the max.

/T112

Outside Wall Claddings

Working with MAX

Multiclad
Facade Systems

Exterior MAX on top

Application areas of MAX EXTERIOR

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

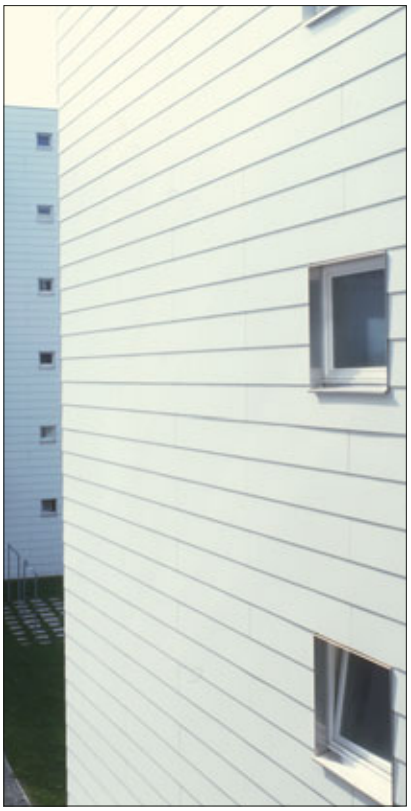

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

Fig. 8

Transport and Handling

- Handle MAX EXTERIOR panels with care in order not to damage the edges and surfaces of the high-quality material. In spite of the excellent surface hardness and the installation protection film, the stack weight of MAX EXTERIOR is a possible cause of damage. Therefore, any form of dirt or dust between the panels must definitely be avoided.
- MAX EXTERIOR must be secured against slippage during transport. When loading or unloading, the panels must be lifted and not pushed or pulled over the edge.
- Transport protection films must always be removed from both sides at the same time. The transport protection film must not be exposed to heat or direct sunshine.

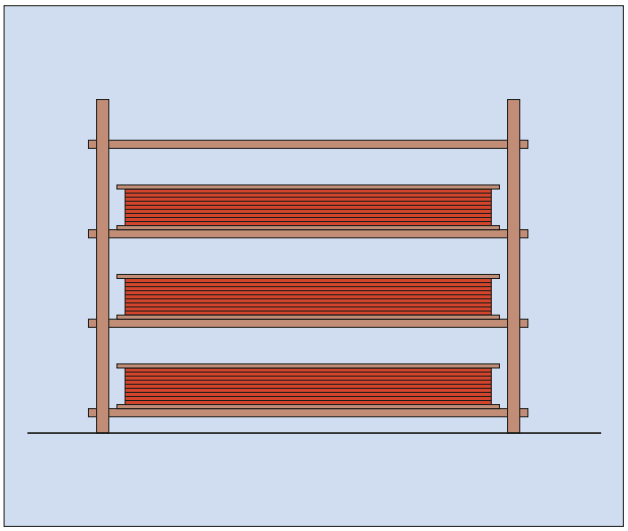

Fig. 10

Storage and Air Conditioning

- MAX EXTERIOR must be stacked horizontally on flat, stable supports and supporting panels. The goods must lie completely flat.
- Cover plates must always be left on the stack. The top cover should be weighted down.
- After removal of panels, PE films must again be closed over the stack.
- The same applies, in principle, for cut-panel stacks.
- Incorrect storage can lead to permanent deformation of the panels.
- MAX EXTERIOR is to be stored in closed rooms under normal climatic conditions.
- Climate differences on the two surfaces of a panel are to be avoided.
- With pre-installed fastening elements, therefore, care is to be taken that the climatic effect is uniform on all sides. Use intermediate layers of wood or plastic.

