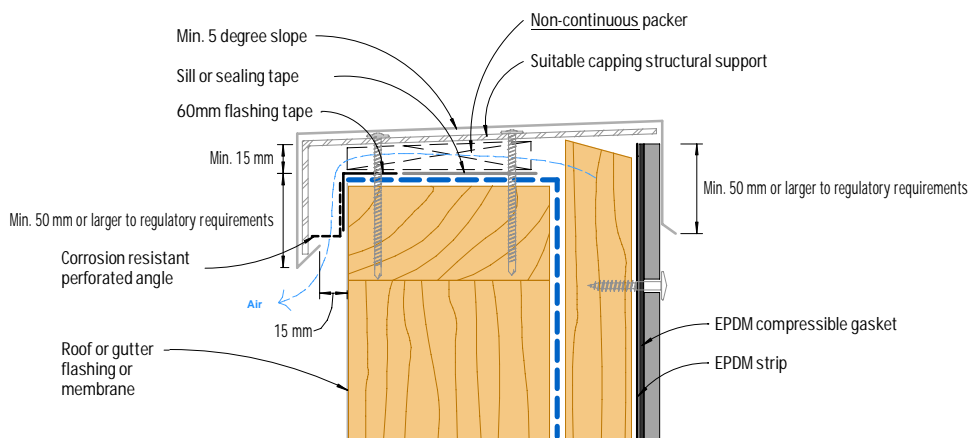


Figure 35: Capping - Detail 2
(Not suitable for EQUITONE [material])

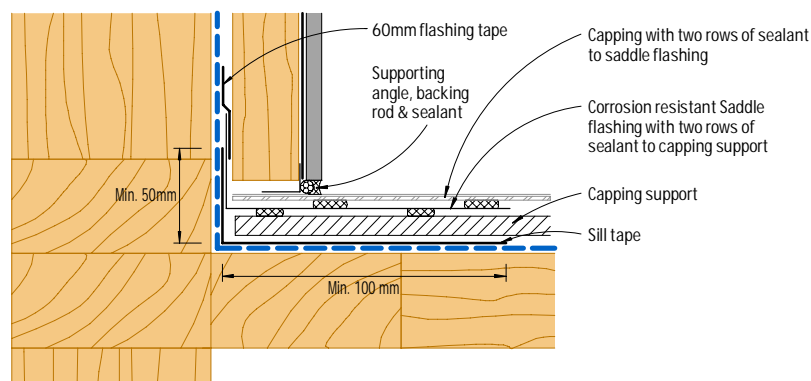


Figure 36: Parapet junction - Section

Notes

- 1) For EQUITONE [material], the following capping dimensions should be followed.
 - A minimum 20mm between panel face and rear of the capping
 - A minimum 50mm overlap with the panel for building up to 8m or larger to regulatory requirements
 - A minimum 80mm overlap with the panel for building up to 20m or larger to regulatory requirements
 - A minimum 100mm overlap with the panel for building over 20m or larger to regulatory requirements
- 2) Any face fixings of capping shall be through an over sized hole (by min 5mm) in the capping as well as the panel.
- 3) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.
- 4) Capping shall be designed and engineered accordingly to provide adequate allowance for ventilation as shown in Figures 36 & 37.

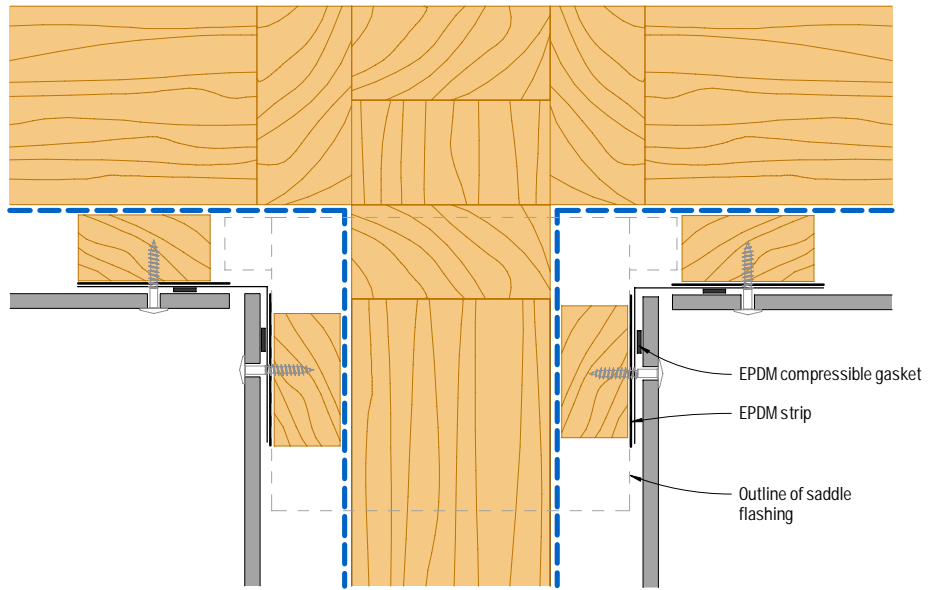


Figure 37: Parapet junction - Plan view

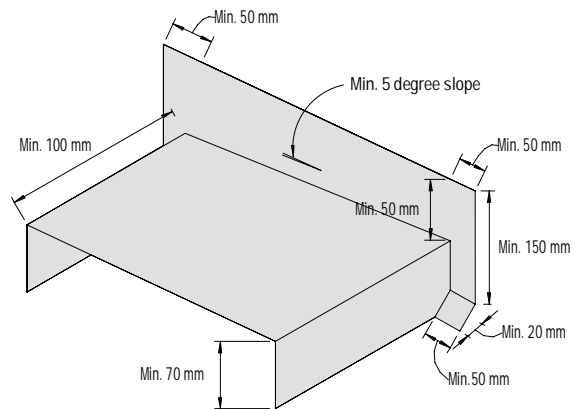


Figure 38: Corrosion resistant saddle flashing

EQUITONE system



rigid air barrier
timber batten construction

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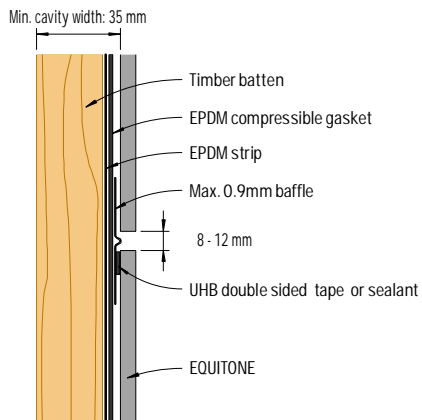


Figure 1: Baffled horizontal joint
(Not suitable for EQUITONE [material])

