

[Go to Content](#)

Content	Detail No.	Page
General information		3
Components		4
Support frame		7
Ventilation		8
Vertical joint	1	10
Intermediate support	2	10
Vertical control joint	3	11
Vertical joint at angle	4	11
Open horizontal joint junction with vertical joint	5	12
Open horizontal movement joint	6	13
Baffled horizontal movement joint	7	13
Base detail – Ground level	8	14
Base detail – Covered area (not exposed to direct precipitation)	9	14
Base detail – Balcony	10	15
Base detail – Flat roof / Parapet	11	15
Window head – Option 1	12	16
Window sill – Option 1	13	16
Window head – Option 2	14	17
Window sill – Option 2	15	17
Window head – Flush window	16	18
Window sill – Flush window	17	18
Window head – With sunscreen	18	19
Window head – With shutter	19	20
Window jamb – Option 1	20	21
Window jamb – Metal flashing	21	21
Window jamb – Option 2	22	22
Capping	23	23
External corner	24	24
External corner with wind barrier	25	25
Internal corner	26	26
Abutment	27	26
Junction with other facade material – Head detail	28	27
Junction with other facade material – Base	29	27
Segmented façade – Radius < 39 ft	30	28
Curved façade – Radius ≥ 39 ft	31	28
Soffit/ceiling–wall junction	32	29
Wall–soffit/ceiling junction	33	30
Junction with panels with concealed fixings	34	31

General information

This document provides generic construction details for EQUITONE façade systems with UNI Screw panel face fixings on timber batten support 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 Planning and Application Guide face fixings on metal support frame' and other relevant technical and installation documents.

The details included in this document only illustrate general principles for detailing of EQUITONE at different typical interfaces; and are not to be relied upon for weatherproofing and fire safety compliance with local regulations. The weatherproofing and fire performance of any project specific detail or application shall be evaluated by the project engineer or consultant.

Any components related to wind barriers, fire safety, moisture management and weather proofing including but not limited to membranes, flashings, water seals and sealants, airtightness tapes, horizontal and/or vertical fire barriers, etc, will need to be applied according to local regulations, project requirements and relevant standards.

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

All dimensions in this document are in inches [in] unless otherwise stated.

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 in this document without prior notice. Please visit www.equitone.com to ensure you have the most current version.

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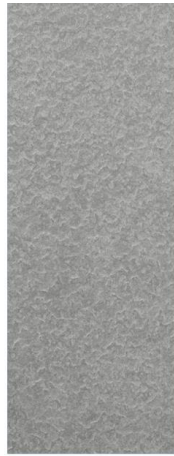
Please visit www.equitone.com for contact details and further information and technical documents.

Components

Materials



EQUITONE [linea]



EQUITONE [lunara]



EQUITONE [tectiva]



EQUITONE [natura],
[natura] PRO



EQUITONE [pictura]



EQUITONE [textura]

Maximum usable panel sizes (metric)

EQUITONE [linea]	10 mm	1220	2500	1220	3050
EQUITONE [lunara]	10 mm				
EQUITONE [tectiva]	8 & 10 mm				
EQUITONE [natura]	8 & 12 mm	1250	2500	1250	3100
EQUITONE [natura] PRO	8 & 12 mm				
EQUITONE [pictura]	8 & 12 mm				
EQUITONE [textura]	8 & 12 mm				

Maximum usable panel sizes (imperial)

EQUITONE [linea]	10 mm	1220	2500	1220	3050
EQUITONE [lunara]	10 mm				
EQUITONE [tectiva]	8 & 10 mm				
EQUITONE [natura]	5/16 & 15/32 in	4' - 1"	8' - 2"	4' - 1"	10' - 2"
EQUITONE [natura] PRO	5/16 & 15/32 in				
EQUITONE [pictura]	5/16 & 15/32 in				
EQUITONE [textura]	5/16 & 15/32 in				

[Go to Content](#)

Panel fixings: UNI-Screw

Color matched and available in the following materials and grades:

Stainless Steel A2 (304) - Material number 1.4567

Available with additional protective coating (C5 acc. ISO 12944-2) for use in e. g. coastal areas



Stainless Steel A4 (316) - Material number 1.4403

Available with additional protective coating (C5 acc. ISO 12944-2) for use in e. g. coastal areas

UNI-Screws have a drillpoint.

The screw has a Torx TTAP20 socket cap. Standard T20 bits can also be used.

Panel fixings: Screw collar

Stainless Steel 304 (A2) - Material number 1.4569

Must be used together with UNI-Screw when fixing EQUITONE [natura] PRO and EQUITONE [pictura].



Each panel thickness has its own corresponding UNI-Screw.

Panel type	Screw type
8 mm EQUITONE [natura]	5,5x40 DP K15 UNI-Screw
8 mm EQUITONE [natura] PRO	
8 mm EQUITONE [pictura]	
8 mm EQUITONE [textura]	
EQUITONE [tectiva]	
EQUITONE [linea]	
EQUITONE [lunara]	
12 mm EQUITONE [natura]	5,5x50 DP K15 UNI-Screw
12 mm EQUITONE [natura] PRO	
12 mm EQUITONE [pictura]	
12 mm EQUITONE [textura]	

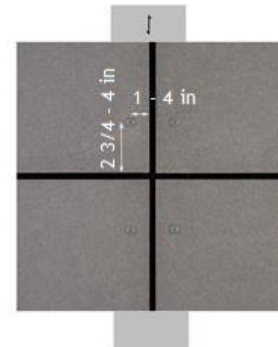
[Go to Content](#)

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

UNI-Screw recommended panel edge distance:

From the edge parallel to support frame: 1 – 4 in (Bare minimum 3/4 in)

From the edge perpendicular to support frame: 2 3/4 - 4 in



EPDM tape

Black UV resistant EPDM used over timber battens Used to protect the timber against moisture ingress.

Available as flat tape or as tape with ridges in different widths to suit a range of support frame batten widths.

Flat tape: 2 3/4, 4, 5 in

Ribbed tape: 1 3/4, 3 9/16 in

Thickness: $\geq 1/16$ in

1/32 in thick EPDM- flat tape can only be used to cover the battens behind corner profiles.



Perforated Closure

Aluminum perforated profile used to close the cavity entry and outlet to prevent the entry of birds and vermin.

Available in four different widths to suit a range of cavity thicknesses and two different colors: uncoated aluminum and black coated aluminum.

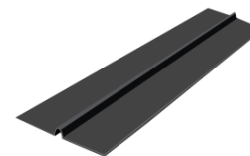
The perforation rate is approximately 35 %.



Baffle

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

The profile has a thickness of 1/32 in.



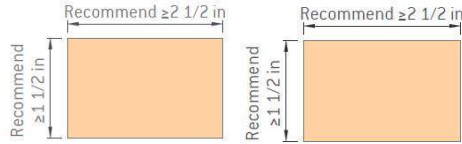
Support frame

Batten dimensions are valid only for Uni-screws with Drill-Point. For Uni-screws with Sharp-Point, batten widths need to be increased according to local regulations and relevant standards.

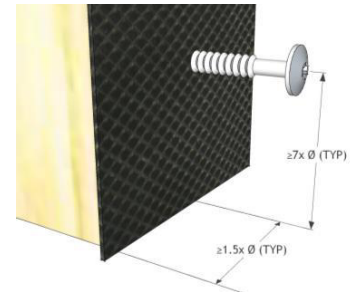
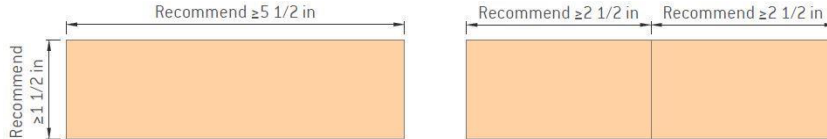
Timber battens

Minimum thickness: 1 1/4 in

Minimum width for intermediate batten: 2 in



Minimum width for vertical joint support: 4 21/64 in or two 2 11/64 in studs



Edge distance from batten end: minimum of seven time the Ø of the fastener

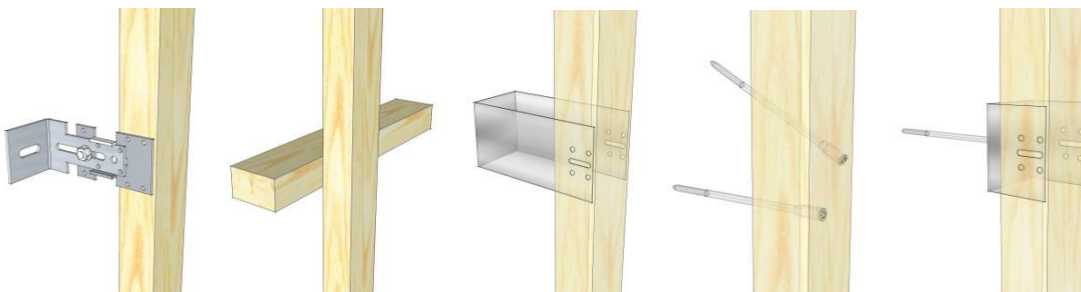
Note: The above values are recommended minimums and could be greater according to local regulations and standards, local standard sizes of battens and static calculation.

Timber batten fixings

The details in this document don't include batten fixings.

There are various number of fixings methods, very often based on local habits and construction methods:

- Adjustable brackets placed alternately to the left and the right of the vertical ba
- Construction with counter battens
- U-shaped batten holders
- Window frame dowel (distance screws)
- Batten holders with spacer



Notes

The cladding support frame and its connection to the substructure shall be designed and selected by the project engineer in accordance with the relevant standards. The support frame maximum deflection under the influence of load shall be limited to Span/300 with a maximum of 5/32 in, excluding the influence of creep. Timber framing must comply with local standards.

