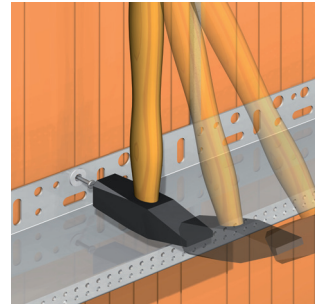


## STAGE 1

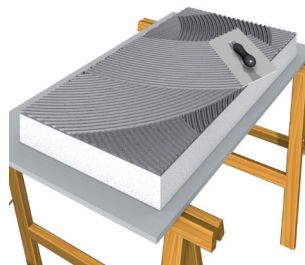
Before applying the panels, determine the height of the skirting and then fit the base profiles, aligned and levelled, using the special plugs.



## STAGE 2

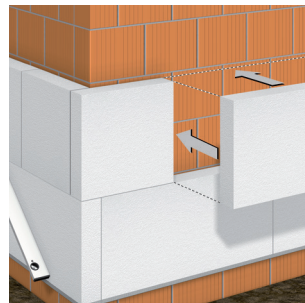
The mixed adhesive **A 96** is applied directly onto the panels, using two different procedures, depending on the surface:

- if the substrate is perfectly flat, the product is applied across the entire surface of the panel using a notched trowel;
- if the substrate is not perfectly flat and has irregularities that nonetheless do not exceed one centimetre in depth, the product is applied in strips measuring a few centimetres wide, parallel to the sides of the panel, while thick spots measuring around 5-10 cm in diameter are applied in the centre. Regardless of the method adopted, special care must be paid to avoid applying adhesive on the edge of the panels, as this may cause problems (creation of thermal bridges) due to the panels not being joined together correctly.



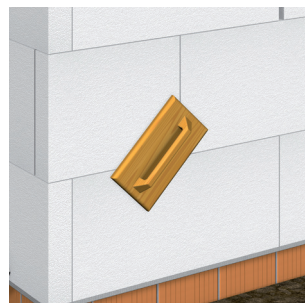
## STAGE 3

The panels are attached to the wall, from the bottom upwards, in a staggered pattern, avoiding cracks between panels and pressing them in slightly by hand; on corners the panels must be alternated so as to guarantee absorption of stress.



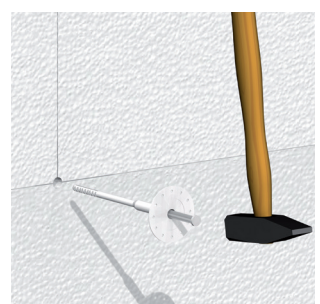
## STAGE 4

The panels are then tapped using a wooden or plastic float, so as to ensure maximum adhesion to the substrate; moreover, the flatness of the entire surface should be checked regularly using a screed. In areas most susceptible to knocks and bumps, use extruded expanded polystyrene panels with roughened surfaces, featuring higher mechanical strength than expanded polystyrene (EPS).



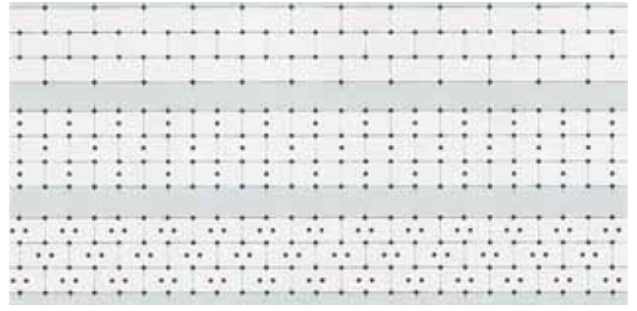
## STAGE 5

Around 1 day later, and in any case after the adhesive has hardened, the panels are secured mechanically, using special anchors: the anchors plate is designed to press the insulation panel against the substrate, while the nail/screw ensures adherence to the substrate. The anchors must penetrate at least 3 cm into the supporting substrate (masonry, plaster, concrete).



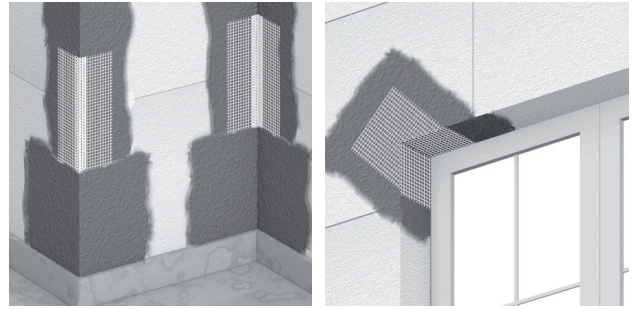
# STAGE 6

The anchors are inserted at each joint and, if the adhesive bond needs to be reinforced, a further one or two are applied in the centre (there must never be less than 5 anchors per sq.m).



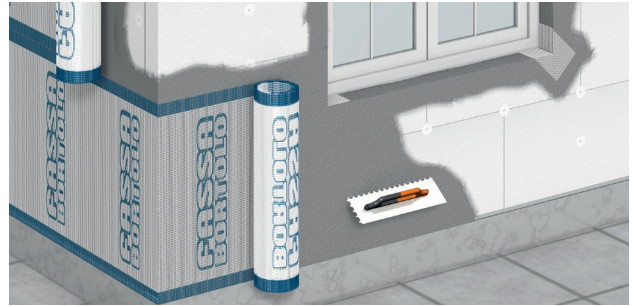
# STAGE 7

Special corner profiles with pre-glued mesh must be used on all corners, making sure the corner profiles are fitted with water drip profiles at the points where rain water is drained. On the corners of door and window openings, where in general there is the greatest concentration of stress, further pieces of mesh should be used, applied at a 45° angle. Alternatively, specially shaped pieces of mesh are also available.



# STAGE 8

Wait at least two days before applying the base coat, in hot and dry climates, or a maximum of one week in cold and damp climates. The base coat must be applied onto the panels using a metal trowel, apply a uniform thickness of the base coat **A 96** of 5-6 mm using a metal trowel.



# STAGE 9

Subsequently, starting from the top down, apply 160 g/m<sup>2</sup> alkali resistant fibreglass reinforcing mesh, with adjacent strips overlapping at least 10 cm, embedded in the base coat **A 96**; finally, a second base coat is applied so as to obtain a smooth and uniform surface. In addition, two layers of mesh can be used in areas most susceptible to knocks and bumps.



# STAGE 10

Around five days after application of the base coat, and in any case after the layer of base coat has completely hardened, the primer **FX 526**, required for the subsequent coloured coating (applied after 16 – 24 hours) is applied by roller or brush. For coloured finish coating use the product **RX 561** of the acryl siloxane system. It is not recommended to use dark colours, as in summer this may lead to an excessive increase in surface temperature.