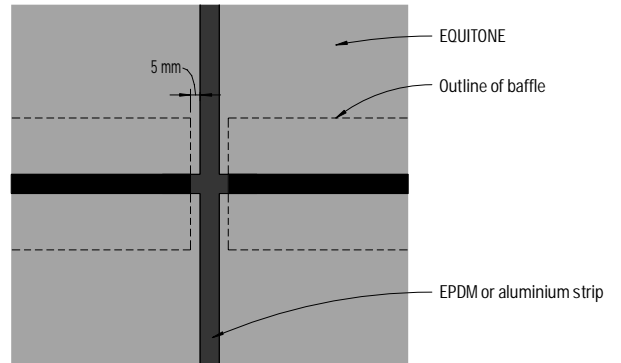


Figure 2: Baffled horizontal joint
junction with vertical joint - Elevation

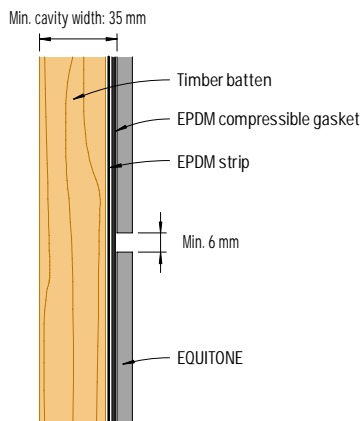


Figure 3: Open horizontal joint

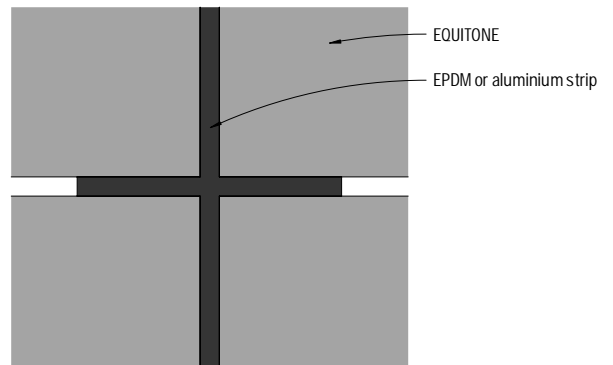


Figure 4: Open horizontal joint junction
with vertical joint - Elevation

Notes

- 1) Horizontal open joint detail (Figure 3 & 4) requires project engineer's evaluation and approval, and the selection of appropriate UV resistant weather resistive barrier (membrane).
- 2) In Figure 4, visible part of the support frame (battens) and weather barrier may be coated black with suitable paint.
- 3) Depending on the project requirements max. 0.9mm (powder) coated aluminium strip may be used in lieu of EPDM strip on vertical joints for higher UV resistance.

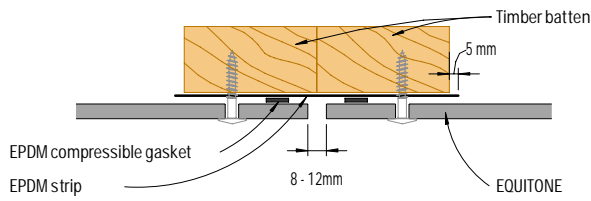


Figure 5: Vertical joint - Detail 1

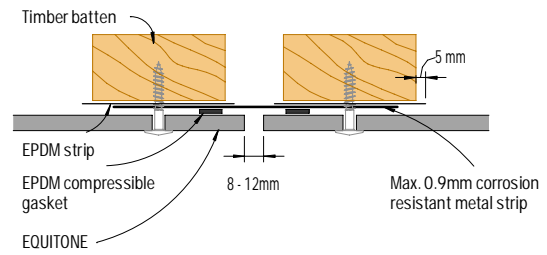


Figure 6: Vertical joint - Detail 2

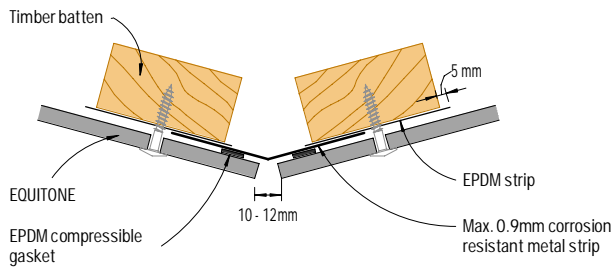


Figure 7: Vertical joint - Detail 3

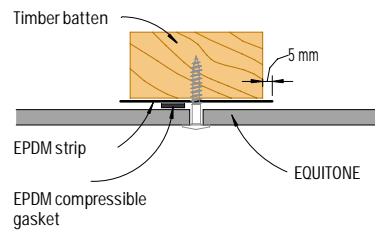


Figure 8: Intermediate panel fixings connection

Notes

- 1) Depending on the project requirements max. 0.9mm (powder) coated aluminium strip may be used in lieu of EPDM strip on vertical joints for higher UV resistance.
- 2) In Figure 6 & 7, the metal strip should be fixed ONLY to one of the battens (either left or right) where allowance for horizontal and/or vertical movement of the cladding frame is required.

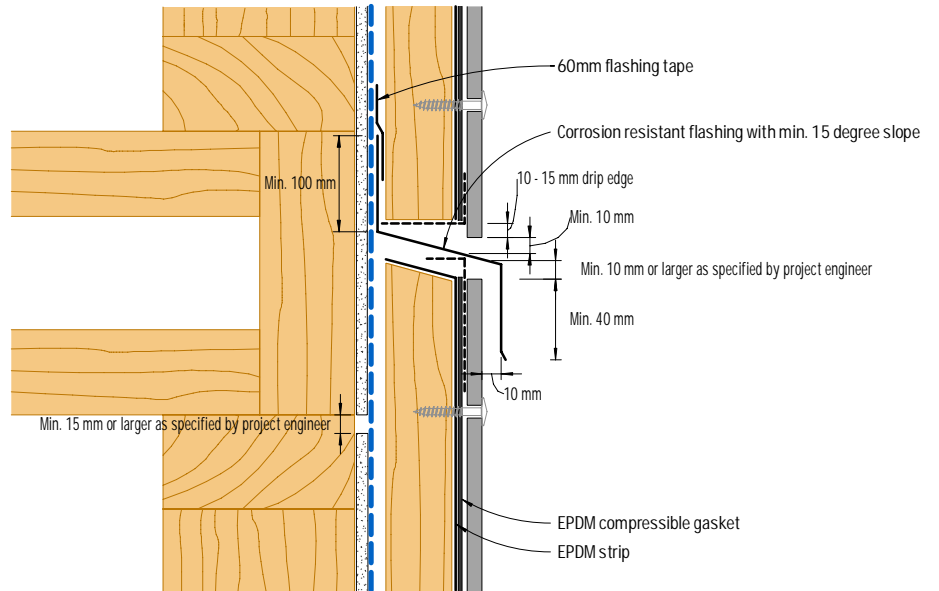


Figure 9: Horizontal control joint

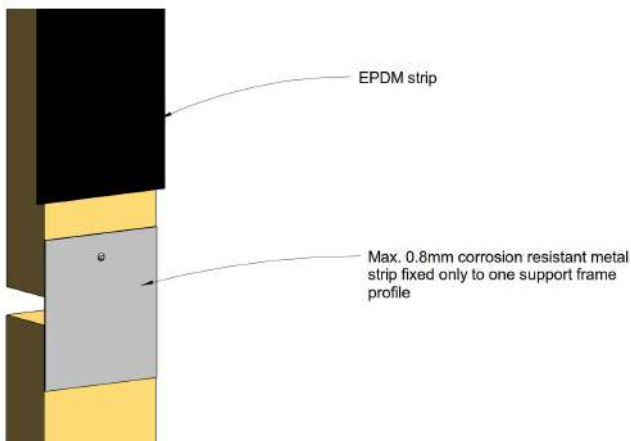


Figure 10: EPDM gasket support over control joint or the like

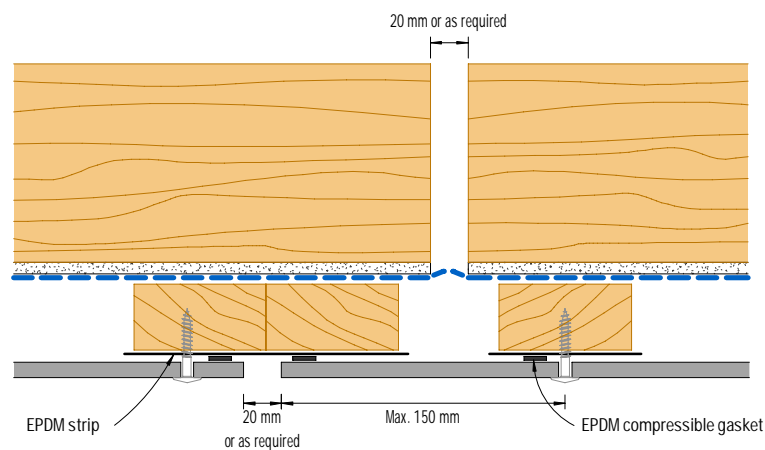


Figure 11: Vertical control joint

Notes

- 1) Support frame (batten) and Kalsi RigidBacker must NOT be fixed crossing over a control joint.
- 2) Allowance for movement at the location of any control joint must be made in the cladding and its support frame design and installation. Panel must NOT be fixed bridging over any control joint.
- 3) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.