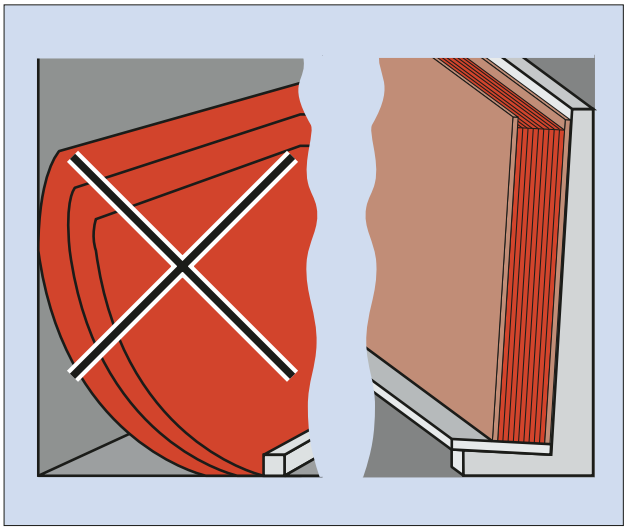

Fig. 11

Machining
MAX EXTERIOR can be easily machined like hardwood, laminated chipboard or bonded chipboard with carbide-tipped woodworking tools.

Saw with stable circular saws or hand-held circular saws for installation cutting. All well-known producers of hand-held machines (Festo, Bosch, Metabo and many more) offer guide rails. Carbide-tipped saw blades with (group) trapezoidal teeth FZ/TR - see Figure 14 - (e.g. Leitz) have produced good results. To achieve good cutting quality, feed MAX EXTERIOR as smoothly as possible.
Cutting rate:
50-60 m/sec depending on tool diameter and rpm, e.g.
4000 rpm, Ø 250 mm,
64 teeth.
Depth of cut per tooth:
0.02 - 0.04 mm
Feed:
6 - 10 m/min depending on thickness.
Sharp saws and optimum setting of the saw blade projection are necessary in order to achieve clean cut edges.

For fitting work and chamfering on the construction site, electrical planes with a chamfering or a mitring groove have proven themselves.
Use HSS twist drills for manual drilling. Drill tip ≤ 90°. When using carbide-tipped drills use pillar drilling machines - carbide metal tends to break off when drilling by hand.
Please see Technical Information No. 3 for further and more detailed working recommendations.

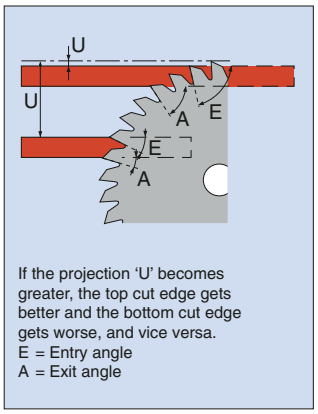

Fig. 12

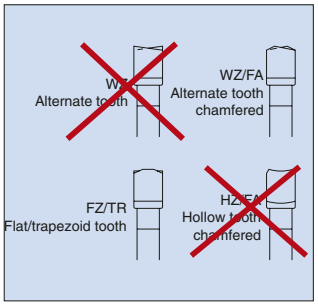

Fig. 13

Cleaning
EXTERIOR has a hygienic, sealed surface - it needs no looking after. Cleaning is necessary under certain circumstances. This is most easily done as follows:
for cleaning use clean warm water, clean cloths or rags, and soap (household cleaners which are sold in shops). Avoid scouring substances.
- For MAX EXTERIOR NT and UNIVERSAL surfaces, solvent cleaners can be used for removing stubborn marks such as varnish, paint sprays (graffiti) etc.
- Caution: Never use solvent or cleaners containing solvent for the EP surface included in earlier collections. Severe marks can be dealt with quickly with isopropyl alcohol.

Material Characteristics and Expansion Clearances
MAX EXTERIOR shrinks when it loses moisture!
EXTERIOR expands when it absorbs moisture!
When working and constructing with the panels, thought must be given to this possible dimensional change. For MAX EXTERIOR it is basically half as much lengthways as widthways (lengthways is relative to the nominal panel format!).

Metal subconstructions change their dimensions with differences in temperature. The dimensions of MAX EXTERIOR, however, alter under the influence of changing relative humidity.
These changes in size of subconstruction and cladding material can be opposite to each other. When installing, therefore, attention must - without fail - be paid to the expansion clearance. The rule of thumb for the required expansion clearance is:

Element length = a
Element width = b

$$\frac{a \text{ or } b \text{ (in mm)}}{500} = \text{Expansion clearance}$$

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