Installation procedures

Wall protections & handrails

Spm®
wall protection

5. ELASTO'PUNCH PROTECTION RAILS

- Cut the protection rail to the required length. Use a circular saw or a wide-blade knife while constantly lubricating with water.
- Drill a hole in the profile at 100 mm from each end.

For Elasto'Punch 100D

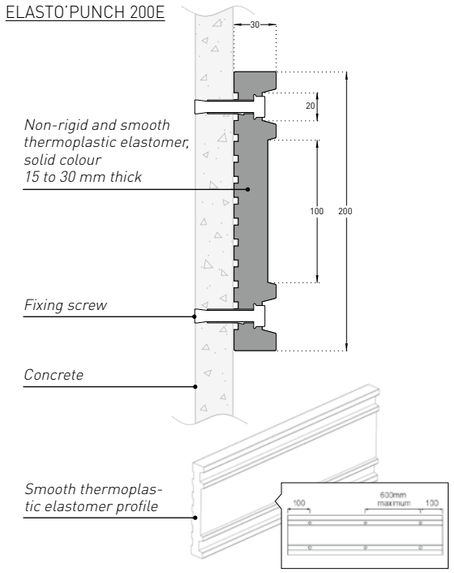
- 25-mm diameter for the screw-cover blanking plug and washer
- 10-mm diameter for the screw
- Repeat approximately every 300 mm

For Elasto'Punch 200E

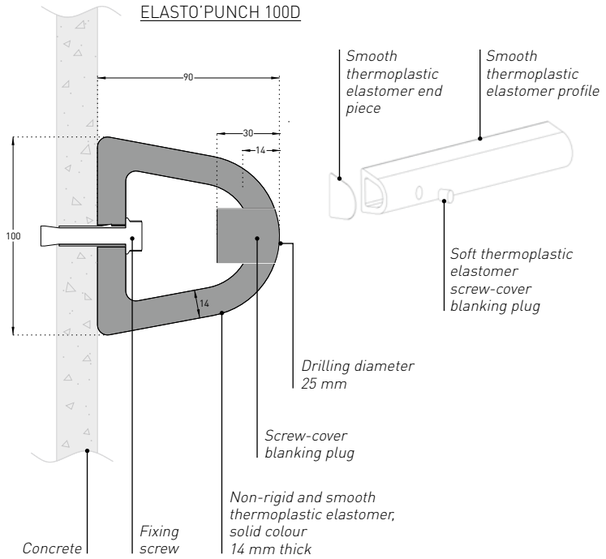
- 10-mm diameter for the screw. In each of the profile's grooves as shown in the diagram below
- Repeat approximately every 600 mm

- Mark the top edge of the protection rail from the floor (according to requirements)
- Use the protection rail as a template to mark and drill into the wall
- Choose the appropriate plug for the type of wall
- Fix to the wall using M7 socket screws with hexagonal or cylinder heads and fitted with a washer
- For Elasto'Punch 100D
  - Finish by gluing the end pieces and snapping in the screw-cover blanking plugs.

ELASTO'PUNCH 200E



ELASTO'PUNCH 100D



6. MAINTENANCE

- Do not leave products exposed to sunlight, that could lead to changes in colour and/or deform the product, due to excessive increases in temperature.
- It is essential to use solvents that do not leave any greasy or dry residue.
- The following products are recommended for cleaning:
  - Ammonia
  - Ethanol
  - Isopropyl alcohol
  - Essence F cleaner
  - Standard cleaning products, such as Bioquell and Anios
- Products MUST NOT BE CLEANED with a scouring pad, such as a Scotch-Brite pad.
- If using non-recommended products, test on an offcut. Reactions may differ depending on the colour of the product and the solvents used.

DO NOT USE:

- **White spirit**
- **Acetone**
- **Petrol**
- **Paint thinners**

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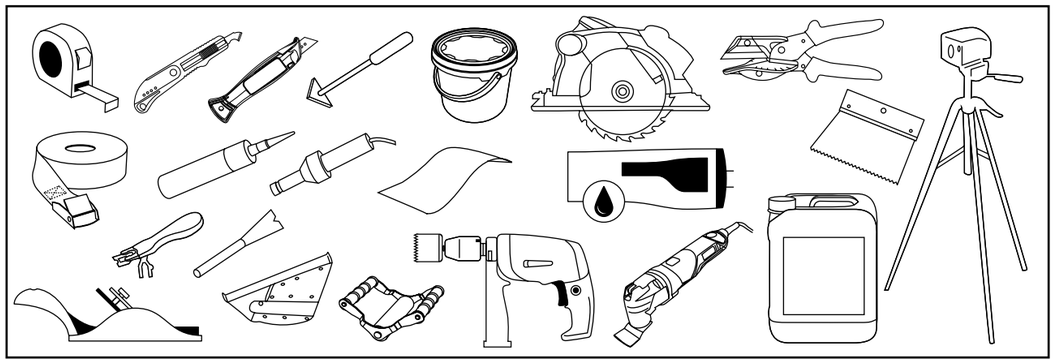
IMPORTANT: *The information in this document is valid from 1 November 2023 and is subject to change without prior notice. We are continuously making technical improvements to our products; before starting any work, our customers should check with us that this document is still in force.*

1. TOOLS REQUIRED

- Measuring tape and pencil
  Reference: ROMUS 93290 and 93185
- Utility knife or SPM hook blade knife
  Reference: SPM OUTCU001
- Stainless steel spreader with notched profile, type A2
  Reference: SPM OUTCC001
- Circular saw with guide rail and carbide blade for aluminium / PVC for straight cuts and ripping
  E.g. FESTOOL TS 55R – Blade reference TF48
- Pressure roller - *reference: SPM OUTRM004*
- SPM acrylic glue - *reference: SPM AC003SCO*
- SPM MS Polymer glue - *reference: SPM AC016SCO*
- SPM multipurpose adhesive sealant - *reference: SPM AC004SCO*
- SPM silicone joint - *reference: SPM JS000*
- LEISTER hot-air welding gun
  Contained in the SPM OUTMS001 set
- Ultra speed welding nozzle for 4-5 mm rods - *Reference: ROMUS 95027*
  Contained in the SPM OUTMS001 set
- Triangular ultra speed welding nozzle
  Reference : ROMUS 095030
- Mitre shear cutter
- Triangular groover - *Reference: ROMUS 95185*
  Contained in the SPM OUTMS001 set
- Mozart trimming knife - *Reference: ROMUS 95130*
  Contained in the SPM OUTMS001 set
- Hole saw or precision saw (for notches, plug sockets, etc.)
- Retaining strap (for fitting on rounded walls and posts)
- Wood / PVC plane (for adjusting panels)
- PVC spatula (for removing excess glue)
- Non-residue solvent (grease or dry), such as ethanol, isopropyl alcohol and heptane
- Tack rags
- Laser level
- Humidity tester
- Multifunction tool



2. CONDITIONS FOR INSTALLATION

Unless otherwise specified, the procedure for installing DECOCHOC panels applies to the other PVC panels in the SPM range.

