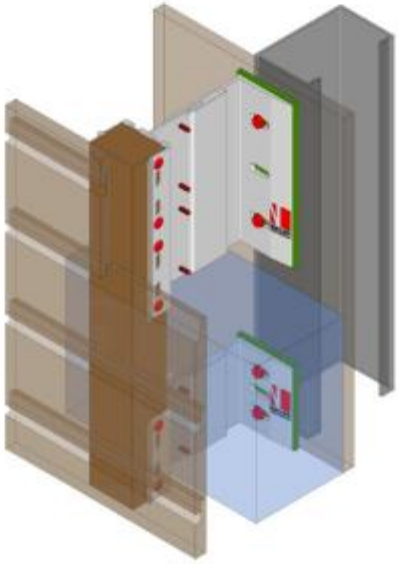
Method Statement - Installation Guide
NV6



General Description

Framework for a timber cladding plywood and screw fixed cladding board, to any suitable building facade. This system is anchored to the building using a purpose-designed bracket that allows final alignment and adjustment

For further information – Please see www.nvelope.com

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Nvelope brackets

Nvelope brackets are supplied in different sizes ranging from 60mm - 300mm [see table for cavity depths that can be formed] with the NV1 system

The Brackets are available with hole-sizes 11mm or 6.5mm depending on the diameter of the primary anchor (11 mm – Block / Masonry – 6.5 mm – Steel timber)

Table of Bracket Sizes

Bracket Size	Minimum System [mm]	Maximum System [mm]	Bracket Size	Minimum System [mm]	Maximum System [mm]
			40mm	42	62
60mm	103	143	60mm	57	97
90mm	133	173	90mm	87	127
120mm	163	203	120mm	117	157
150mm	193	233	150mm	147	187
180mm	223	263	180mm	177	217
210mm	253	293	210mm	207	247
240mm	283	323	240mm	237	277
270mm	313	353	270mm	267	307
300mm	343	383	300mm	297	337

Primary Fixings

The system Brackets are secured directly to a new or existing substrate of concrete, brickwork or blockwork or steel frames. Suitable primary anchors are employed to position the Brackets to a pre-determined grid to suit the Panel layout – Please liaise directly with preferred Primary fixing supplier re pull-out.

If lightweight steel framing systems like Purlins or a Track / Stud framework is employed for this system, then it is important that this framework is erected to the same grid as the finished panel layout and that an engineered fixing device is used to fix the Brackets. In addition, if there is no sheathing board, the isolation of two different metals must be considered. The use of Nvelope insulation pad will achieve this – see www.nvelope.com

Important: the size and type of primary fixing for the Connectors will **always** be determined by the dynamic and dead loads they have to resist - Please liaise with Primary fixing supplier.

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Vertical Battens

Once a line of vertical Brackets is installed, a 100mm or 50mm wide (a minimum thickness of 32mm) batten can be attached using the timber carrier at each bracket position. [As the cladding will follow any irregularity or miss-alignment of battens, it is important that time is taken to align / level the framework to a high standard].

- Each batten should be cut to the required length.
- Place the batten in each of the carriers.
- Move the battens into its vertical position - allowing 10mm 'expansion' between battens.
- The batten carrier can then be eased outwards to form the specified cavity depth.
- Check for line and level
- Secure the batten using dia 4.8 x 25 stainless steel wood screws in 'holes' or 'slots' ** - The correct combination or 'mix' of Single brackets / Double brackets may be determined – Our response to a completed 'Project Checklist' (see www.nvelope.com) will differentiate between Single / Double brackets / Fixed point / Sliding point fixing and / Vertical bracket positioning – Speak to Nvelope Technical

Important

Generally, battens are cut to lengths that reflect the height of the panel(s) that are going to be hung on them. Typically storey-height battens are cut so that the Panel(s) are located on one set of vertical battens and does not 'bridge' an expansion gap between two profiles.

**As each batten is secured to the carrier ONE, near the centre of the profile, MUST be connected with fixings going through the HOLES. [Fixed Point] ALL other brackets should then be fixed in the SLOTS [Sliding point]

For precise fixed point and sliding points – Speak to Nvelope for a project specific static calculation to be prepared

Once all Brackets and battens are installed to an area of cladding, final checks should be carried out: -

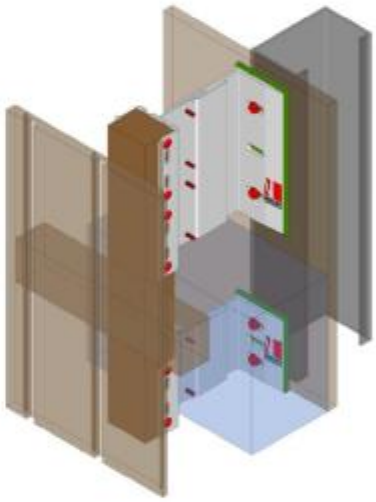
- On the primary anchor torque settings
- To the line and level of the batten in relation to each other
- To the number of screws and their position in each Bracket

Insulation

Where insulation is specified, it should be cut and tightly butted around the brackets and secured with the appropriate fixings. Sufficient insulation fixings should be provided to ensure that the insulation cannot block the ventilated cavity.

Vertical Cladding Installation [General]

Where vertical cladding is required the system must be installed vertically and the use of counter battens used to allow the vertical cladding to be installed this means an allowance in bracket size reduction to suit the overall build-up of the desired cladding layout.



Cladding Installation [General]

- Check batten positions in relation to actual Panel positions.
- Raise the cladding and support in vertical position.
- Adjust level and height of the cladding before fitting next panel above.
- Repeated on next panels
- Panel joints should follow the manufactures recommendations re joint gaps horizontal and vertical

We reserve the right to technical modifications no resonsibility is taken for detail changes or printing mistakes of the details provided.

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