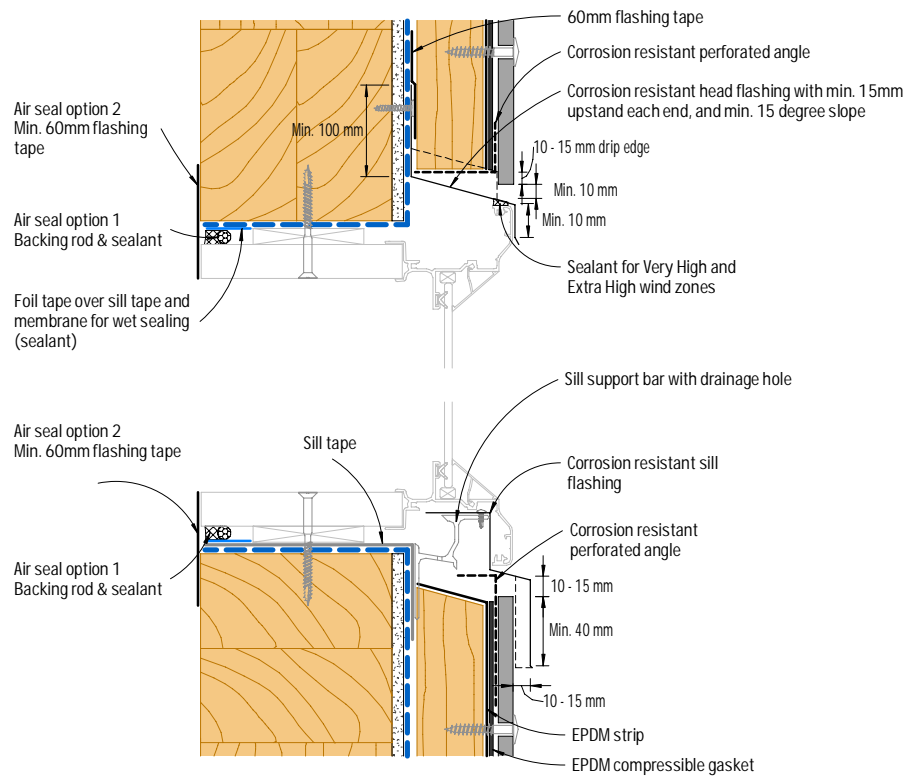


Figure 12: Flush window - Head and sill

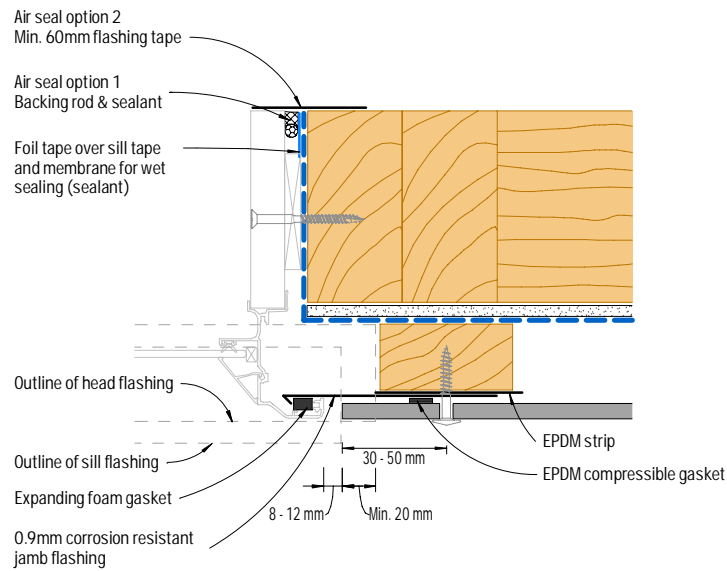


Figure 13: Flush window - Jamb

Notes

- 1) ONLY sealant compatible with the foil tape should be used. Should any sealant be intended to be used directly on the flashing and/or sill tape it must be confirmed with its manufacturer to ensure compatibility with these tapes in accordance with the relevant standards.
- 2) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.

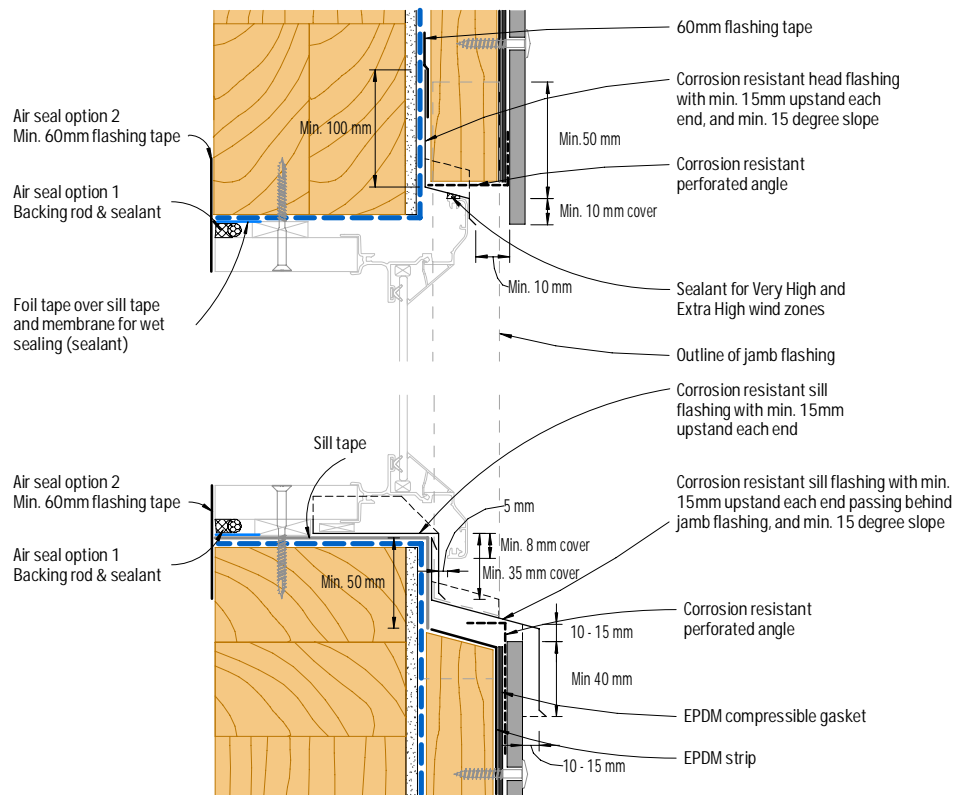


Figure 14: Recessed window - Head and sill

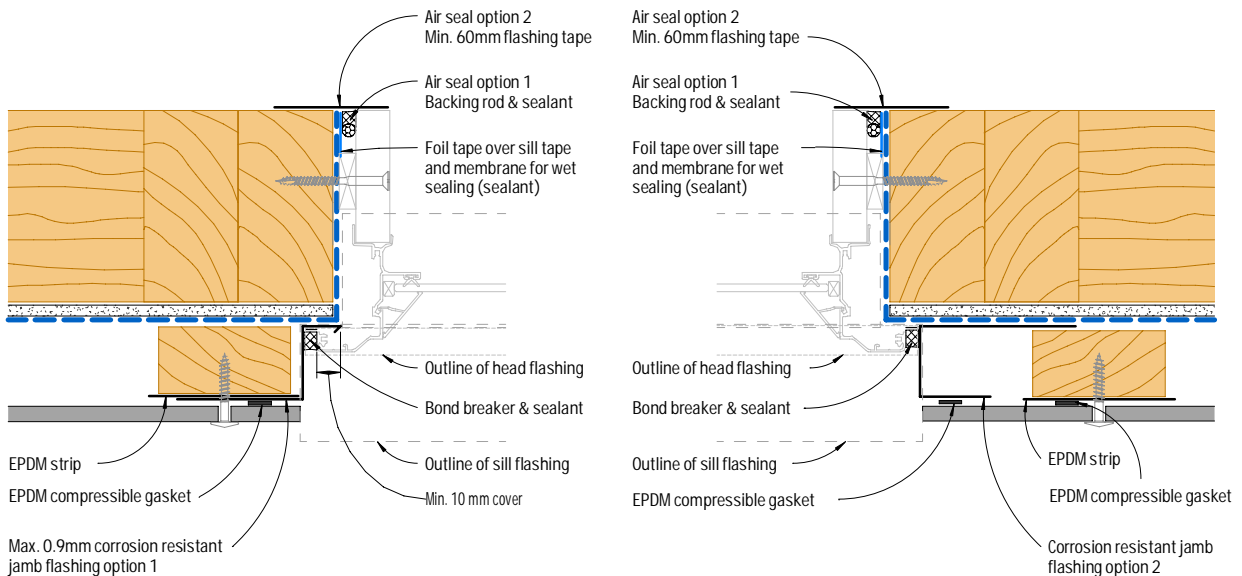


Figure 15: Recessed window jamb - Option 1

Figure 16: Recessed window jamb - Option 2

Notes

- 1) ONLY sealant compatible with the foil tape should be used. Should any sealant be intended to be used directly on the flashing and/or sill tape it must be confirmed with its manufacturer to ensure compatibility with these tapes in accordance with the relevant standards.
- 2) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.