BEFORE FITTING:

- Check the humidity levels of the wall surface to be glued at several points using a humidity tester. The humidity levels of the surface **must not exceed 4%**. When using SPM MS Polymer glue, and only in this case, the possible humidity of the surface is not a constraint.
- Check that the wall surface is not greasy or loose, and that there are no large holes, otherwise they must be repaired with a suitable filler before installation (in this case, apply a coat of primer to prevent the filler from absorbing all the glue). Check that the wall is not exposed to the risk of rising damp.
- Panels must be at the same temperature as the premises in which they are to be fitted (for at least 24 hours) and stored away from bad weather to allow the panels to acclimatise before fitting. Panels must be stored flat.
- If panels are supplied in rolls, they must be stored for 48 hours according to the same conditions above.
- Any HVAC systems in the premises must be tested before panels are fitted.
- If panels will be exposed to temperature changes, expansion joints must be provided accordingly.
- Panels must be stored flat in a clean, dry area with adequate ventilation and protected from UV light.
- If installation is carried out at a temperature significantly different from 20°C (unheated premises during the winter), take account of the variations shown in the table below when fitting the panels.
- **Check with SPM whether the installation method is compatible with the fire classification report for the premises where the panels are going to be fitted.**
- **Check the characteristics of the wall meet the DTU 59.4.**

TABLE OF DIMENSIONAL VARIATIONS FOR DECOCHOC PANELS

Minimum recommended temperature: 15°C
Maximum recommended temperature: 30°C

TEMPERATURE IN °C	DIMENSIONAL VARIATIONS (in mm for each metre of length)	COMMENTS
15	- 1	Minimum temperature
20	0	Ideal temperature
25	+ 1	Admissible temperature
30	+ 2	Maximum temperature

During installation, bear in mind that the panel expansion rate is 1 mm per metre for every 5°C.

If the panels are to be fitted in a very hot or cold building, and before the HVAC system is switched on, which could cause the panels to contract or expand, we would advise you to use panels of a shorter length to spread the dimensional variations over a larger number of joints.

The SPM MS Polymer glue allows to strongly limit the SPM panels expansion by fourfold reducing of the above dimensional variations.

3. FIXING DECOCHOC PANEL

- DECOCHOC panels can be fixed using glue or adhesive, depending on the type of substrate that needs protecting. The table below shows the installation techniques to be used for the main types of wall surface found in the building industry.
- For each type of fixing, it is important to press down on the bonding surfaces with even pressure, starting in the centre of the panel and working towards the outside.

TYPE OF SUBSTRATE	FIXING PROCEDURE
PLASTER, PLASTERBOARD [1]	SPM Acrylic glue, SPM MS Polymer glue
BRICK, CEMENT [1]	SPM Acrylic glue, SPM MS Polymer glue
WOOD	SPM Acrylic glue, SPM MS Polymer glue
TILES, GLAZED TILES [2]	SPM Acrylic glue, SPM MS Polymer glue
ROUGH SURFACES, SUCH AS GLASS FIBRE, WALLPAPER AND ROUGH-CAST PAINT [3]	SPM Acrylic glue, SPM MS Polymer glue
PVC [4] [8]	SPM Acrylic glue, SPM MS Polymer glue, double-sided adhesive transfer tape[7]
SHEET METAL [8]	SPM Acrylic glue (metal protected by anti-rust paint), SPM MS Polymer glue, double-sided adhesive transfer tape[7]
LAMINATES [5] [8]	SPM Acrylic glue, SPM MS Polymer glue, double-sided adhesive transfer tape[7]
GLOSS PAINTED SURFACES [6] [8]	SPM Acrylic glue, SPM MS Polymer glue, double-sided adhesive transfer tape[7]
GLASS, PERSPEX [8]	SPM Acrylic glue, SPM MS Polymer glue, double-sided adhesive transfer tape[7]

Only fixing with SPM acrylic glue or SPM MS Polymer glue, on the walls, allows to keep the Bs2d0 reaction to fire.

(1): In case of absorbent surfaces, such as plasterboard, plaster and cement, our recommendation is to apply SPM universal primer (reference AC005SCO) to make the surface less porous and ensure a perfect finish before fitting the panels.
(2): When fitting panels on glazed tiles, check that the surface is well degreased ; in case of very smooth glazed tiles, a light sanding is recommended. In case of harsh conditions (high-pressure washers, pooling water, etc.), and in case of acrylic glue, protect the adhesive film with a silicone joint around the panel.
(3): For all rough surfaces, apply sufficient glue to the surface to cover all protrusions. Check that the initial covering is water-compatible in the case of acrylic glue. Wherever practicable, sand the surface to remove as many protrusions as possible (such as fleck paint). Plan to use a slightly larger quantity of glue. Check beforehand that the glass fibre (or wallpaper) is adhering properly to the wall. Otherwise, it must be completely removed.
(4): When fitting over an existing PVC panel, check that the original panel is adhering properly to the surface and can take the extra weight. Allow for a long open time when using acrylic glue.
(5): When using glue, you are advised to roughen up the surface to improve the glue's adherence.
(6): Check that the paint is completely dry. With this type of smooth surface, you are advised to roughen the surface with a light abrasive.
(7): Double-sided adhesive transfer tape is recommended only on doors. Do not use on panels subject to expansion or in damp areas.
(8): When fitting on a non-porous surface (PVC, Perspex, sheet metal, etc.), allow for a long open time for the acrylic glue before fitting the panel or use SPM MS Polymer glue.