The minimum recommended grade of structural batten is Class C24 according to EN 14081-1 . Local specific requirements must be adhered to as well.

Timber batten must be sufficiently durable for the application in accordance with applicable local regulations. Timber shall be seasoned or have reached an equilibrium moisture content of 20% or less at the time of installation. Unseasoned timber is not recommended.

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.

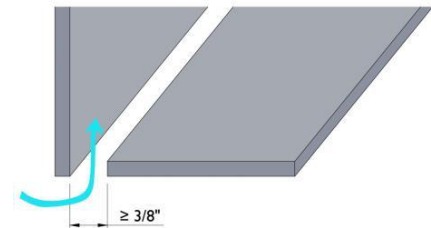
The bare minimum clear gap (cavity width) for ventilation behind the panels is $\frac{3}{4}$ in and may need to be increased based on the vertical distance between ventilation inlet and outlet. Typical cavity width will be governed by the framing dimensions and be approximately $1 \frac{3}{16}$ - $2 \frac{3}{8}$ in.

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.

The size of inlets and outlets should be executed as stipulated in this document and the Planning & Application Guide or according to local standards and building regulations. The following requirements are bare minimums.

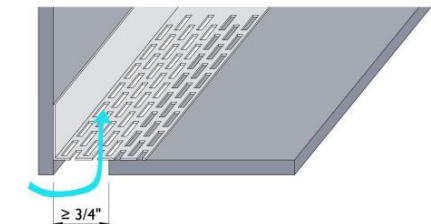
Ventilation without perforated closure

The size of ventilation inlet and outlet should be a minimum of $\frac{3}{8}$ in ($\geq 4,75$ in² / foot) and may need to be increased depending on local regulations and/or the vertical distance between inlets and outlets (cladding height).



Ventilation with perforated closure

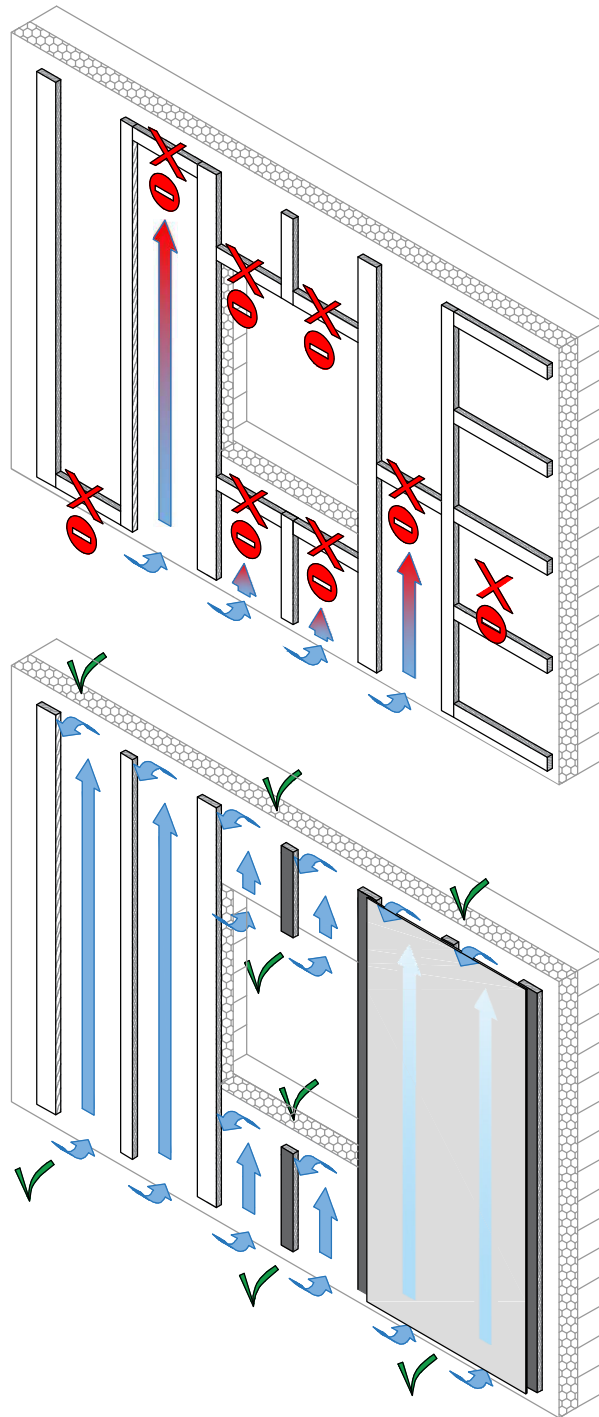
If by local regulations the use of a perforated closure is required e. g. to vermin proof the cavity then the size of the inlet and outlet must be increased depending on the open area percentage of the used profile to achieve a bare minimum open area of more than 4,75 in² / foot. E.g., in case of a 35 % perforated closure the minimum open gap should be minimum $1 \frac{3}{16}$ in.



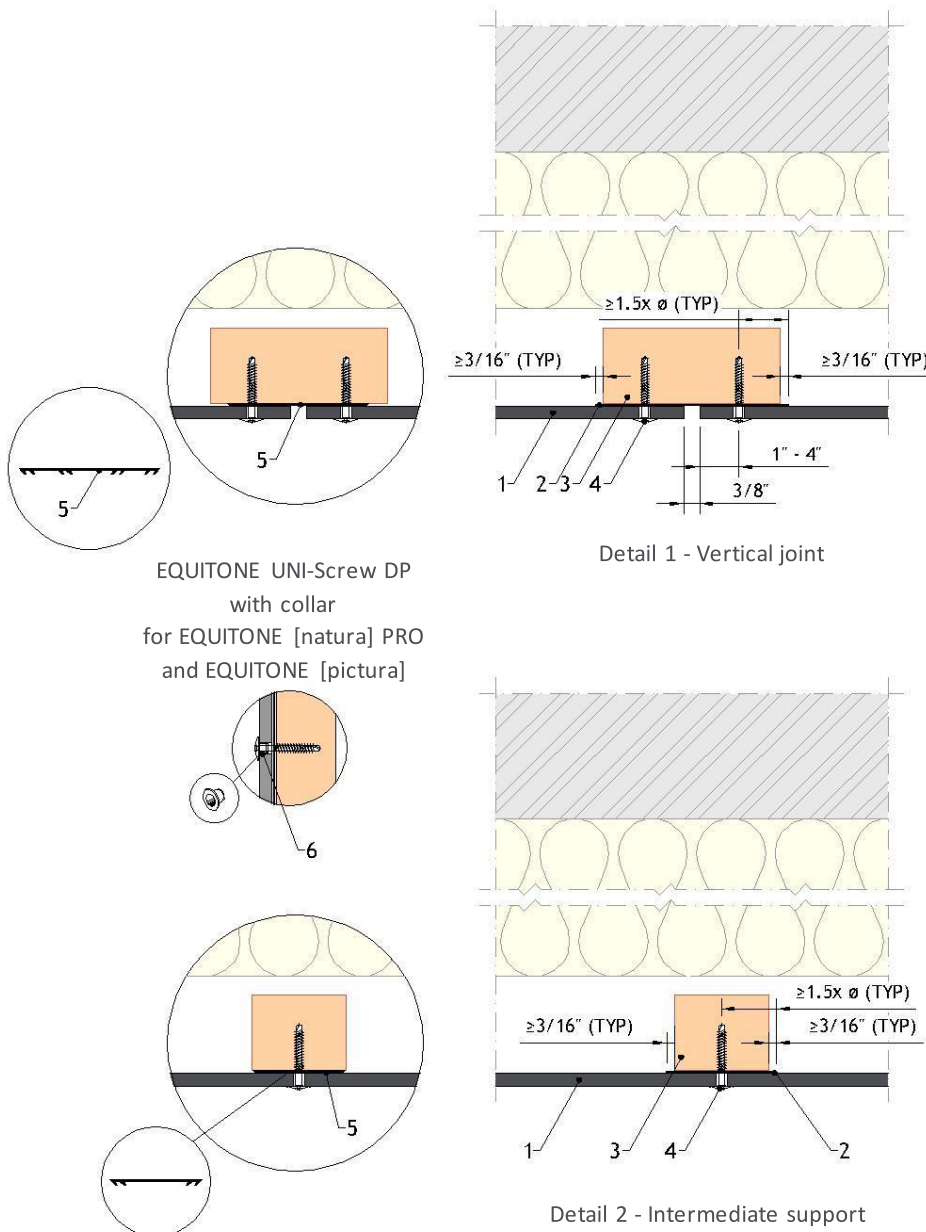
The minimum open area may need to be increased depending on local regulations and/or the vertical distance between the ventilation inlet and outlet (cladding height)

The perforated angle should be less than $\frac{1}{32}$ in in thickness when placed between EQUITONE and the support frame

Important points to consider (Do's and Don'ts) : Air flow

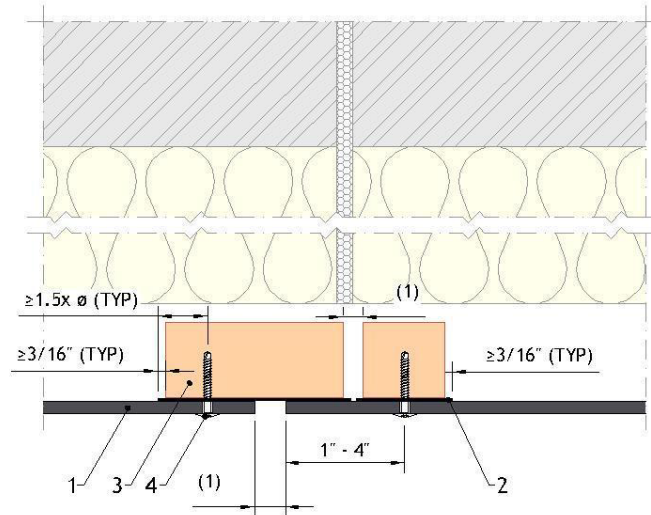


1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw
5. Alternative ribbed EPDM⁽²⁾
6. Screw collar