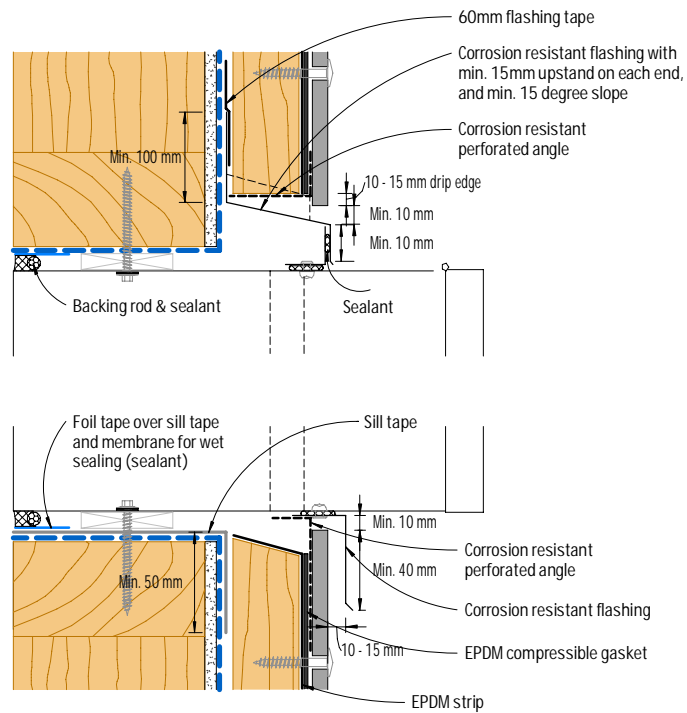


Figure 17: Meter box - Section

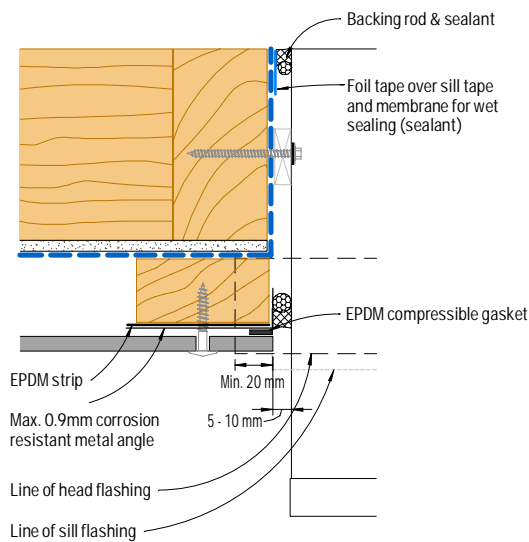


Figure 18: Meter box - Plan view - Detail 1

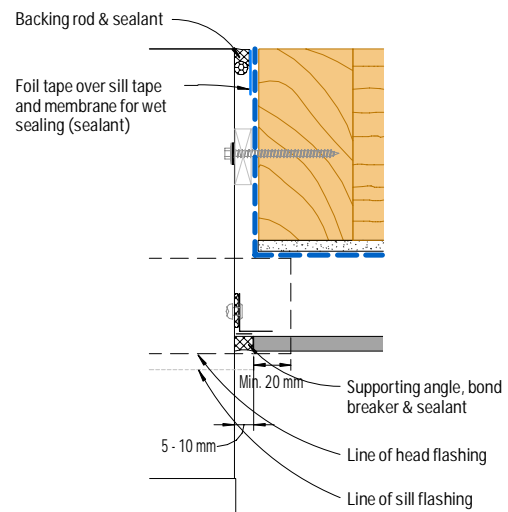


Figure 19: Meter box - Plan view - Detail 2

Notes

- 1) ONLY sealant compatible with the foil tape should be used. Should any sealant be intended to be used directly on the flashing and/or sill tape it must be confirmed with its manufacturer to ensure compatibility with these tapes in accordance with the relevant standards.
- 2) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.