3.1 INFORMATION ABOUT SPM ACRYLIC GLUE

- SPM acrylic glue is solvent-free and odourless. It complies with applicable french legislation governing **public-access buildings**.
- This glue sticks to absorbent and non-absorbent surfaces and has a high degree of tack.
- Surfaces must be dry, clean and free of all traces of glue (DTU 59-4 code of practice). A coat of primer must be applied to all porous surfaces. In case of smooth surfaces, such as painted doors, roughen with a light abrasive before applying the glue.
- The glue must be applied to all types of surface using a spreader with a notched profile (type A2).
- SPM acrylic glue has an open time of approximately 40 minutes at temperatures between 18 and 25°C, with a relative humidity level of 65%. The open time varies according to the temperature, the humidity level and the porosity of the surface. When fitting on a non-porous surface (PVC, stainless steel, laminates, etc.), allow for a long open time before fitting the panel.
- Fresh glue streaks can be removed with warm water. Dried glue can be removed using a PVC spatula.
- SPM acrylic glue can be stored for 12 months in its original packaging in a temperate room, but must be protected from frost (it is irreversibly damaged at -2°C).

3.2 INFORMATION ABOUT SPM MS POLYMER GLUE

- SPM MS Polymer glue complies with applicable french legislation governing **public-access buildings**.
- This glue sticks to absorbent and non-absorbent surfaces and has a high degree of tack.
- Surfaces must be dry, clean and free of all traces of glue (DTU 59-4 code of practice). A coat of primer must be applied to all porous surfaces. In case of smooth surfaces, such as painted doors, roughen with a light abrasive before applying the glue.
- The glue must be applied to all types of surface using a spreader with a notched profile (type A2).
- SPM MS Polymer glue has a setting time (repositioning time of the panel) of approximately 40 minutes in ideal conditions of fixing between 18 and 25°C, a temperature of the surface over 15°C and a relative humidity level less than 65%. A low temperature and a low air humidity extend the working times as well as hardening and drying out times ; a high temperature and a high humidity reduce them.
- Fresh glue streaks can be removed with a rag wetted with F solvent. Dried glue can be removed using a PVC spatula.
- SPM MS Polymer glue can be stored for 12 months in its original packaging in a temperate room. Frost resistance upto - 25°C.

3.3 INFORMATION ABOUT SPM UNIVERSAL PRIMER

- SPM universal primer is used to pre-treat absorbent mineral surfaces, such as cement, plasterboard, calcium sulphate, plaster and fibrous plasterboard. It ensures a perfect finish before applying the glue. Primer creates an even wall surface, improves adhesion of the glue and allows panels to be bonded in place more securely, while reducing the amount of glue used.
- The primer is solvent-free and produces very low VOC emissions (Class A+).
- Pour the primer into a clean bucket. Use a nylon roller to apply a thin, even coat across the entire surface. Average consumption: 100 to 150 g/m². Allow to dry. The film should be almost tack-free.

Drying time:

- Cement surfaces: approximately 45 min
- Calcium sulphate surfaces: approximately 3 hours
- Plaster-based surface: approximately 3 hours
- Fibrous plasterboard: approximately 3 hours

- Clean tools with water immediately after use.
- SPM primer can be stored for 12 months in its original packaging in a temperate room, but must be protected from frost (it is irreversibly damaged at -2°C).

3.4 DAMP ENVIRONMENTS DURING INSTALLATION

In especially damp places where the relative humidity exceeds 90%, the SPM MS Polymer glue is particularly suited.

In cool, damp environments, using a fan heater can reduce the open time for the acrylic glue.

INSTALLING DECOCHOC

3.5 DAMP ENVIRONMENTS AFTER INSTALLATION

In damp environments where the relative humidity is important after installation, allow for a peripheral silicone joint so that damp not alters the acrylic glue.

When using the SPM MS Polymer glue, this peripheral joint is not required.

3.6 ENVIRONMENTS AT LOW TEMPERATURE

DECOCHOC panels can also be installed in positive cold rooms (temperature from 5°C to 10°C) if using the SPM MS Polymer glue. Before installation take the dimensional variations according to the temperature into account (see page 13). Handle panels with care as the cold makes the panels brittle.

4. INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

4.1 CUTTING AND ADJUSTING DECOCHOC PANELS

- Measure each section of wall and then cut the DECOCHOC panels to the required heights and lengths (see Fig. 1).
- Even though panels feature a multi-directional grain, you are advised to follow the fitting direction shown by the arrows on the back of the panels in case of specific layout designs (wall washer lighting, large surface areas, full height installations, etc.).
- Use numbers to mark the location of the panels on the wall sections (see Fig. 1).
- To cut panels, use a utility knife or hooked knife. If cutting several panels, use a circular saw with a guide rail (see Fig. 2).
- Place the panels against their respective wall sections and check for alignment against mouldings, skirting and floors.
- For squareness, place the panel horizontally with the aid of a laser level and then adjust the panel with a plane, utility knife or hooked knife.
- Once the panels are squared, place each panel against its respective wall section and use a pencil to mark out the area to be glued on the wall (5 mm inside the edges of the panel).

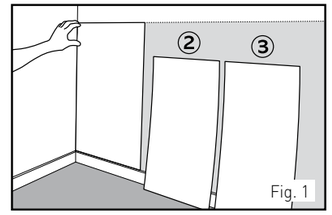


Fig. 1

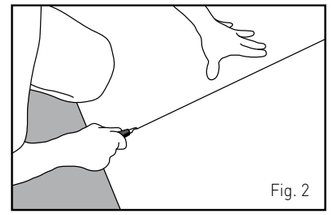


Fig. 2

- Panels can be chamfered at the same time by cutting with a circular saw tilted on its guide to produce a bevel cut.
- Cutouts for wall switches and mains sockets can be made using a hole saw.