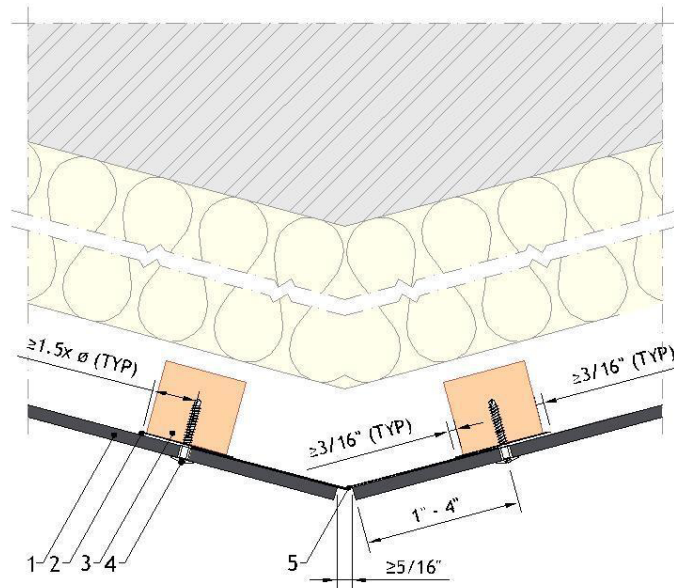


- 1) Flat EPDM should always overhang the batten by minimum 3/16" at each side.
- 2) In the case of open horizontal joints the ribbed EPDM should cover the batten completely and preferably overhang the batten by 3/16" at each side.
- 3) In case of ribbed EPDM the screw should be located between the ridges.

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw
5. Optional EPDM or flashing



Detail 3 - Vertical control joint



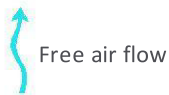
Detail 4 - Vertical joint at angle

Notes:

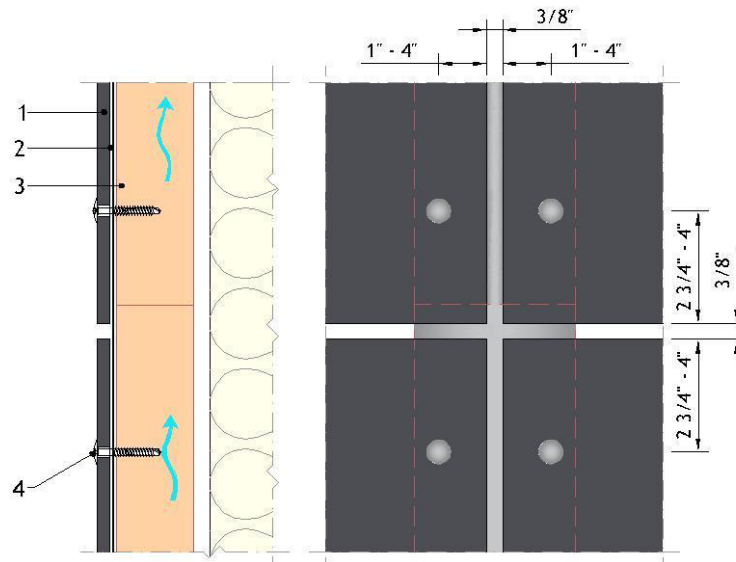
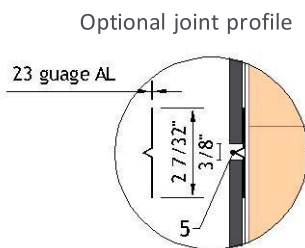
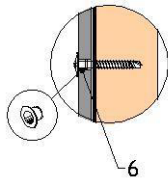
- 1) The width of the the facade control joint should be equal or greater than the building control joint.
- 2) Flashings to close the joints may not be thicker as 1/32 in.
- 3) If an EPDM is used to close the joint, the battens must be close to the corner to provide a solid support.

[Go to Content](#)

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw
5. Optional horizontal joint profile
6. Screw collar



EQUITONE UNI-Screw DP with collar
for EQUITONE [natura] PRO
and EQUITONE [pictura]



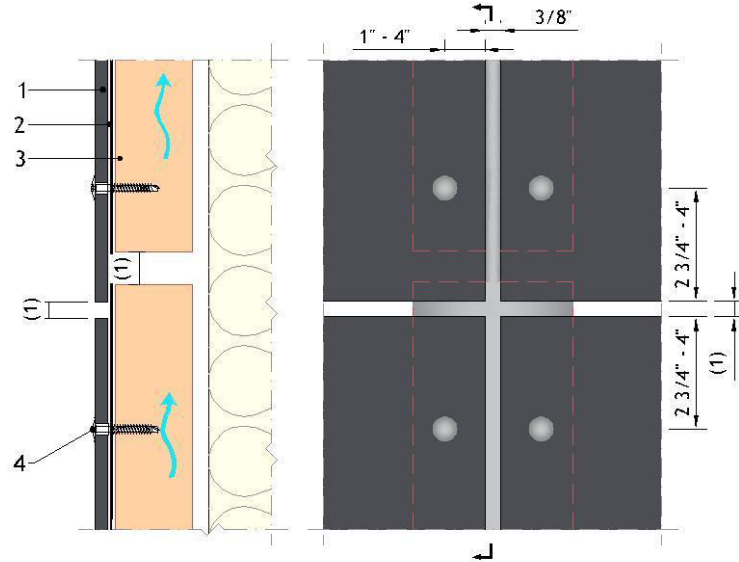
Detail 5 - Open horizontal joint junction with vertical joint

Notes:

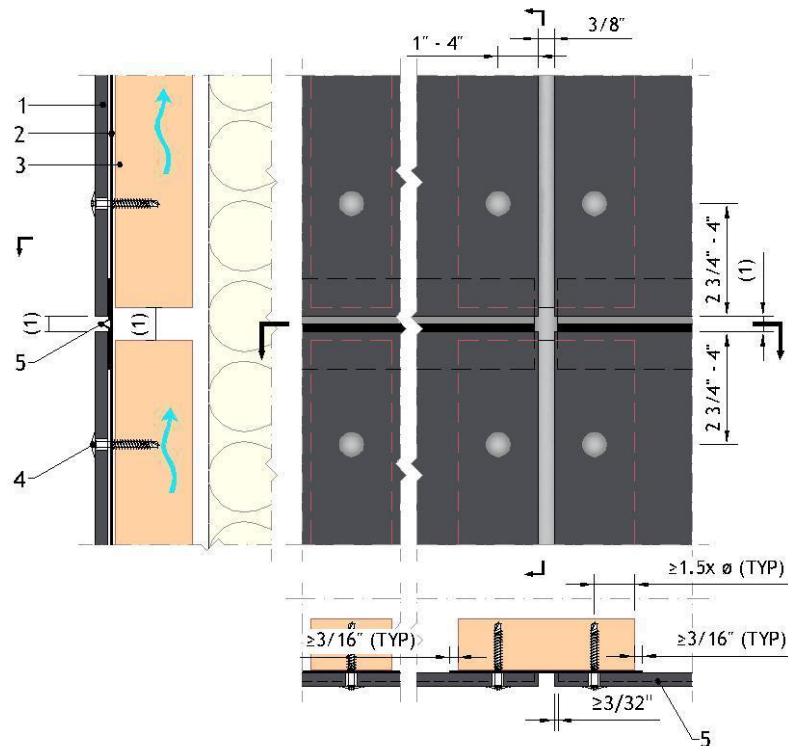
In the case of open horizontal joints the joint in the timber battens should be behind the upper panel.

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw
5. Optional horizontal joint profile

Free air flow



Detail 6 - Open horizontal movement joint

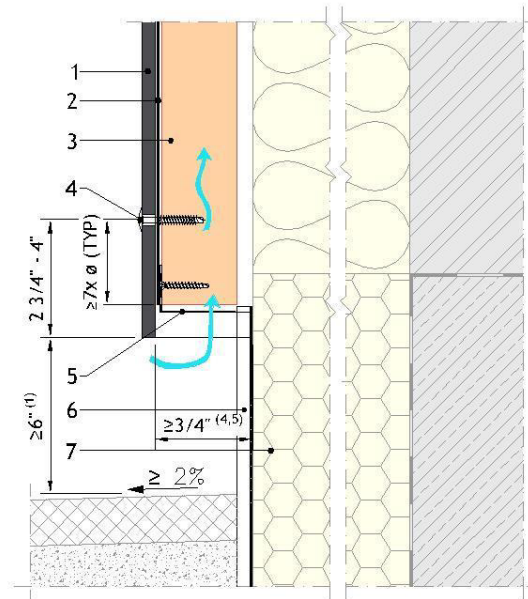
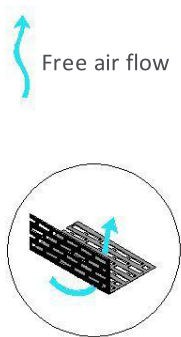


Detail 7 - Baffled horizontal movement joint

Note:

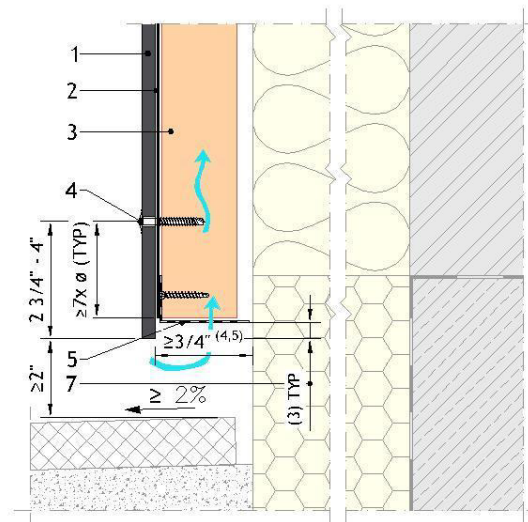
- 1) The width of the facade control joint should be equal or greater than the building movement joint