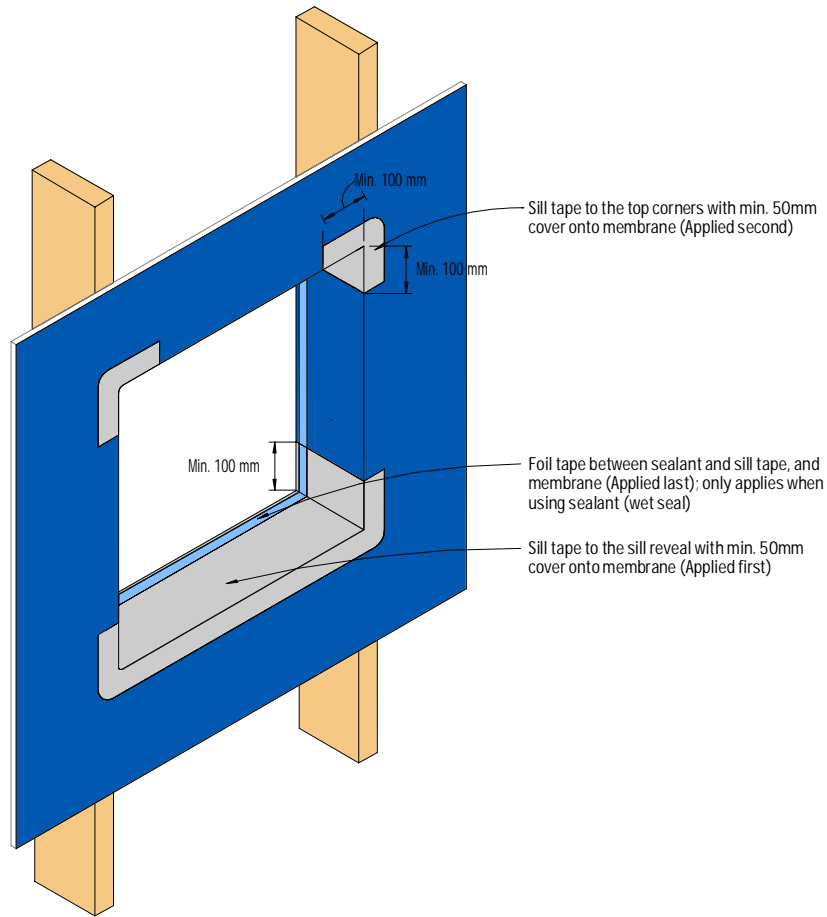


Figure 20: Isometric view of window/meter box opening - Tape application

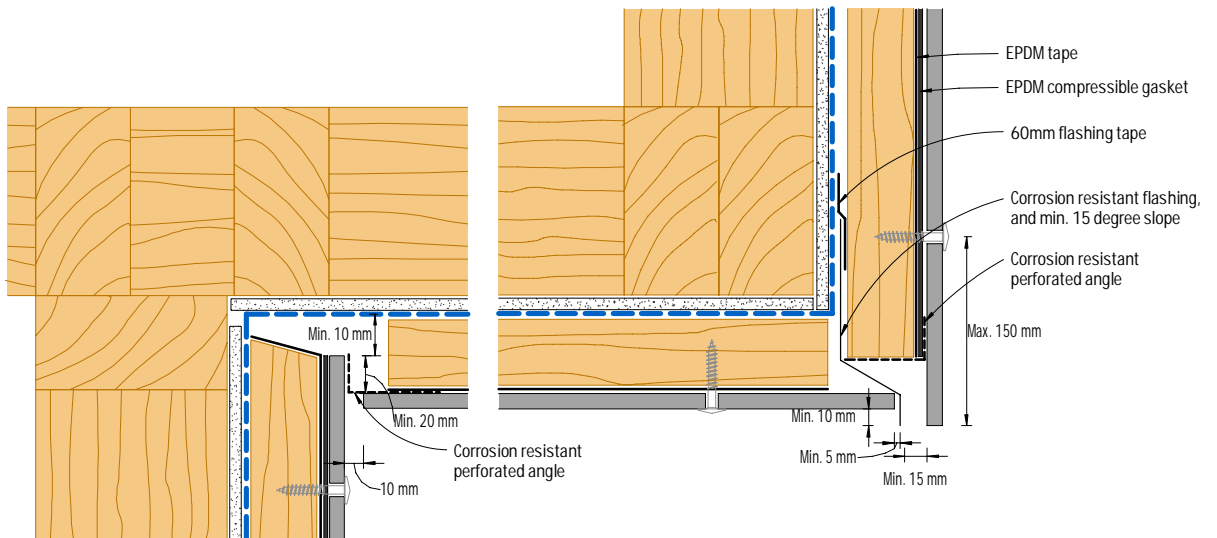


Figure 21: Soffit junction

Notes

- 1) ONLY sealant compatible with the foil tape should be used. Should any sealant be intended to be used directly on the flashing and/or sill tape it must be confirmed with its manufacturer to ensure compatibility with these tapes in accordance with the relevant standards.
- 2) Support frame (batten) and Kalsi RigidBacker must NOT be fixed crossing over a control joint.
- 3) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.

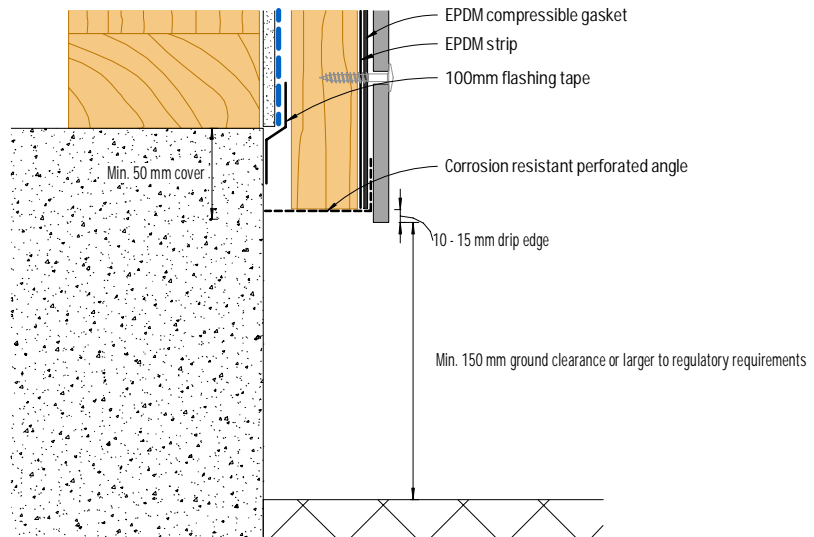


Figure 22: Base detail

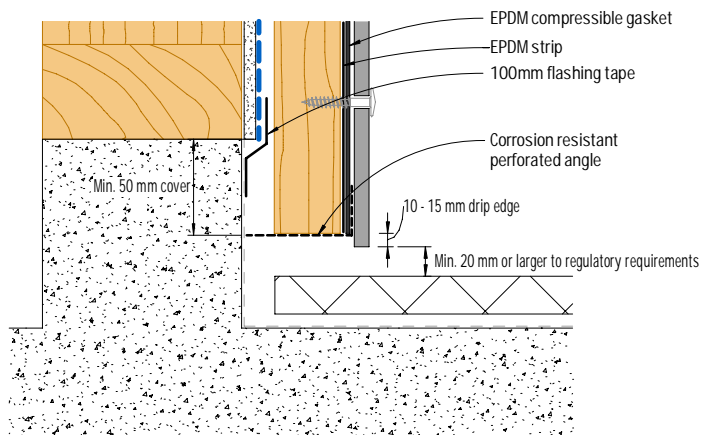


Figure 23: Base detail - Covered area

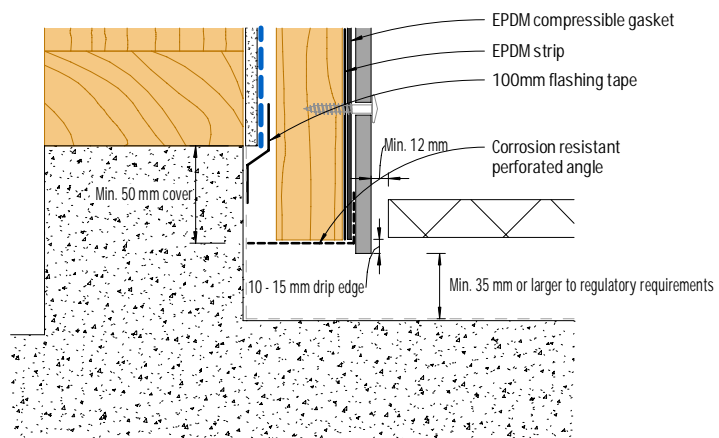


Figure 24: Base detail - Balcony

Notes

1) For **EQUITONE [materia]**, minimum ground clearance is **300mm**.

2) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.