4.2 INSTALLATION METHOD

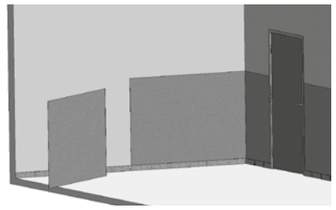
Panels must be fitted one after the other. The first panel must be adjusted and fixed to the wall before the second panel can be properly aligned with the first (especially when jointing).

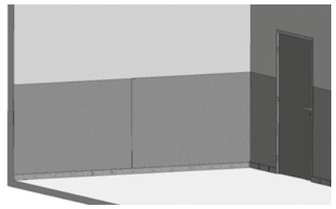
In the case of installation of full panels, as they are directly issued from extrusion, take a 0.2 % squareness tolerance into account because of that production process.

Panels can be jointed:

- With an SPM thermowelded joint in a matching colour
- With an SPM silicone joint in a matching colour
- By laying edge-to-edge the panels (only where temperature conditions are perfectly stable)
- With finishing profiles

Handrail brackets can only be fixed onto DECOCHOC panels where temperature conditions are perfectly stable (otherwise the brackets could prevent the panels from expanding, causing them to come away from the wall).





4.3 INSTALLATION WITH SPM ACRYLIC GLUE AND FIXING THE DECOCHOC PANELS

- The glue is applied with a stainless steel spreader with a notched profile (type A2) in order to use a quantity of 250 to 320 g/m².
- Spread the glue over the entire wall surface that was marked out earlier. Applying it to the wall instead of the panel avoids getting dust on the adhesive and reduces the open time (see Fig. 1).
- Once the surface has been completely covered, allow for an open time of 25 to 40 minutes* before fixing the panel.

  ** The open time depends on the type of surface, the relative humidity level, the temperature and the bonding method.*

- Check the glue's open time by placing a fingertip against different parts of the glued surface. If filaments appear when the finger is withdrawn, the required open time has been achieved. When the open time has been reached, the glue will retain its adhesive power for 15 to 40 minutes* (see Fig. 2).

  ** The open time depends on the type of surface, the relative humidity level, the temperature and the bonding method.*

- It is important to clean all of the panel's smooth surface (glue side) using a tack rag before each gluing session (see Fig. 3).
- Set the DECOCHOC panel in place while respecting the predefined wall clearances on each side (see Fig. 4).
- Using a roller, press down on the entire surface of the panel, starting in the centre and working towards the outside. Then press down along the edges (see Fig. 5).
- Clean off any excess glue with a rag and hot water.
- If necessary, finish off the top of the panel with sandpaper or a utility knife to remove the sharp edge and leave a slight chamfer.
- If cleaning with hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), a seal must be created around the outside of the panel.

4.4 INSTALLATION WITH SPM MS POLYMER GLUE

- Fixing of DECOCHOC panels with SPM MS Polymer glue is recommended for quick and ideal installation in premises especially damp when installing.
- SPM MS Polymer glue is applied in the same way as the acrylic glue ; only the following points are different:
  - No open time required.
  - Once the surface has been completely covered, panels can be fixed immediately upto the setting time of the glue that is about 40 minutes.
  - Clean off any excess glue with a rag and F solvent.

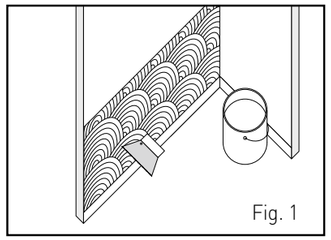


Fig. 1

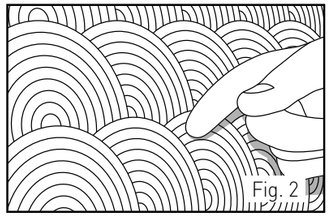


Fig. 2

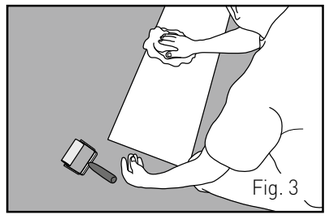


Fig. 3

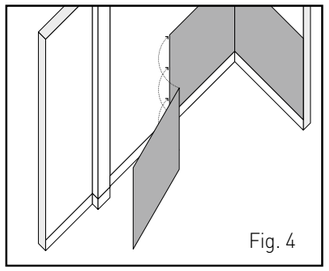


Fig. 4

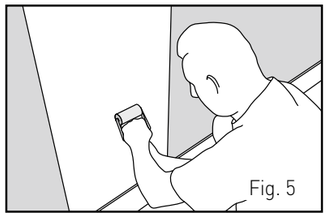
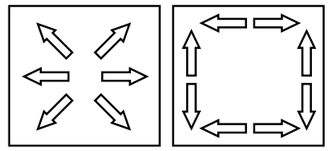


Fig. 5

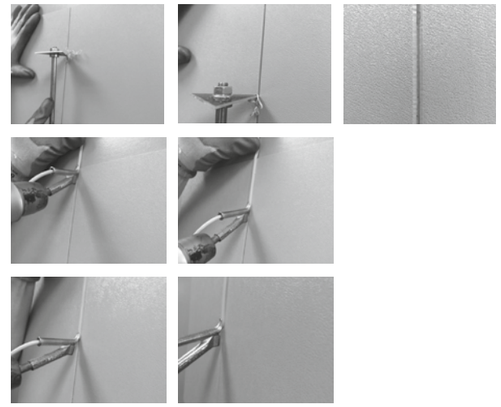


4.5 LAYING THERMOWELDED JOINTS

Thermowelded joints are used to provide an effective thightness when assembling two DECOCHOC panels together, or any DECOCHOC panel against PVC coving.