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw
5. Perforated closure
6. Skirting⁽²⁾ in EQUITONE [tectiva], EQUITONE [pictura], EQUITONE [textura]
7. Hard insulation suitable for use below ground level



Detail 8 - Base detail – Ground level

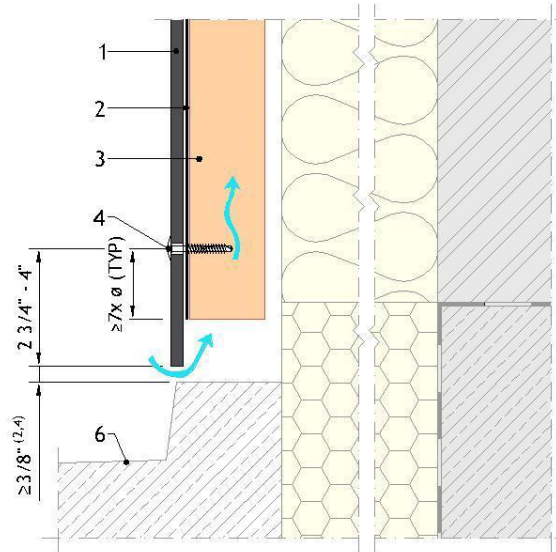
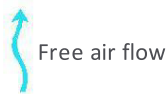
Detail 9 - Base detail – Covered area (not exposed to direct precipitation)



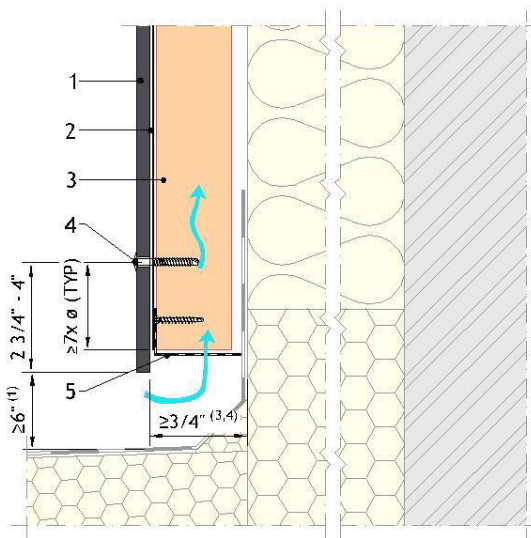
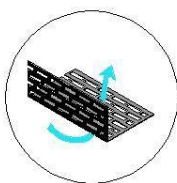
Notes:

- 1) The distance to ground level is recommended to be, at minimum, 6 in. A smaller ground clearance is possible, but it may increase the risk of water marks and panel staining caused by splash back.
- 2) The skirting board could be concrete, natural stone, render, metal flashing or EQUITONE.
- 3) The facade panel should preferably overhang more than 3/8 in below the ventilation profile to create a drip edge.
- 4) When the inlet/outlet is wider than 3/4 inch continuous, a perforated closure is recommended. Total perforation area should be a minimum of 4.75 in² per linear foot. This roughly equates to a minimum continuous opening of 3/8 inch.
- 5) Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be increased, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Wood for additional information.

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw
5. Perforated closure
6. Balcony floor



Detail 10 - Base detail – Balcony

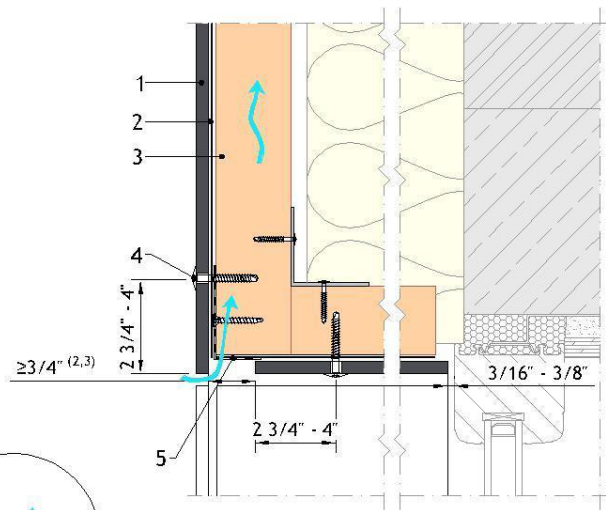
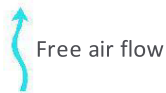


Detail 11 - Base detail – Flat roof / Parapet

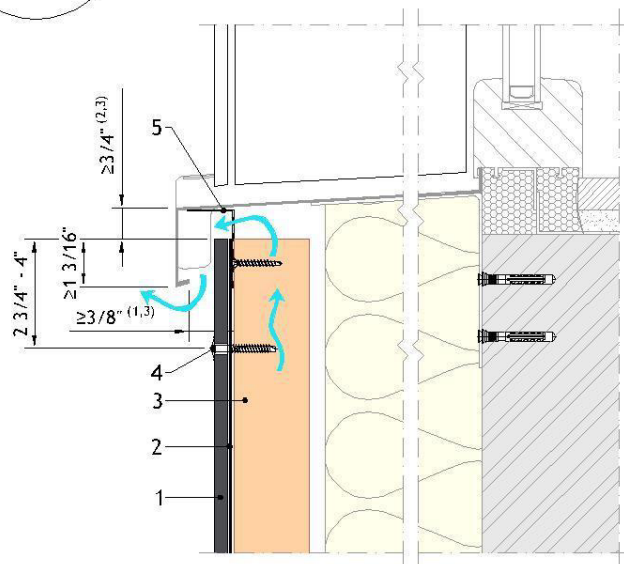
Notes

- 1) The distance to the ground level is recommended to be, at minimum, 6 in. A smaller ground clearance is possible but it may increase the risk of water marks and panel staining caused by splash back.
- 2) Where a perforated closure is not obstructing the inlet/outlet, the opening should be a minimum of 3/8 inch continuous.
- 3) When the inlet/outlet is wider than 3/4 inch continuous, a perforated closure is recommended. Total perforation area should be a minimum of 4.75 in² per linear foot. This roughly equates to a minimum continuous opening of 3/8 inch.
- 4) Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be increased, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Wood for additional information.

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw
5. Perforated closure



Detail 12 - Window head – Option 1




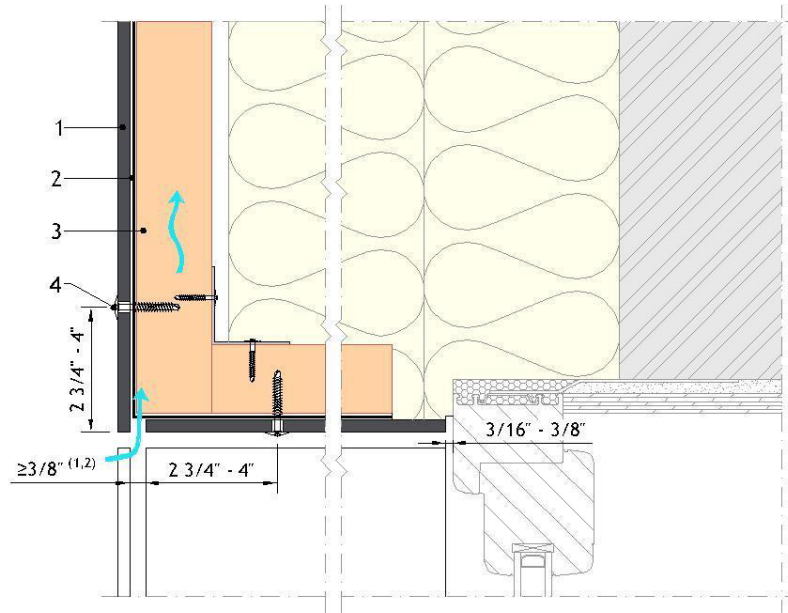
Detail 13 - Window sill – Option 1

Notes:

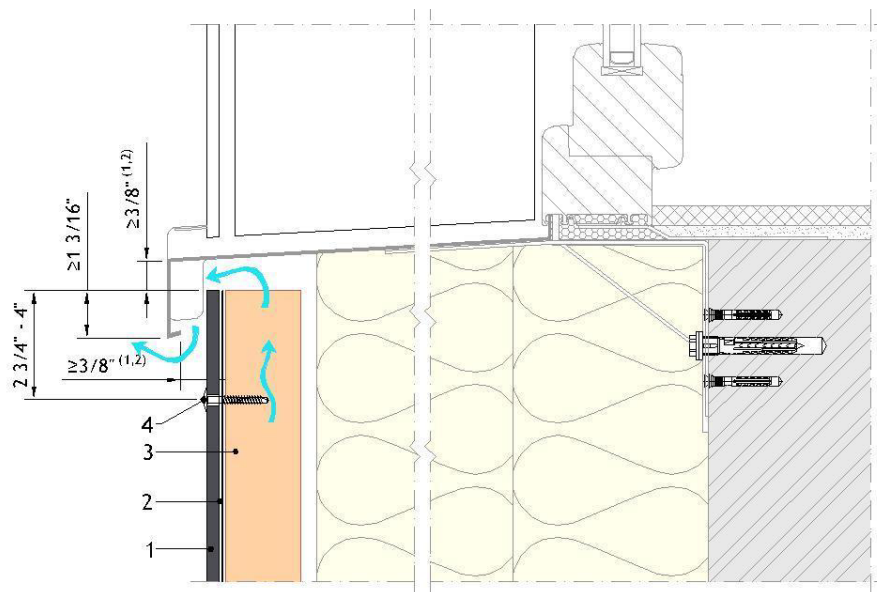
- 1) Where a perforated closure is not obstructing the inlet/outlet, the opening should be a minimum of 3/8 inch continuous.
- 2) When the inlet/outlet is wider than 3/4 inch continuous, a perforated closure is recommended. Total perforation area should be a minimum of 4.75 in² per linear foot. This roughly equates to a minimum continuous opening of 3/8 inch.
- 3) Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be increased, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Wood for additional information.