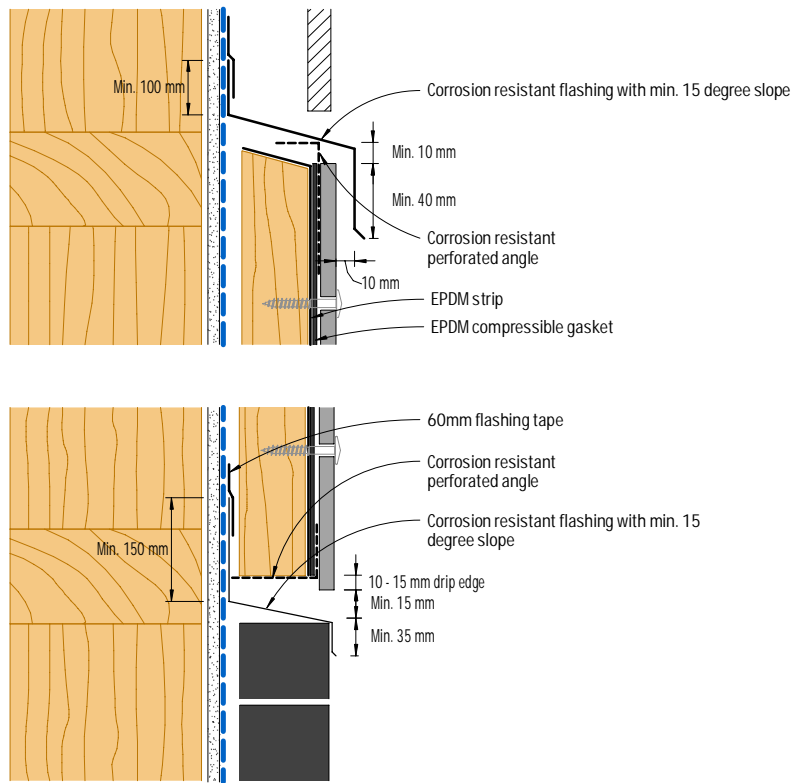


Figure 25: Junction with other materials - flush detail

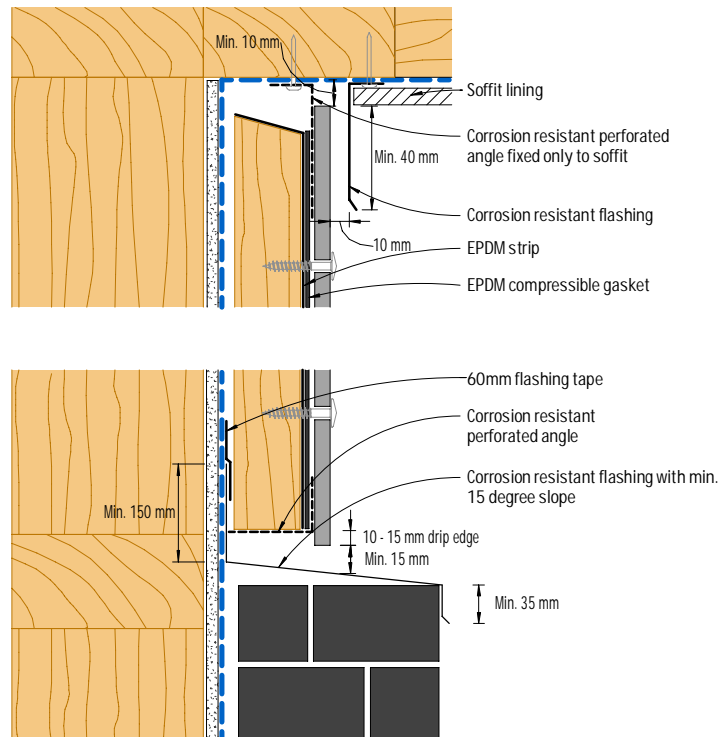


Figure 26: Junction with other materials, eaves or the like - recessed detail

Notes

- 1) Support frame (batten)s and Kalsi RigidBacker must NOT be fixed crossing over a control joint.
- 2) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.

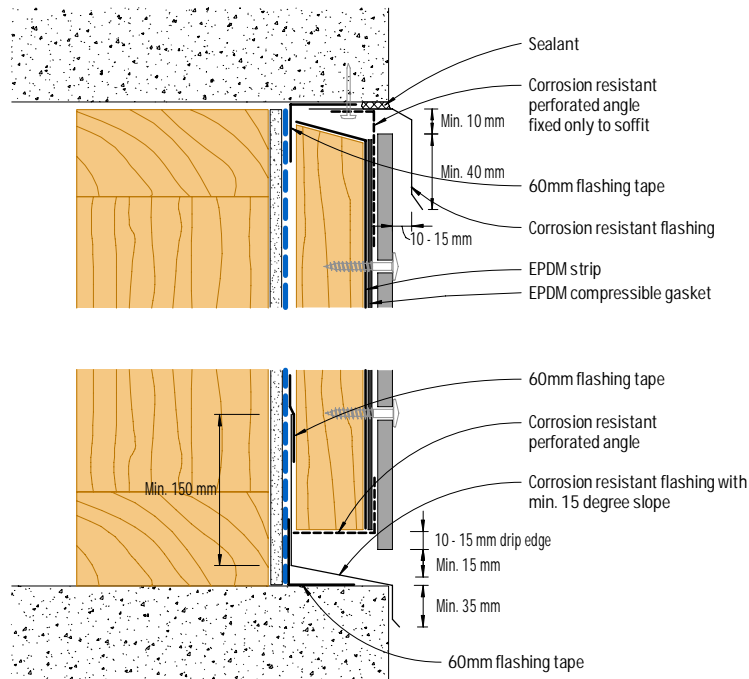


Figure 27: Exposed concrete slab or beam - Cladding flush

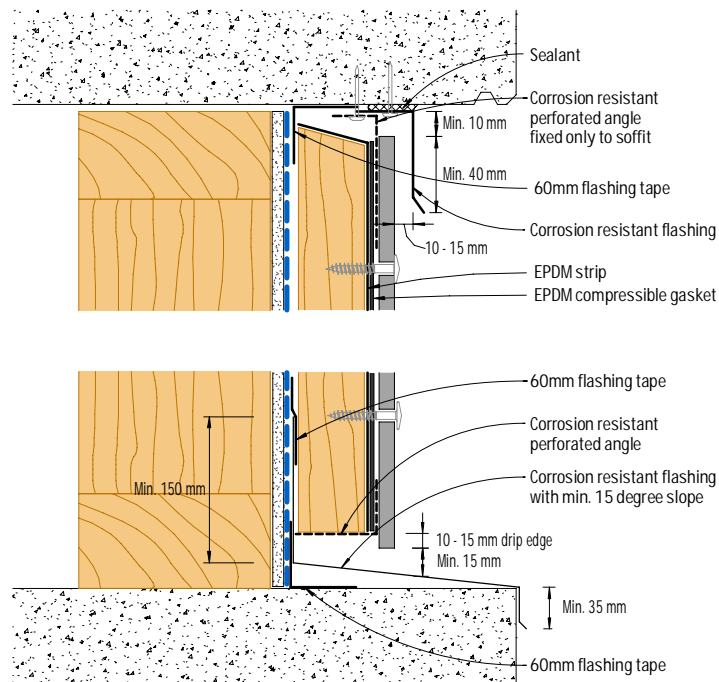


Figure 28: Exposed concrete slab or beam - Cladding recessed

Notes

- 1) Support frame (batten)s and Kalsi RigidBacker must NOT be fixed crossing over a control joint.
- 2) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.