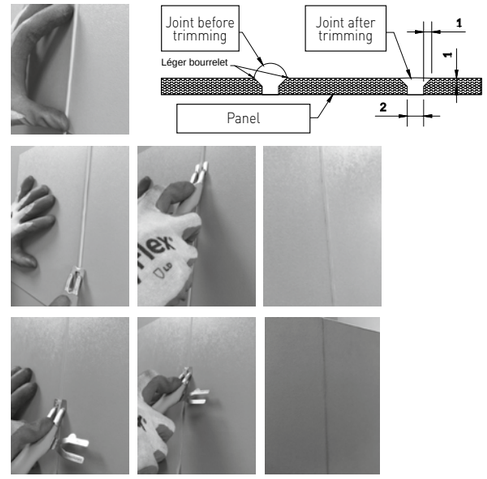
⚠ **Wait 24 hours between gluing the panels and creating the thermowelded joints.**

- Check that there is a 2-mm gap between the panels.
- Use a chamfering tool to create a clean chamfer of approximately 1 mm between the two panels.
- Cut a length of welding rod and add 10 cm to the working length.
- Check that the melt-gun nozzle is clean.
- Adjust the gun temperature to approximately 450°C (setting 4.5 for the welding gun supplied in the SPM set). Let the gun warm up for five minutes before starting work.
- Feed the welding rod into the nozzle and then begin laying the joint.
- When starting the joint, hold the rod in place with a finger for the first five centimetres.
- Slowly work downwards along the length of the joint, ensuring good adhesion between the joint and panel without burning the panel. Good adhesion can be seen when two small beads appear on each side of the joint. Work down the joint at a constant speed.
- At the end of the joint, keep pressure on the end of the joint for a few seconds, so that the gun can be cleanly removed.
- Set the gun to the 0 setting until it has cooled down completely and then switch the gun off.
- Clean the nozzle using a brass brush.
- Cut back any excess rod above and below the joint using a knife.
- Pre-trim the joint with the Mozart trimming knife set to its maximum height.
- To ensure an effective cross-linked joint, let the weld cool until the joint is at the same temperature as the panel (approximately 10 minutes).
- Trim the joint again with the Mozart trimming knife set to its minimum height. Joints must be trimmed in a single movement.



Good weld =

Pressure + **S**peed + **H**eat



4.6 LAYING SILICONE JOINTS

Silicone joints are used to provide a good tightness between DECOCHOC panels and mouldings, skirting or between panels in corners.

Two methods may be used:

Either:

- Check that there is a 2-mm gap between the panels and the moulding.
- Apply a strip of masking tape on each side of the joint.
- Use a caulking gun to apply a bead of silicone along the length of the joint.
- Spread the silicone joint using a fingertip.
- Remove the adhesive protection tapes.

Or:

- Check that there is a 2-mm gap between the panels and the moulding
- Use a caulking gun to apply a bead of silicone along the length of the joint
- Spray soapy water on the bead
- Just after, remove the excess of silicone with a scraper

4.7 INSTALLING FIN'COLOR FINISHING AND JOINTING PROFILES

FIN'COLOR is a PVC finishing and jointing profile. It is used in the following cases:

- Horizontal finishing on top of DECOCHOC panels. (see Fig. 1 and 2).
- Horizontal finishing for joints between DECOCHOC panels / coving.

Product dimensions: profiles in lengths of 3,000 mm.

4.7.1 FIXING THE PRODUCT

FIN'COLOR profiles are fixed to the wall using acrylic glue or adhesive sealant.

4.7.2 CUTTING THE PRODUCT

FIN'COLOR profiles are flexible and can be easily cut with a utility knife. For a clean finish, you are advised to use a mitre shear cutter.

4.7.3 HORIZONTAL FITTING

Horizontal finishing on top of panels - J-shaped profile (see Fig. 2).

- Cut the FIN'COLOR profile to the same length as the panel.
- Place the FIN'COLOR profile on top of the panel.
- Apply the panel and the FIN'COLOR profile at the same time to the wall that has been coated with adhesive.
- Smooth over the panel/FIN'COLOR assembly.

4.7.4 VERTICAL FITTING

Vertical fitting for joints between panels - H-shaped profile (see Fig. 3).

- Cut the FIN'COLOR profile to the same height as the panel.
- Glue the FIN'COLOR mounting base where the panels will be jointed.
- Glue the panels to the mounting base as shown in the diagram.
- Clip the FIN'COLOR cover onto the mounting base.
- Smooth over the panel/FIN'COLOR assembly.
- Finish the top with a silicone joint.

4.7.5 COMBINED HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL FITTING

- Measure the lengths and heights to be cut.
- Cut the H-profile mounting base (panel height – 11 mm).
- Glue the H-profile mounting base to the wall where the panels will be jointed.
- Cut the J-shaped profile to the required length.
- Place the J-shaped profile on top of the panels (leave a 3-mm gap between the panels).
- Glue the panels to the H-profile mounting base (see Fig. 3).
- Measure, cut and clip the H-profile cover onto the mounting base.
- Smooth over the panel/Fin'Color assembly.

4.8 INSTALLING FIN'ALU FINISHING AND JOINTING PROFILES

FIN'ALU is an anodised aluminium finishing and jointing profile.
It is used in the following cases:

- Horizontal finishing on top of DECOCHOC panels.
- Vertical finishing for joints between DECOCHOC panels.
- Product dimensions: profiles in lengths of 3,000 mm.

The H-shaped profile comprises two parts: a cover to snap-fix onto a mounting base.

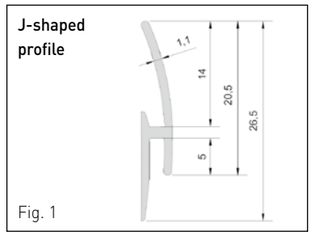


Fig. 1

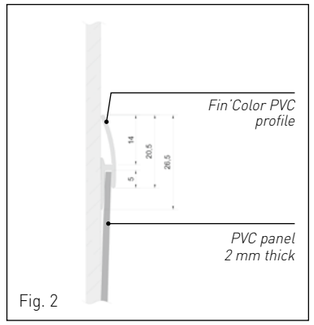


Fig. 2

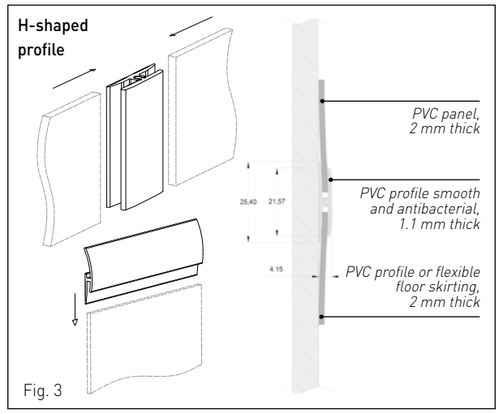
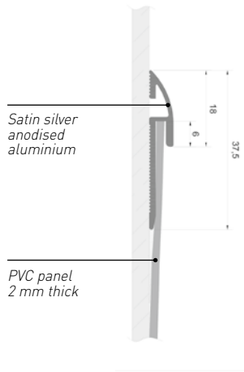
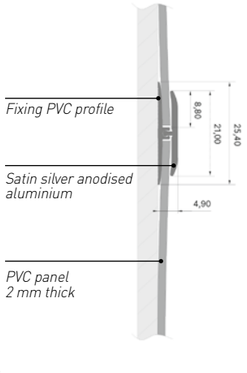


Fig. 3

J-shaped profile



H-shaped profile



4.8.1 FIXING THE PRODUCT

FIN'ALU profiles are fixed to the wall using SPM acrylic glue ou SPM MS Polymer glue.