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw

Free air flow

Detail 14 - Window head – Option 2

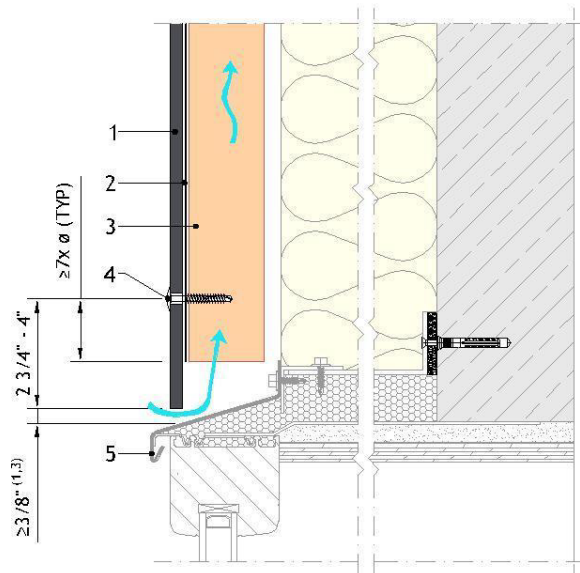
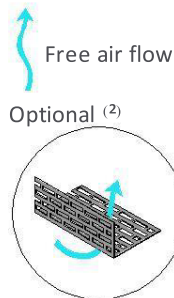


Detail 15 - Window sill – Option 2

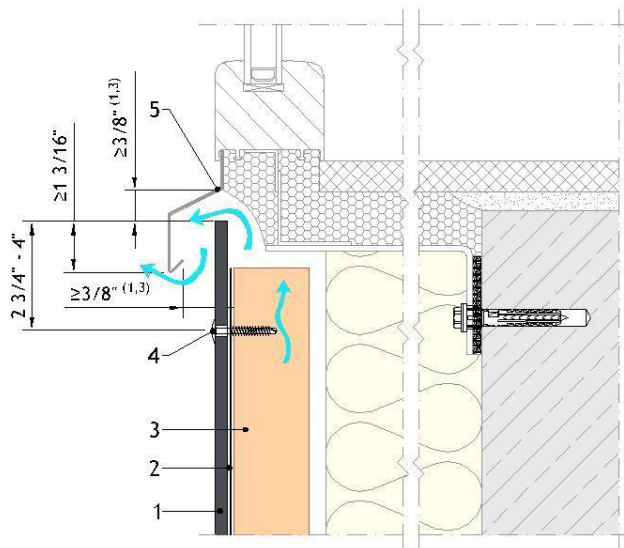
Notes:

- 1) Where a perforated closure is not obstructing the inlet/outlet, the opening should be a minimum of 3/8 inch continuous.
- 2) Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be increased, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Wood for additional information.

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw
5. Aluminum flashing



Detail 16 - Window head – Flush window

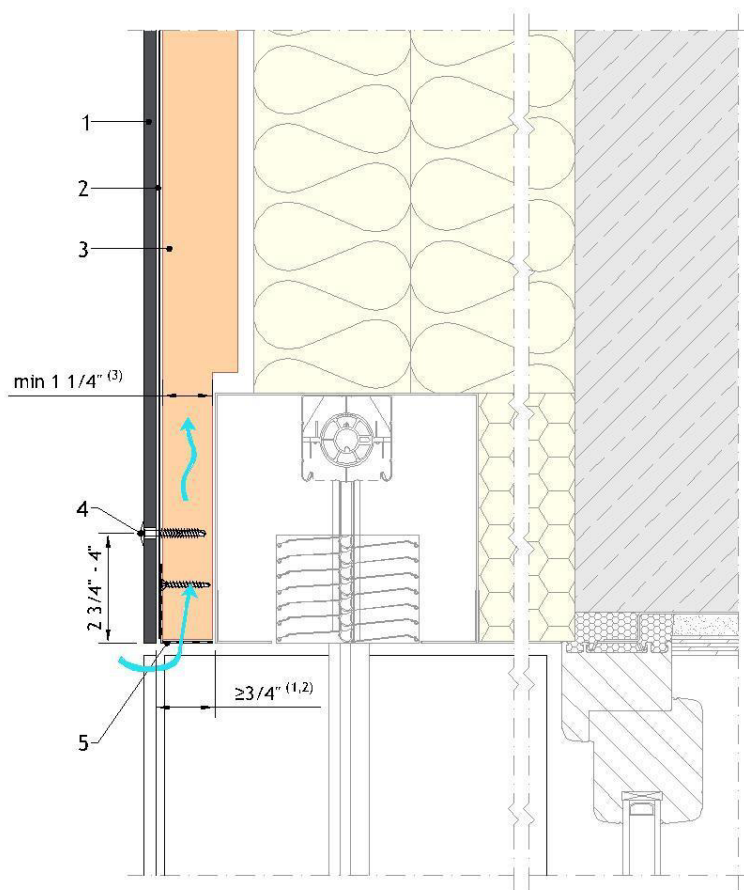
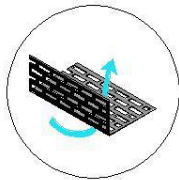
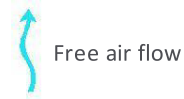


Detail 17 - Window sill – Flush window

Notes:

- 1) Where a perforated closure is not obstructing the inlet/outlet, the opening should be a minimum of 3/8 inch continuous.
- 2) When the inlet/outlet is wider than 3/4 inch continuous, a perforated closure is recommended. Total perforation area should be a minimum of 4.75 in² per linear foot. This roughly equates to a minimum continuous opening of 3/8 inch.
- 3) Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be increased, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Wood for additional information.

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw
5. Perforated closure

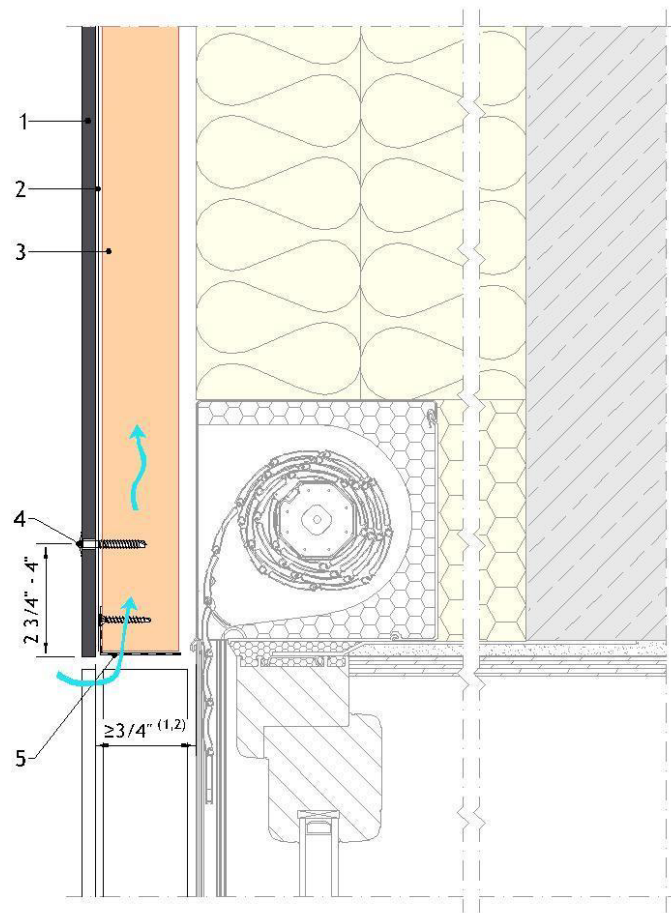
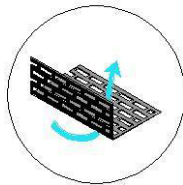
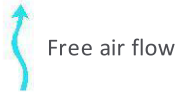


Detail 18 - Window head – With sunscreen

Notes:

- 1) When the inlet/outlet is wider than 3/4 inch continuous, a perforated closure is recommended. Total perforation area should be a minimum of 4.75 in² per linear foot. This roughly equates to a minimum continuous opening of 3/8 inch.
- 2) Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be increased, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Wood for additional information.
- 3) The reduced section of the support profiles must be taken into account during static calculations.