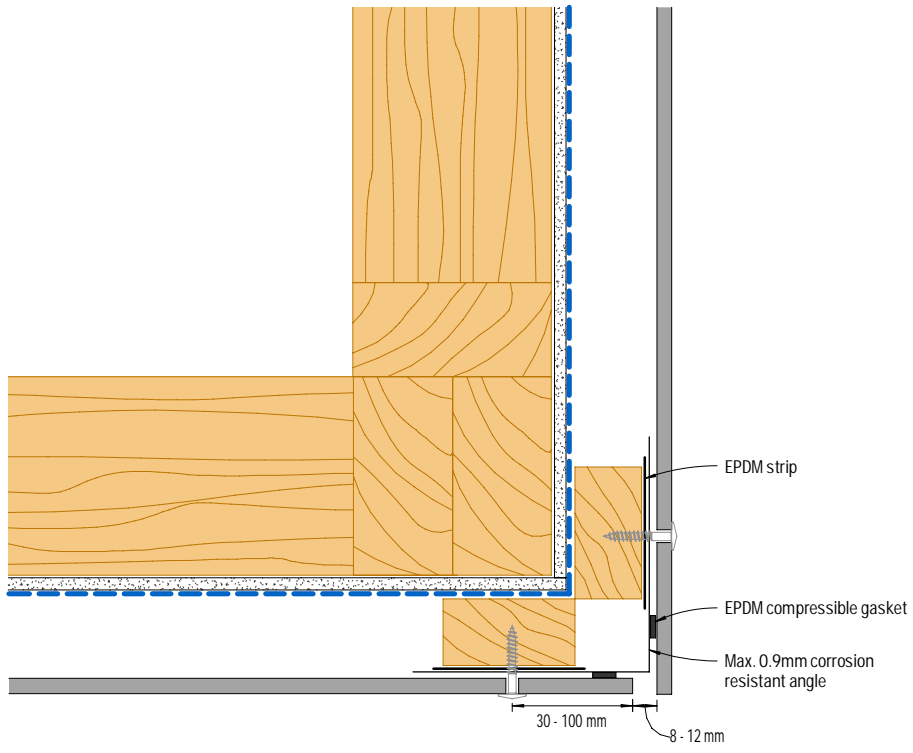


Figure 29: External corner - Detail 1

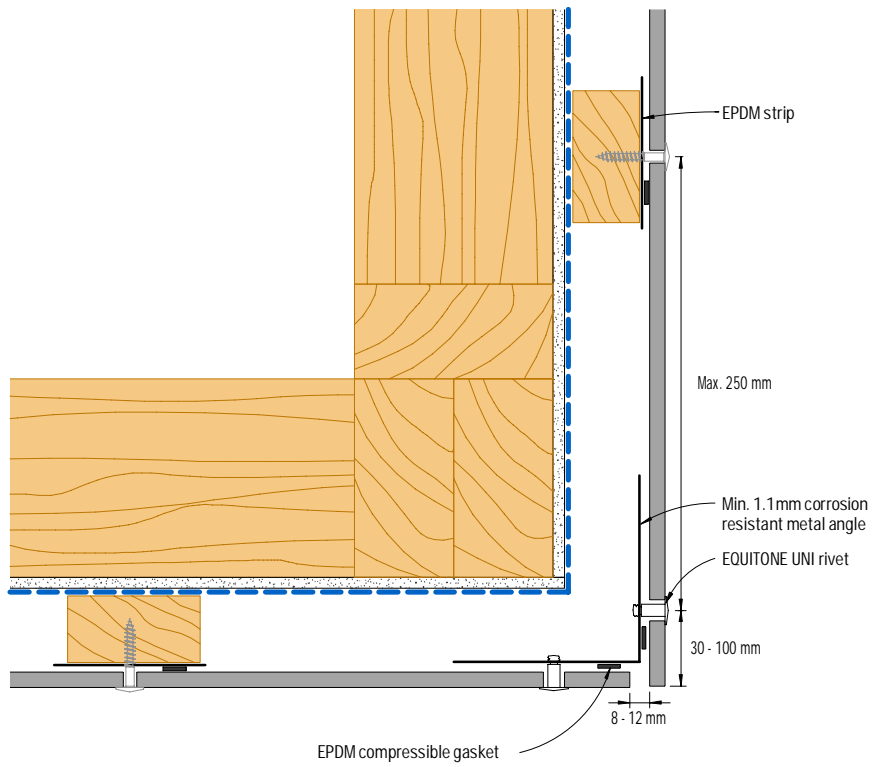


Figure 30: External corner - Detail 2

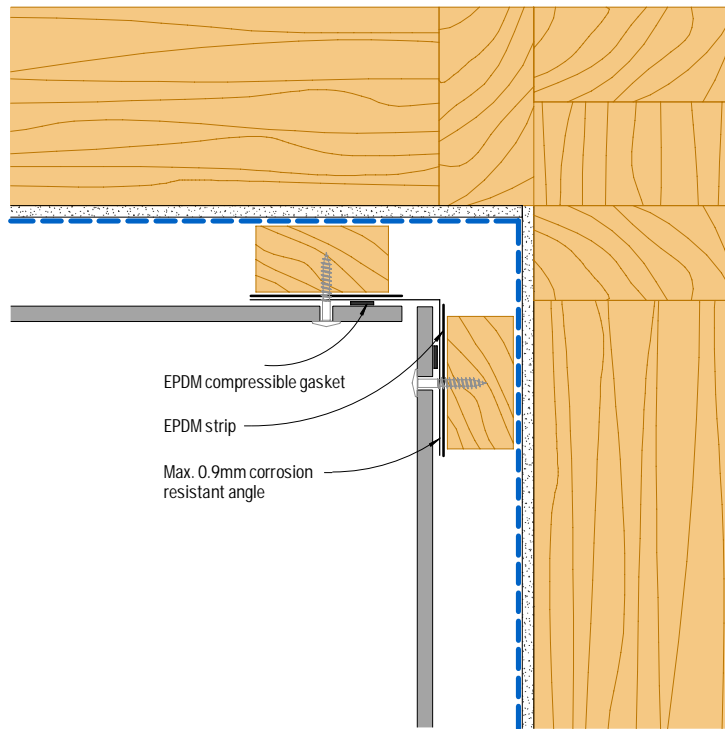


Figure 31: Internal corner

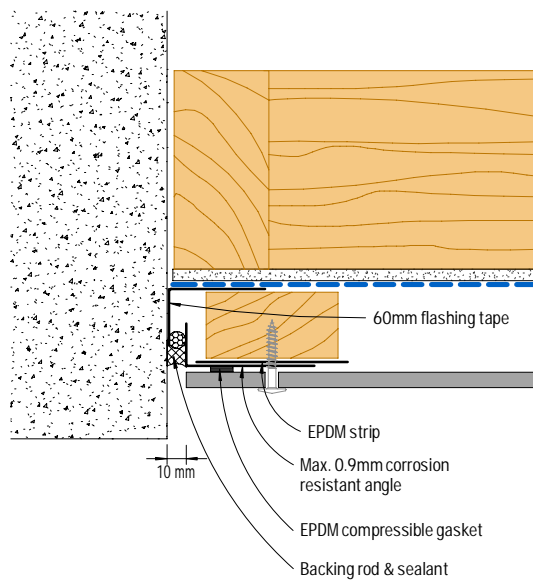


Figure 32: Abutment

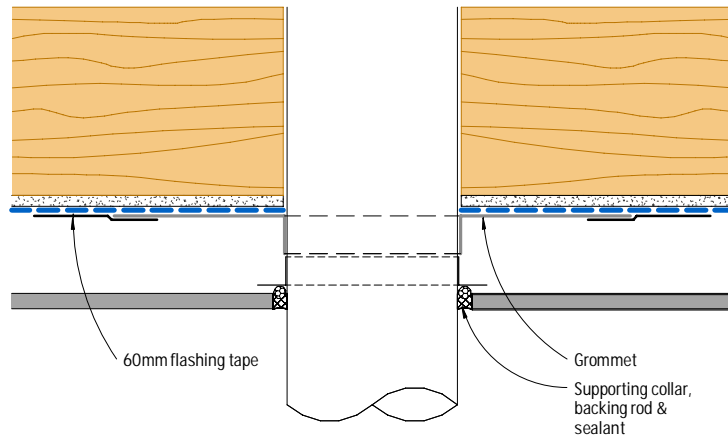


Figure 33: Pipe penetration - Plan view

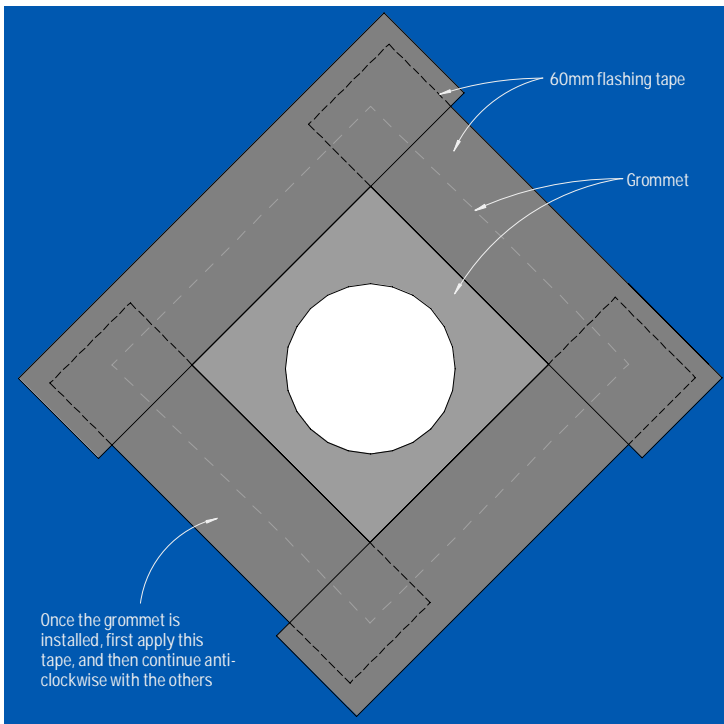


Figure 34: Pipe penetration - Elevation

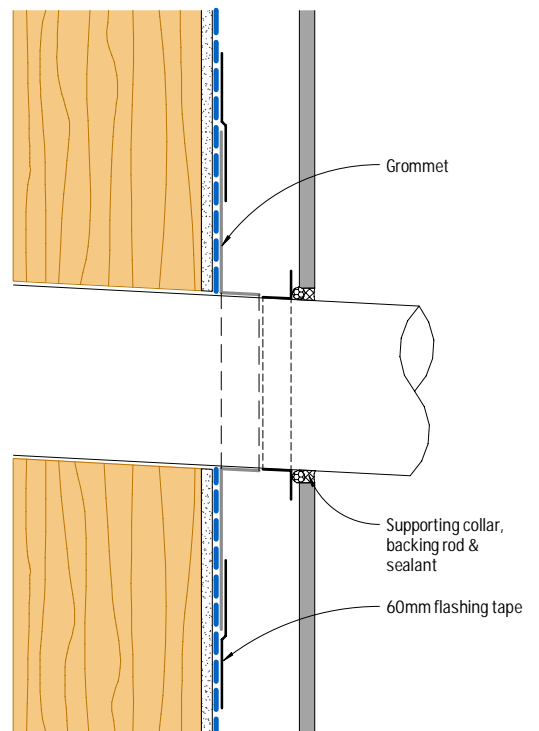


Figure 35: Pipe penetration - Section

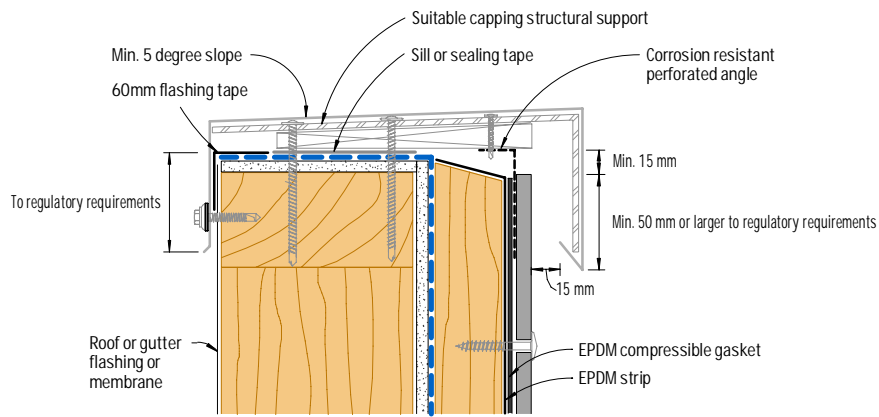


Figure 36: Capping - Detail 1

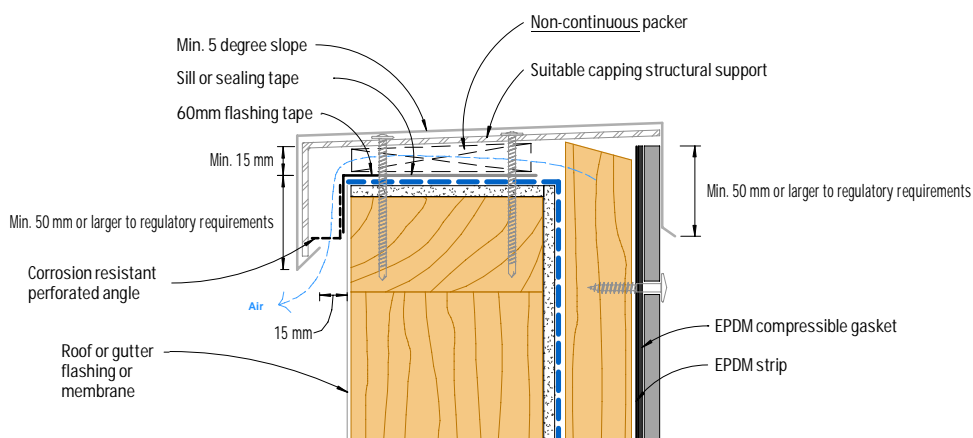


Figure 37: Capping - Detail 2
(Not suitable for EQUITONE [material])

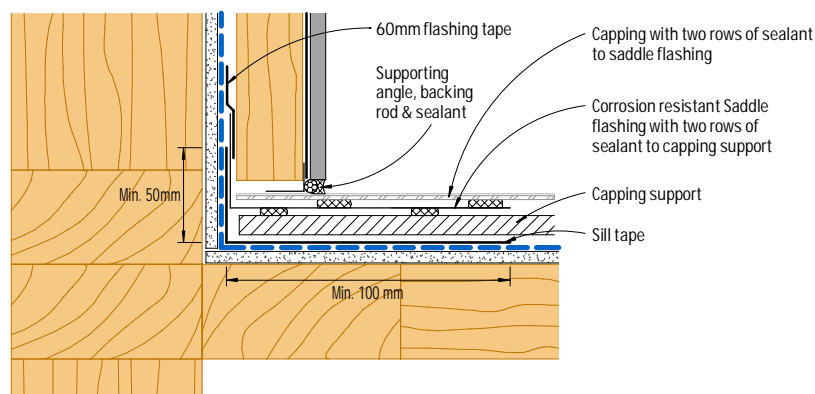


Figure 38: Parapet junction - Section

Notes

- 1) For EQUITONE [material], the following capping dimensions should be followed.
 - A minimum 20mm between panel face and rear of the capping