4.8.2 HORIZONTAL FITTING

Horizontal fitting on top of panels - J-shaped profile

- Cut the FIN'ALU profile to the same length as the panel.
- Place the FIN'ALU profile on top of the panel.
- Apply the panel and the FIN'ALU profile at the same time to the wall that has been coated with adhesive.
- Smooth over the panel/FIN'ALU assembly.

4.8.3 COMBINED HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL FITTING

- Measure the total length of the wall to be covered.
- Apply the glue to the wall.
- Measure the height of the panel and subtract 25 mm to obtain the length of the FIN'ALU profile in the vertical jointing position (H-shaped profile).
- Position the H-profile mounting base along the side of the panel and leave a 5-mm gap between the base and the edge of the panel, as well as a 25-mm gap from the top edge of the panel (see Fig. 1).
- Apply the panel and the FIN'ALU profile at the same time to the wall that has been coated with glue (see Fig. 2).
- Position and glue the second panel on the other side of the mounting base in the same way as the first panel (see Fig. 2).
- Cut the horizontal FIN'ALU profile (J-shaped profile) to the dimensions of the wall and place the FIN'ALU profile along the top of the panels (see Fig. 2).
- Smooth out the FIN'ALU/panel assembly.
- Then measure the vertical distance between the bottom of the panel and the edge of the J-shaped profile.
- Cut the aluminium H-profile to this length.
- Snap-fix the aluminium H-profile onto the PVC fixing profile (See Fig. 3).
- Smooth out the assembly.

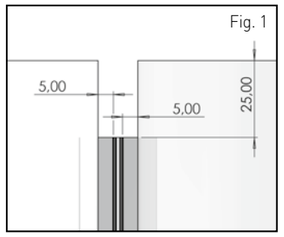


Fig. 1

Step 1: position the base plate in relation to the edge of the DECOCHOC panel according to the above dimensions.

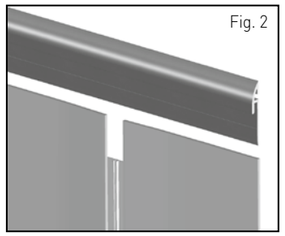


Fig. 2

Step 2: position the horizontal finishing profile.

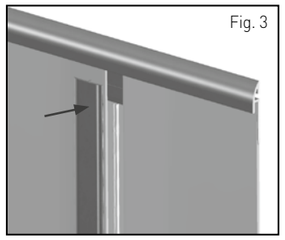


Fig. 3

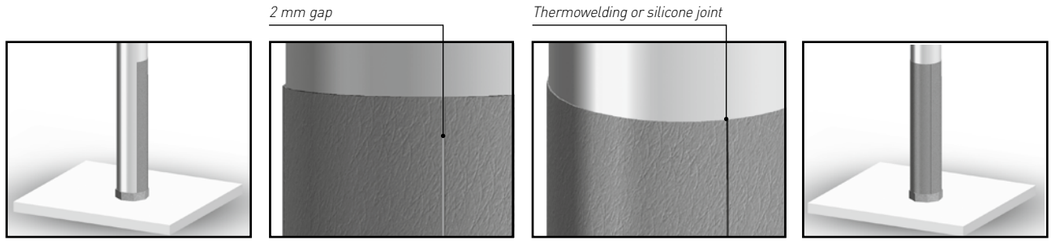
Step 3: fit the vertical jointing cover.

4.9 INSTALLING ON ROUND PILLARS

Protection can be fitted to round pillars with pre-shaped DECOCHOC panels that have been curved by hot-forming to fit the dimensions of the pillar. Each pillar is protected by two thermoformed panels (in two halves).

DECOCHOC panels need to be thermoformed for pillar diameters up to 750 mm. Over 750 mm, panels are sufficiently flexible to be fitted to curved surfaces.

Thermoformed DECOCHOC panels are oversized by 10 mm in both width and height to allow for adjustment when fitting.



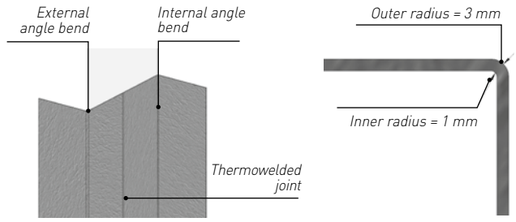
Access to DECOCHOC panels installation video

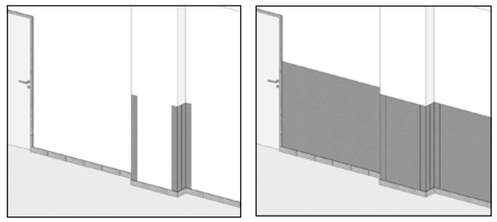
- Fit the first thermoformed panel using the specific procedure for fitting DECOCHOC panels.
- Mark out the areas to be glued and then apply the glue to the pillar.
- Then fit the second panel while leaving a 2-mm gap between the two panels on each side.
- Once the two panels have been fitted, seal the panels with a thermowelded or silicone joint on either side of the pillar.
- In case of difficulty in fitting the two shells around the edges, especially where the pillar features an irregular rounded shape, we recommend gluing them down, covering the joints with a timber batten and then strapping the two half panels at several points for the entire drying time of the glue (at least 24 hours).