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw
5. Perforated closure

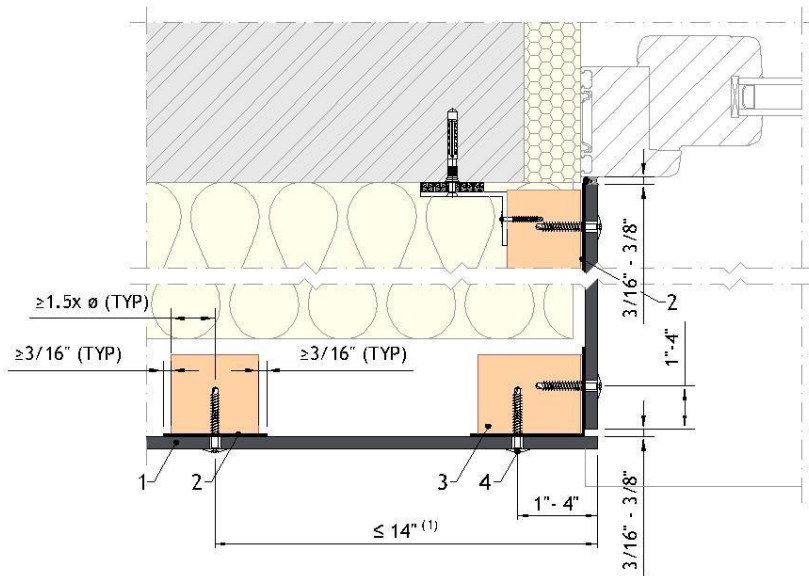


Detail 19 - Window head – With shutter

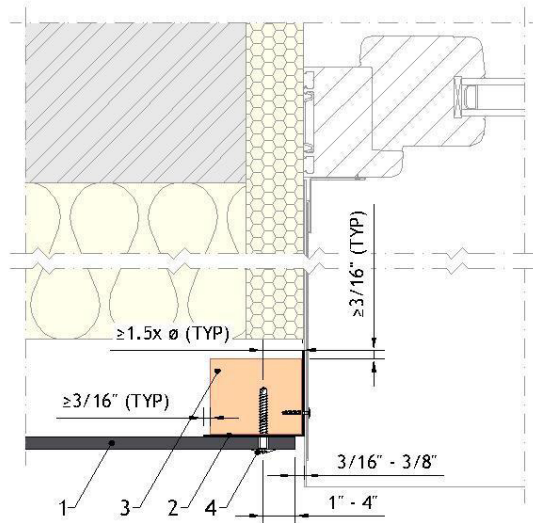
Notes:

- 1) When the inlet/outlet is wider than 3/4 inch continuous, a perforated closure is recommended. Total perforation area should be a minimum of 4.75 in² per linear foot. This roughly equates to a minimum continuous opening of 3/8 inch.
- 2) Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be increased, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Wood for additional information.

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw



Detail 20 - Window jamb – Option 1



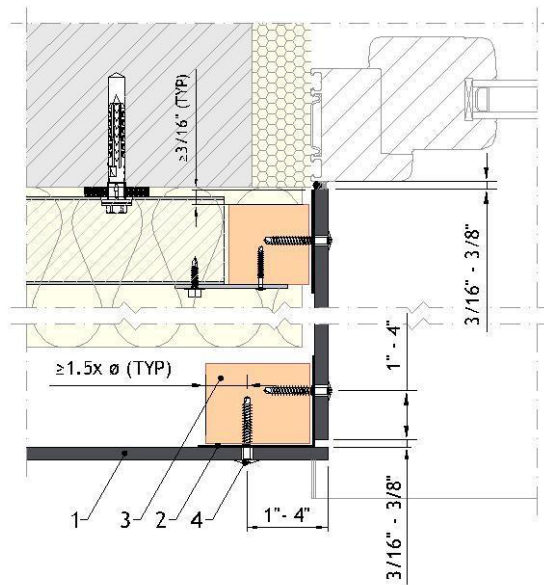
Detail 21 - Window jamb – Metal flashing

Note:

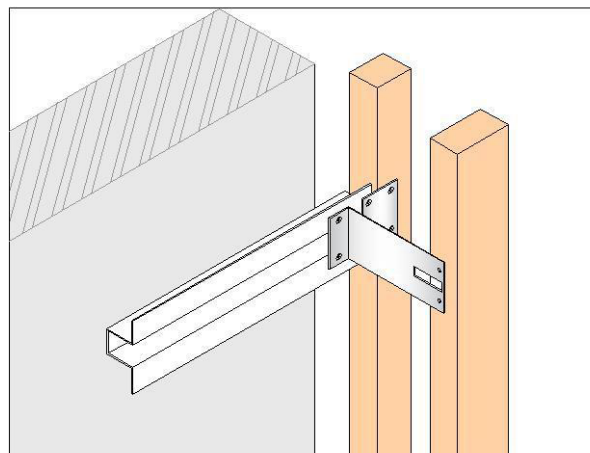
- 1) Panels with single span (panels with 2 columns of fixings) cannot be fixed to a floating angle like shown in the detail.

[Go to Content](#)

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw

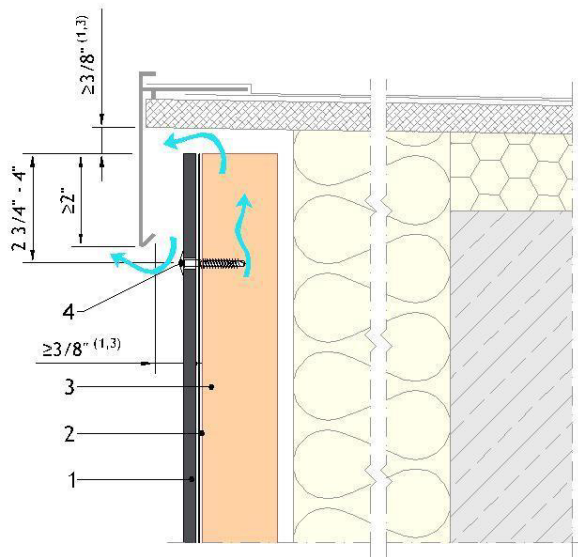
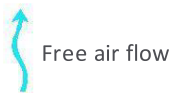


Detail 22 - Window jamb – Option 2



Isometric view of the support frame

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw



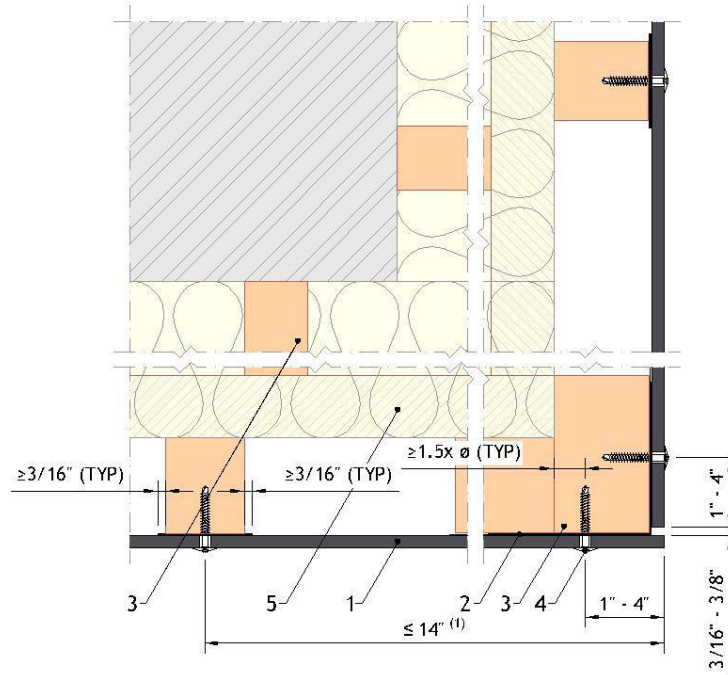
Detail 23 - Capping

Notes:

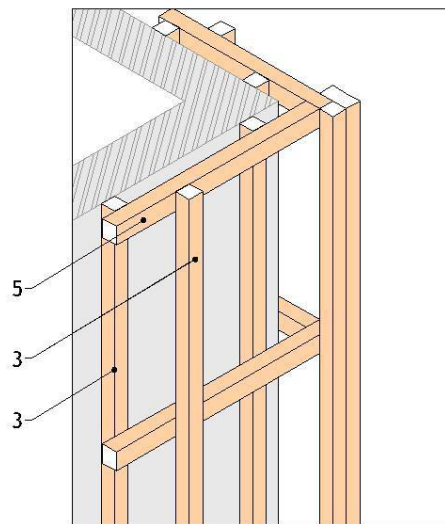
- 1) Where a perforated closure is not obstructing the inlet/outlet, the opening should be a minimum of 3/8 inch continuous.
- 2) When perforated closures are used underneath the capping, the ventilation outlet opening between the panel and capping should be a minimum of 1 3/16 inch. Total perforation area should be a minimum of 4.75 in² per linear foot. This roughly equates to a minimum continuous opening of 3/8 inch.
- 3) Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be increased, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Wood for additional information.

[Go to Content](#)

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw
5. Counter batten

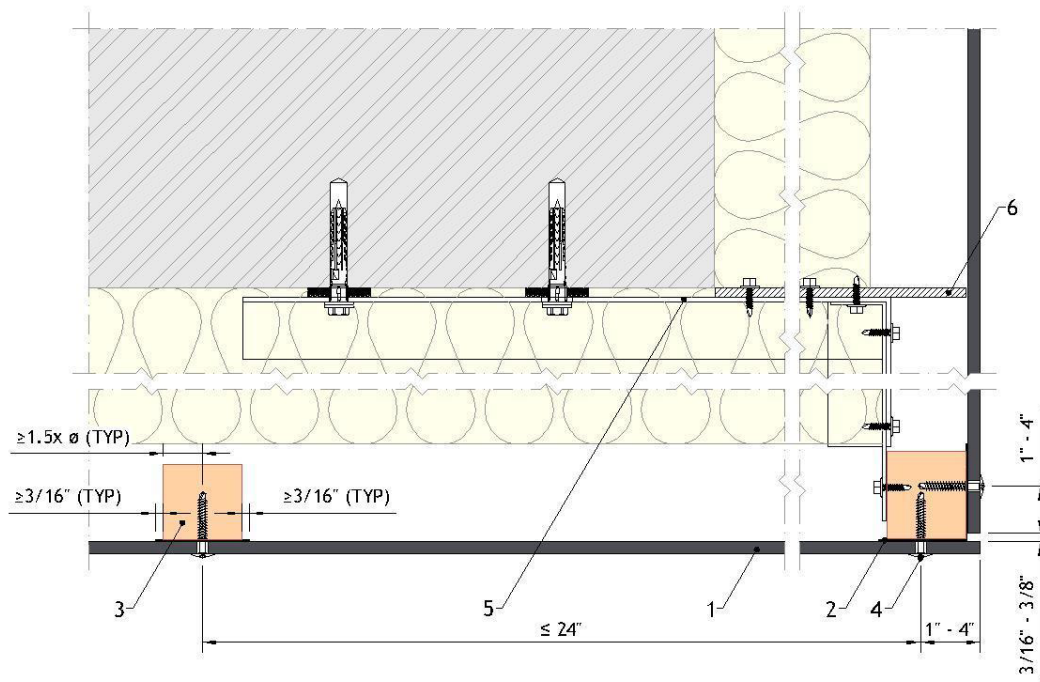


Detail 24 - External corner



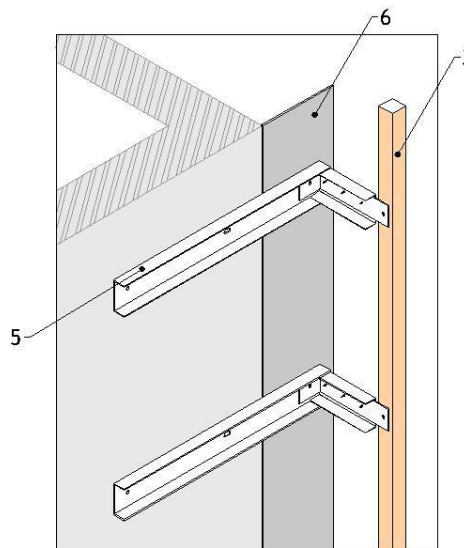
Isometric view of the support frame

[Go to Content](#)