 - A minimum 50mm overlap with the panel for building up to 8m or larger to regulatory requirements.
 - A minimum 80mm overlap with the panel for building up to 20m or larger to regulatory requirements.
 - A minimum 100mm overlap with the panel for building over 20m or larger to regulatory requirements.
- 2) Any face fixings of capping shall be through an over sized hole (by min 5mm) in the capping as well as the panel.
- 3) Corrosion resistant perforated angle shall be of max. thickness of 0.9mm where located between panel and support frame, and be of min. 50% open area with aperture size of 3-5mm.
- 4) Capping shall be designed and engineered accordingly to provide adequate allowance for ventilation as shown in Figures 36 & 37.

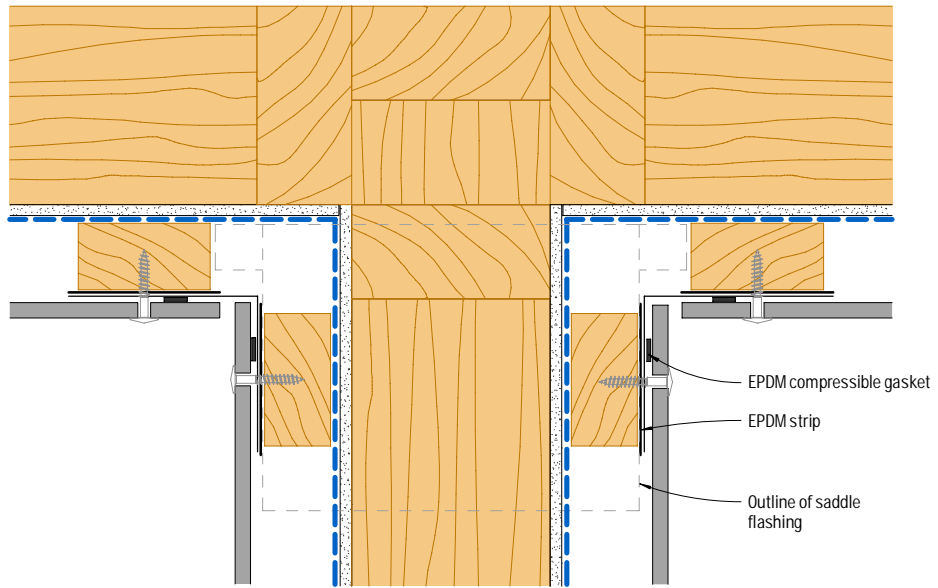


Figure 39: Parapet junction - Plan view

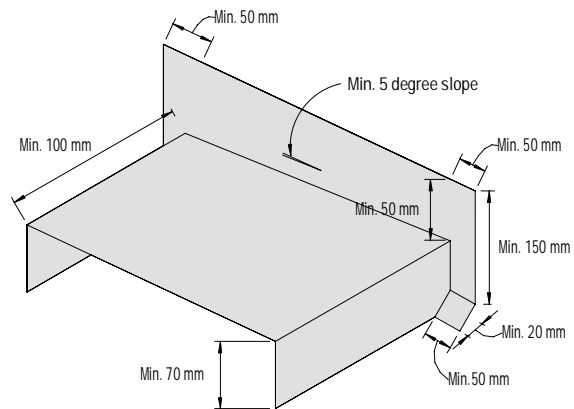


Figure 40: Corrosion resistant saddle flashing

EQUITONE system

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