4.10 INSTALLING DECOCHOC PANELS WITH BENDS FOR ANGLES

If fitting DECOCHOC panels in operating theatres or cleanrooms, it is essential to create a good tightness between wall panels and also with the PVC flooring. To achieve an effective tightness, we offer bends in internal and external angles that fit to DECOCHOC panels with a thermowelded joint to ensure a complete tightness within the room and help make cleaning much easier.

- When fitting DECOCHOC panels with bends for angles, fit all the internal and external angles in the room before fitting the flat panels.
- Fit the angle bends and flat panels using the appropriate fitting procedure.
- Leave a 2-mm gap between each panel for laying the thermowelded joint.
- Lastly, lay the thermowelded joints using the specific procedure (Section 4.5).

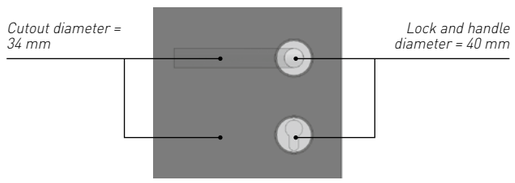




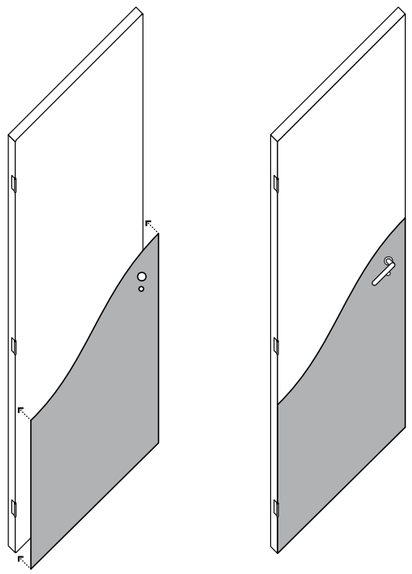
4.11 FITTING DECOCHOC PANELS TO DOORS

Protecting door faces

- Remove the door from the doorway and place on trestles.
- Remove the handle and the lock fixing plate.
- Use a drill with a hole saw to make cutouts in the panel for the handle and lock.
- Then glue down the panel(s) to the door faces.
- Replace the handle and the lock fixing plate.



Always cut out to a smaller diameter



Protecting door faces and edges

- Remove the door from the doorway and place on trestles.
- Remove the handle and the lock fixing plate.
- Use a drill with a hole saw to make cutouts in the panel for the handle and lock.
- Remove any door hinges that might obstruct when trimming the door.
- Create a rebate for the panels by using a circular saw to trim 2 mm off the left and right edges.
- Make cutouts in the panels for the hinges.
- Glue the U-shaped panel to one side of the door.
- Then glue the other U-shaped panel to the other side while leaving a 2-mm gap between the two panels (plane or cut the panels to size if necessary).
- Replace the hinges, handle and lock fixing plate.
- Finally, lay a thermowelded joint along both edges of the door.

Fig. 1

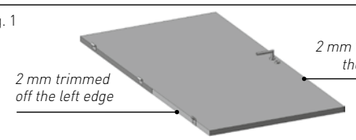
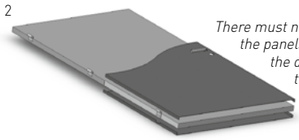
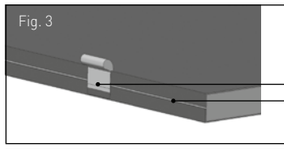


Fig. 2



There must not be any gap between the panels and door. Check that the door has been properly trimmed by positioning the U-shaped panels on the door.

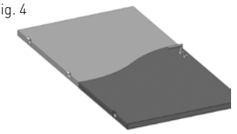
Fig. 3



With the hinge removed, make a cutout in the panel corresponding to the position of the hinge.

Leave a 2-mm gap between panels.

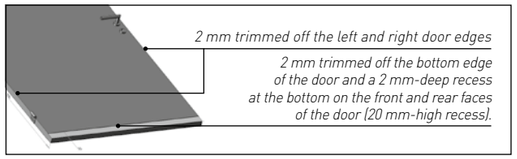
Fig. 4

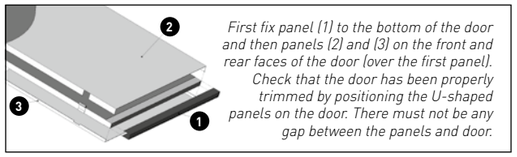


Lay a thermowelded joint along both edges of the door. Applying thermowelded joints along the centreline of the door edges makes the panel much more resistant to being torn off and improves its water tightness.

Protecting complete doors:

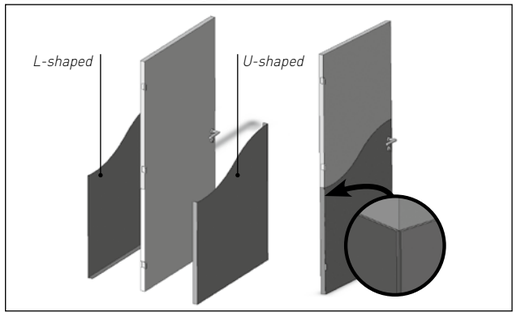
- Remove the door from the doorway and place on trestles.
- Remove the handle and the lock fixing plate.
- Use a drill with a hole saw to make cutouts in the panel for the handle and lock.
- Remove any door hinges that might obstruct when trimming the door.
- Create a rebate for the panels by using a circular saw to trim 2 mm off the left, right and bottom edges of the door.
- Make cutouts in the panels for the hinges.
- First glue the U-shaped panel protecting the bottom of the door.
- Glue the U-shaped panel to one side of the door.
- Then glue the U-shaped panels to the door faces and edges while leaving a 2-mm gap between the panels (plane or cut the panels to size if necessary). Part of the panels will be glued on top of the first panel protecting the bottom of the door.
- Replace the hinges, handle and lock fixing plate.
- Lay a thermowelded joint along both edges of the door.
- Finally, create a silicone joint around the bottom of the door.



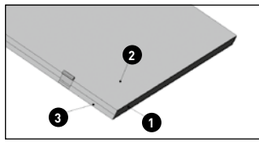


First fix panel (1) to the bottom of the door and then panels (2) and (3) on the front and rear faces of the door (over the first panel). Check that the door has been properly trimmed by positioning the U-shaped panels on the door. There must not be any gap between the panels and door.