Detail 25 - External corner with wind barrier

- 1. EQUITONE facade panel
- 2. EPDM
- 3. Timber support frame
- 4. UNI-Screw
- 5. Metal bracket system
- 6. Wind barrier (metal or fibre-cement)



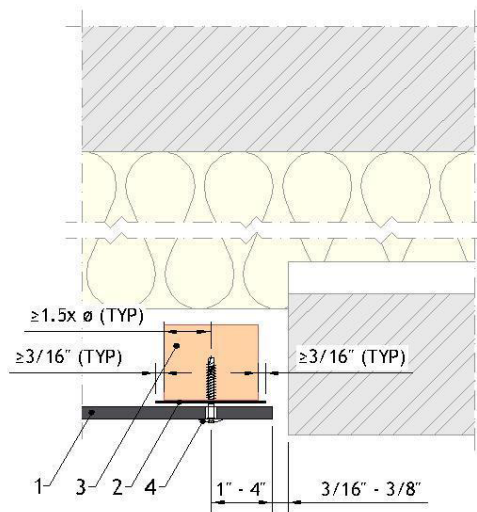
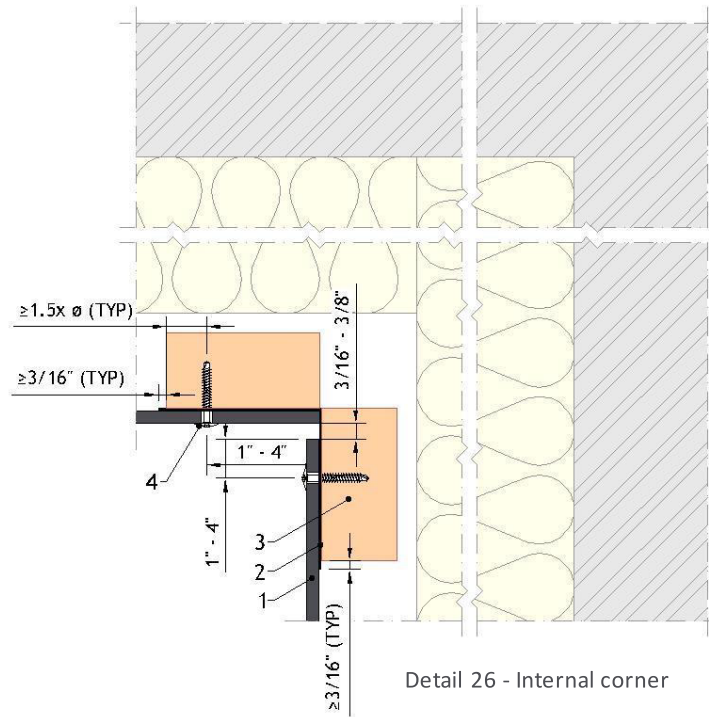
Isometric view of the support frame

Notes:

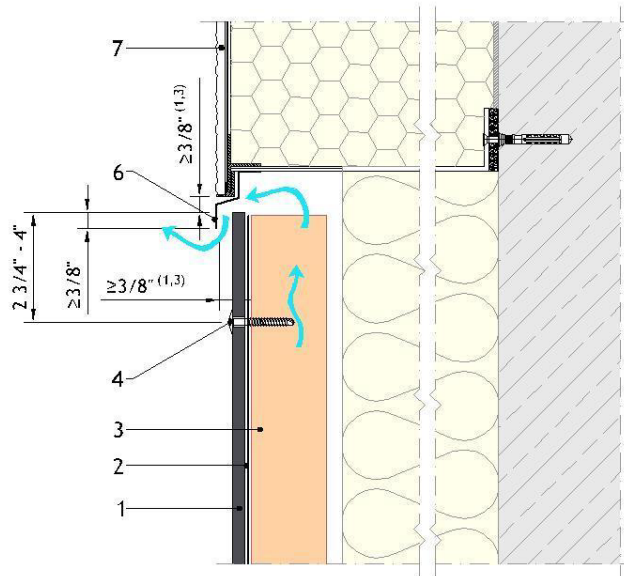
The installation of wind barrier is subject to local standards and building regulation.

[Go to Content](#)

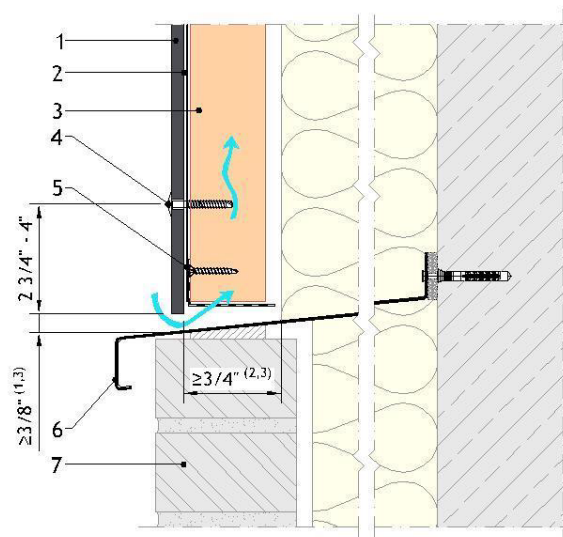
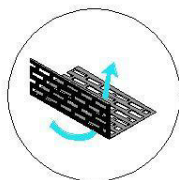
1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw



1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw
5. Perforated closure
6. Aluminum flashing
7. Adjacent facade system



Detail 28 - Junction with other facade material – Head detail

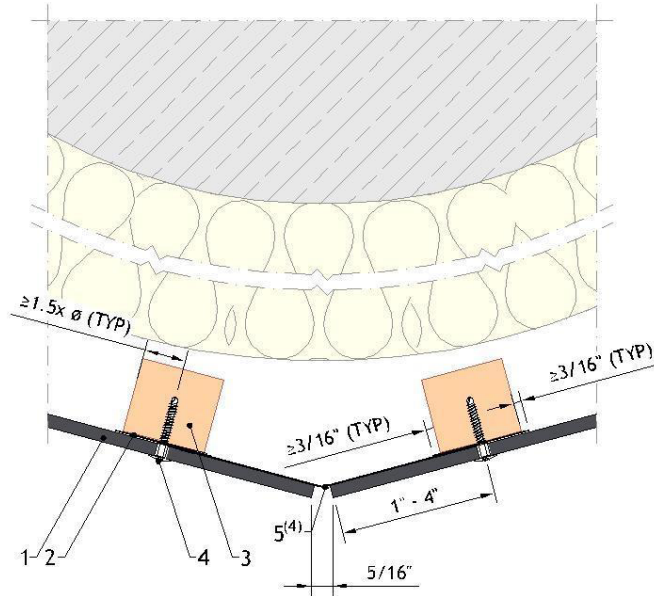


Detail 29 - Junction with other facade material – Base

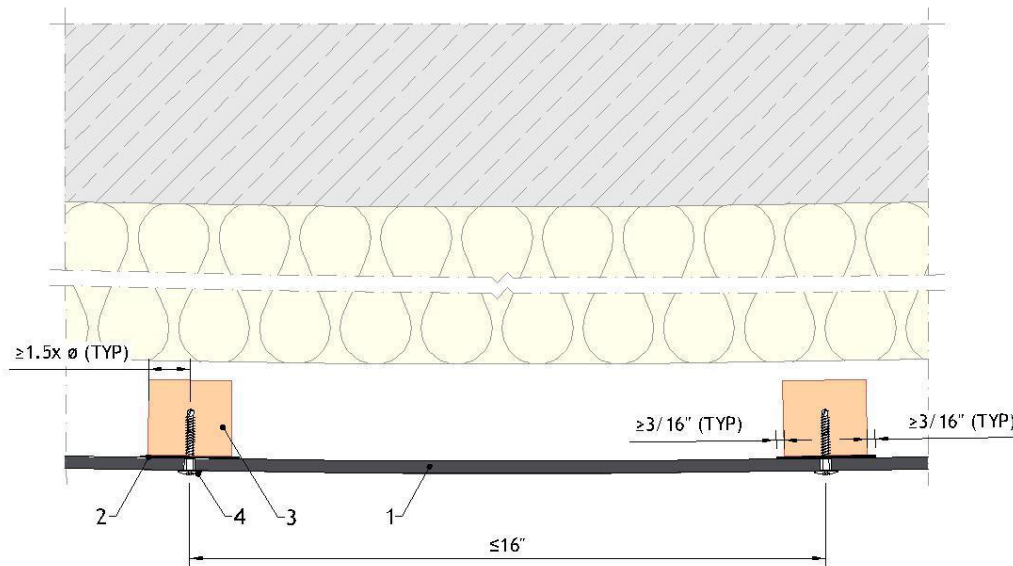
Notes:

- 1) When the inlet/outlet is wider than 3/4 inch continuous, a perforated closure is recommended. Total perforation area should be a minimum of 4.75 in² per linear foot. This roughly equates to a minimum continuous opening of 3/8 inch.
- 2) Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be increased, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Wood for additional information.
- 3) The reduced section of the support profiles must be taken into account during static calculations.

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw
5. Optional EPDM or flashing⁽³⁾



Detail 30 - Segmented façade – Radius < 39 ft

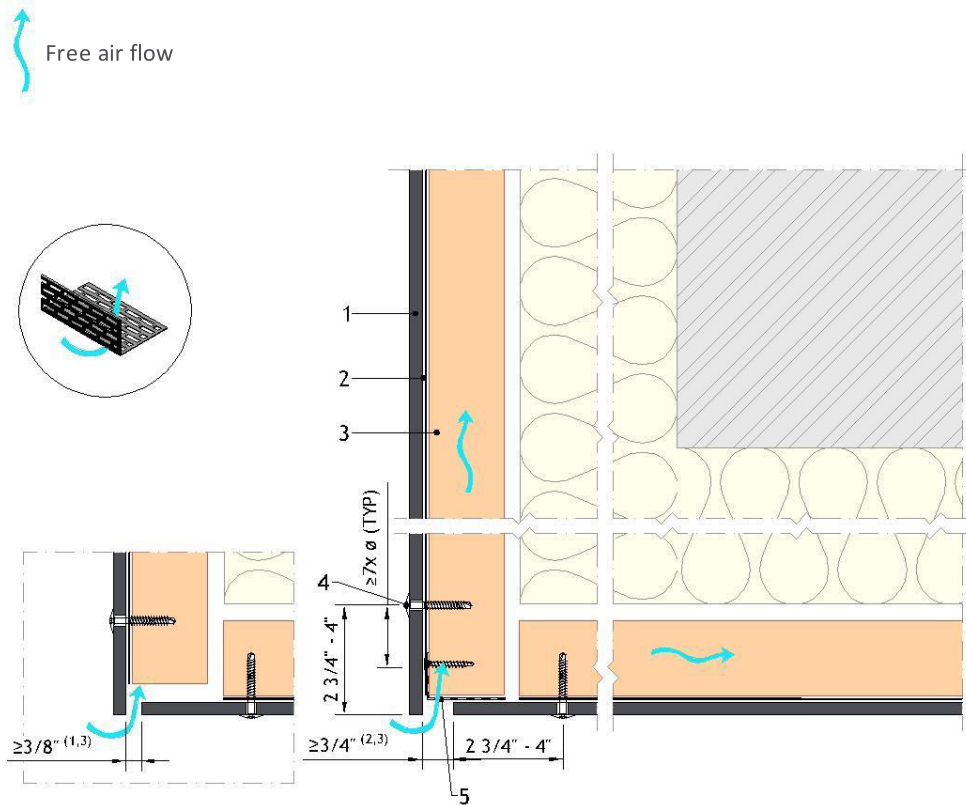


Detail 31 - Curved façade – Radius ≥ 39 ft

Notes:

- 1) The minimum radius for curved facade is 39 ft, the framing centers should be reduced to a maximum of 16 in.
- 2) For smaller radii the facade should be executed as segmented facade.
- 3) Flashings to close the joints may not be thicker than 1/32 in.
- 4) If an EPDM is used to close the joint, the battens must be close to the corner to provide a solid support.

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw
5. Perforated closure

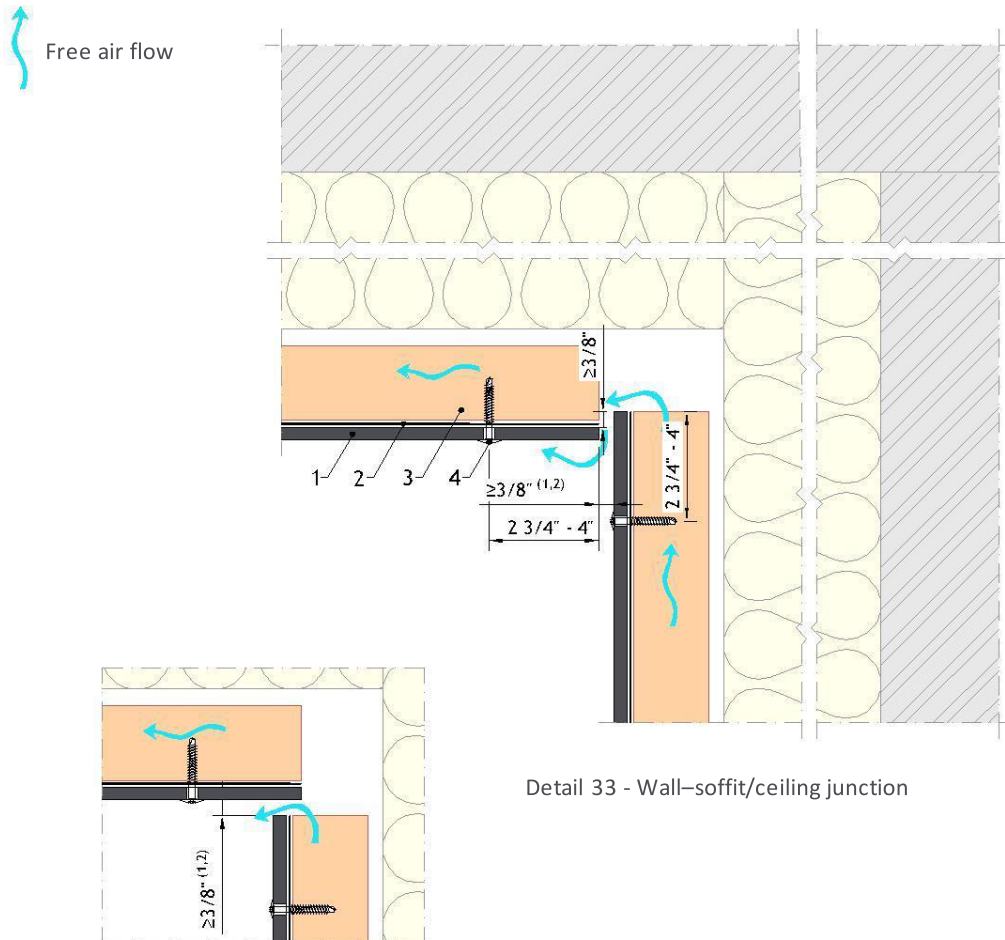


Detail 32 - Soffit/ceiling-wall junction

Notes:

- 1) Where a perforated closure is not obstructing the inlet/outlet, the opening should be a minimum of 3/8 inch continuous.
- 2) When the inlet/outlet is wider than 3/4 inch continuous, a perforated closure is recommended. Total perforation area should be a minimum of 4.75 in² per linear foot. This roughly equates to a minimum continuous opening of 3/8 inch.
- 3) Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be increased, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Wood for additional information.
- 4) The maximum center spacing between the UNI-rivets in a ceiling application is 16 inches.

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw

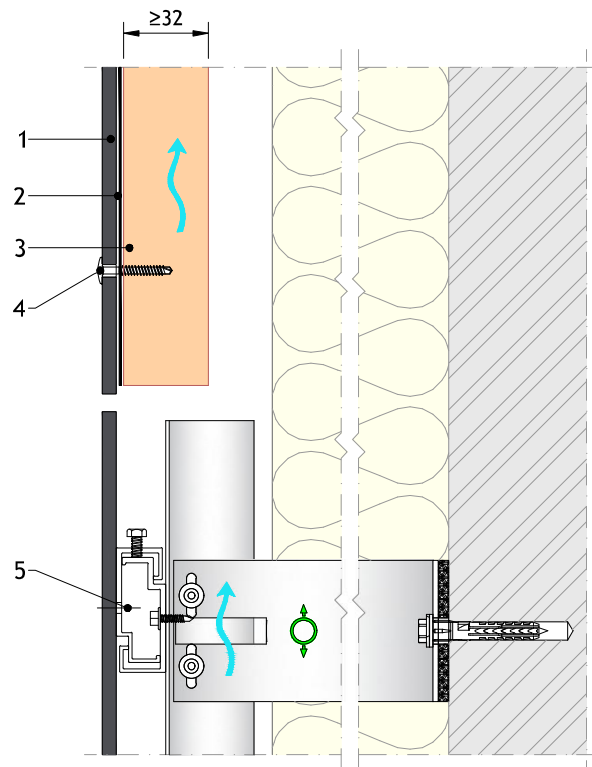
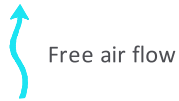


Detail 33 - Wall-soffit/ceiling junction

Notes:

- 1) Where a perforated closure is not obstructing the inlet/outlet, the opening should be a minimum of 3/8 inch continuous.
- 2) Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be increased, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Wood for additional information.
- 3) The maximum center spacing between the UNI-rivets in a ceiling application is 16 inches.

1. EQUITONE facade panel
2. EPDM
3. Timber support frame
4. UNI-Screw
5. Concealed fixing system



Detail 34 - Junction with panels with concealed fixings

Notes:

- 1) Check the construction details for concealed fixing for more information.
- 2) Depending on the specified concealed fixing system the minimum panel thickness could vary from 5/16 in to 15/32 in as applicable.
- 3) Special attention must be taken to the alignment of the panels with concealed fixing and the ones with face fixings.

[Go to Content](#)

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