With silicone joints on door angles

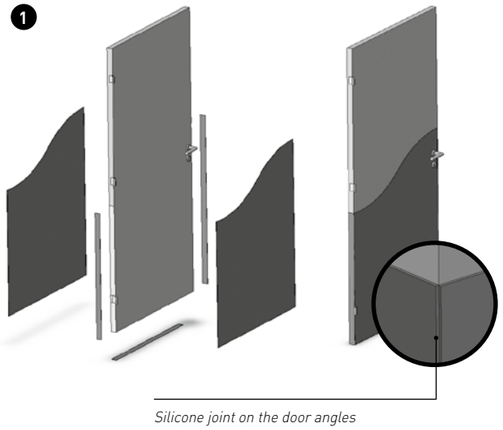


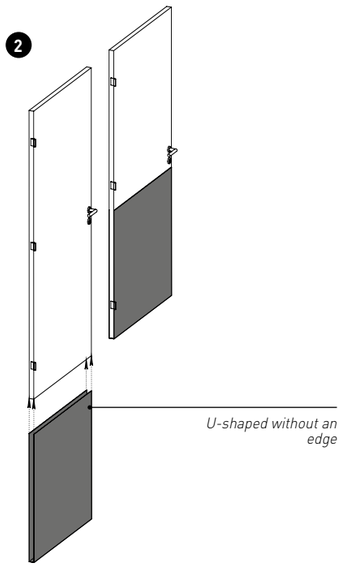
With a thermowelded joint along the door edges



Lay a thermowelded joint along each door edge and a silicone joint around the bottom of the door. This type of protection results in a fully sealed door that is perfectly suited to high-pressure washers.

Cost-effective solutions

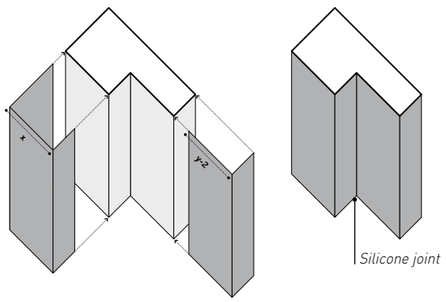




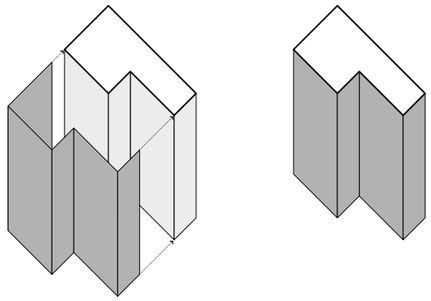
■ 4.12 FITTING PANELS TO DOOR FRAMES

Protection can be fitted to door frames with DECOCHOC U and L-shaped panels.

Fit the panels with adhesive sealant and lay a silicone joint along the corner of the door frame.



Protection can also be fitted to door frames with a single thermoformed DECOCHOC panel that has been made to measure for the door frame.



■ 4.13 INSTALLING DECOPRINT PANELS

- Same installation procedure as DECOCHOC panels.
- Lay the panels edge-to-edge for a more effective finish (only where temperature conditions are perfectly stable).
- Create a watertight junction with transparent silicone.

5. DECOCHOC PANEL MAINTENANCE

DECOCHOC panels have been tested for their resistance to the main types of cleaning materials, disinfectants and antiseptic products commonly used by public buildings and healthcare facilities.

The products below have been tested and proved to cause no damage to DECOCHOC panels:

Detergents:
- SURFANIOS
- DETERGANIOS
- UNIT PLUS

Detergent disinfectants:
- DS5001
- DIVOSAN S4

Descalers:
- TASKI CALCACID

Paint strippers:
- TASKI radical
- SUMA D9.7

Degreaser disinfectants:
- DDM

Other:
- 70° surgical alcohol

- Products MUST NOT BE CLEANED with a scouring pad, such as a Scotch-Brite pad.

The following products are recommended for cleaning DECOCHOC panels:

- Ammonia
- Ethanol
- Isopropyl alcohol
- Essence F cleaner

It is essential to use solvents that do not leave any greasy or dry residue. In all cases, test the product on a scrap piece of panel. Reactions will differ depending on the colour of the panels and the solvents used.

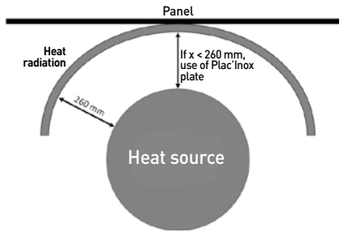
DO NOT USE:

- **White spirit**
- **Acetone**
- **Petrol**
- **Paint thinners**

6. RESTRICTIONS

HEAT SOURCES

- The panels in the Decochoc range must not be exposed to dry heat sources (hobs, stoves, countertop ovens, mini ovens, etc.) **over 60°C.** If applicable, they must be **protected with a Plac'Inox protection plate** to shield the panels against thermal stresses. Plac'Inox plates must not be exposed to a **surface temperature in excess of 90°C.**
- The panels in the Decotrend/Decowood range must not be exposed to dry heat sources (hobs, stoves, countertop ovens, mini ovens, etc.) **over 50°C.** If applicable, they must be **protected with a Plac'Inox protection plate** to shield the panels against thermal stresses. Plac'Inox plates must not be exposed to a **surface temperature in excess of 90°C.**
- If the SPM panel is exposed to a heat source of **100°C** at a distance of less than 260 mm, it must be protected with a 600 mm-high Plac'Inox plate; the width will depend on the layout of the area requiring protection.



POWER WASHING: the water pressure must be **limited to no more than 3 bar on the welded joints and the temperature must not exceed 60°C.**

THE DIFFERENT SOLUTIONS must NOT be cleaned with a **scouring pad**, such as a Scotch-Brite pad.

WHEN USED TO CREATE A PROTECTIVE SURFACE ON A WORKTOP, table, workbench, bar, and so on, **pooling water on the panel** may lead to discolouration in the form of a ring or shadow on the affected areas.

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HYGIEN AND SECURITY
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