

ENGLISH

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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

ACOUSTICs



TRANSPORT AND STORAGE



Admonter Acoustic must be transported or stored in its original packaging, protected against moisture with plastic film on all sides. Any complaints have to be submitted in writing immediately after delivery and before installation.

PRIOR TO INSTALLATION

As the visible side, or face, of Admonter Acoustic consists entirely of solid wood, there naturally are differences in colour and texture. This is by design and does not constitute a valid reason for a complaint.

The acoustic elements have to be sorted by colour before installation to achieve the desired appearance. The configuration of the installation can have a direct effect on the appearance of the room. When the acoustic elements are installed in a matching colour, they give the room a homogeneous character. When light and dark elements are purposely mixed, a vibrant appearance is achieved.

The elements should be acclimatised before installation. It is important to ensure that all the elements come equally into contact with the room air. The climatic values, especially the humidity, during installation should as far as possible correspond to the later prevailing average values (max. 65% humidity). Direct contact with metals on visible element parts must be avoided to prevent any possible chemical changes in colour.

As the acoustic element is the top layer component of a non-structural suspended ceiling, additional loads such as lighting fixtures or furnishing objects must be attached to the underlying support structure with suitable mounting hardware.

Downlights may not exceed an operating temperature of 50 °C in continuous operation and must be installed according to the manufacturer's instructions. Cavity damping may not be inserted in the area where the downlights are installed.

Installation by qualified staff!

WORKING WITH THE ACOUSTIC ELEMENTS

A drilling jig should be used as far as possible when bore holes from 10 mm diameter are drilled.

When working with a hole saw or jigsaw, the slats need to be supported to prevent break-out (e.g. by inserting strips of slats in the slits). Cut-outs using the jigsaw must be made from the back of the element.

Stick masking tape over the cutting line to avoid tear-out when making cuts close to the edge.

CEILING INSTALLATION - SUBSTRUCTURE

Fig. 1a and Fig. 2a show the substructure made of galvanised sheet metal profiles according to EN 14195.

Fig. 1a: The supporting structure (CD 60/27 according to EN 14195) of the first substructure level has to be suspended from the raw slab with approved direct hangers/Nonius hangers. The hangers must be fixed to the raw slab with approved or standardised anchoring elements designed for the specific construction materials.

Suspension height (A) according to structural design example 2 or 3 in accordance with tender specifications or the respective requirements according to the specifications of expert acoustic designers.

Centre distance B of the first Substructure level: 850 mm

Design in accordance with ÖNORM B 3415: 2009

Fig. 2a: Use the Admonter Acoustic top-hat profile for the second substructure level. It is fastened at a 90 ° angle to the first substructure level with the approved fastening hardware.

Centre distance C of the second substructure level: 500 mm



Fig. 1b and Fig. 2b show the substructure with wooden slats (grading class S10 or C24 according to ÖNORM DIN 4074-1: 2004).

Fig. 1b: The support battens of the first substructure level have to be suspended from the raw slab with approved direct hangers/Nonius hangers. The hangers must be fixed to the raw slab with approved or standardised anchoring elements designed for the specific construction materials.

Suspension height (A) according to the structural design example installation 2 or installation 3 in accordance with tender specifications or the respective requirements according to the specifications of expert acoustic designers.

Design in accordance with ÖNORM B 3415: 2009

Fig. 2b: Planed wooden slats have to be used for the second substructure level (grading class S10 and C24 according to ÖNORM DIN 4074-1: 2004). It is fastened at a 90° angle to the first substructure level, or for the later alignment of the acoustic elements, with the approved fastening hardware. Longitudinal joints have to be doubled up and bolted together.

Dimension: at least 27/50 (W/H) mm.

Centre distance C of the second substructure level: 500 mm

A combination of installation options may be advantageous for complex layouts

INSTALLATION OF THE ACOUSTIC ELEMENTS

Cavity damping has to be inserted between the second (lower) substructure level (wooden slats or Admonter Acoustic top-hat profile) to improve the absorption properties.

According to the structural design example installation 2 or installation 3 in accordance with tender specifications or the respective requirements according to the specifications of expert acoustic designers, 50 mm thick rockwool slabs (gross density 35 - 40 kg/m³, as well as longitudinal flow resistance of ≥ 6 kPa·s/m²) are used for this purpose. (Rockwool Sonorock or Equivalent).

Installation only with longitudinal and frontally inserted MDF tongues. The off-cut section of the last element of a row can be used as the beginning of the next row, the length must, however, be at least twice the element width E. Offset face joints in the configuration by at least two element widths E (see Fig. 4b).

The first row of the acoustic elements must be perfectly aligned and wedged against the wall to prevent the elements from inadvertently shifting! Depending on the room size, the front must be at least 5 mm away from the wall.

Fig. 3a shows the wall connection bracket mounted deeper by the thickness S of the acoustic element. Alternatively, a shadow gap can also be used for the end finish to the wall.

Fig. 4a shows the installation of the acoustic elements with the Admonter Acoustic fastening system.

Concealed, tool-free fastening of the acoustic elements with Admonter Acoustic system clips on the Admonter Acoustic top-hat profile.

Fig. 3b shows the direct fastening.

In this type of installation the acoustic elements are fastened with commercially available brad nails or staples through the MDF tongue.

Particularly important is the correct setting of the insertion depth or the air pressure so as not to drive the staples or brads right through the tongue.

END FINISH OPTIONS

Design examples according to tender specifications.

WALL MOUNTING - GENERAL



Basic structural details such as mounting on outside walls only with rear ventilation, no direct contact with the ground (moisture during cleaning) must be taken into account when the acoustic elements are installed.

It may be advisable to increase the requirements to the substructure (reduced centre distance) in the active working area of chair backs or similar objects.

SUBSTRUCTURE

Fig. 1c and Fig. 2c show the substructure with wooden slats (grading class S10 or C24 according to ÖNORM DIN 4074-1: 2004).

Fig. 1c: The support battens of the first substructure level must be fastened with approved or standardised anchoring elements designed for the specific construction materials.

The installation height (A) (installation 2 or installation 3 in accordance with tender specifications) has to meet the respective requirements according to the specifications of expert acoustic designers by installing several substructure levels or by double-layering.

Fig. 2c: Appropriately sized, planed wooden slats (min. 27 / 50 mm upright) should be used for the last substructure level (mounting slats). It is fastened at a 90° angle for the later alignment of the acoustic elements with the approved fastening hardware. Longitudinal joints have to be doubled up and bolted together.

Centre distance D of the mounting slats: 500 mm (except Fig. 4c for increased substructure requirements).

Cavity damping has to be inserted between the last substructure level (mounting slats) to improve the absorption properties. According to installation 2 or installation 3 or according to the specifications of expert acoustic designers, 50 mm thick rockwool slabs (gross density 35 - 40 kg/m³, as well as longitudinal flow resistance of ≥ 6 kPa·s/m²) are used for this purpose. (Rockwool Sonorock or Equivalent).

To prevent the cavity damping from collapsing and to ensure that the cavity damping lies against the acoustic element, a tautly stretched textile glass mesh (mesh width: at the smallest 4 x 4 mm), for example, must be fastened to the mounting slats before installation of the mounting slats.

INSTALLATION OF THE ACOUSTIC ELEMENTS

Installation only with longitudinal and frontally inserted MDF tongues. The off-cut section of the last element of a row can be used as the beginning of the next row, the length must, however be at least twice the element width E. Offset face joints in the configuration by at least two element widths E.

The first row of the acoustic elements must be perfectly aligned and secured to prevent the elements from inadvertently shifting! Depending on the room size, the front must be at least 5 mm away from the wall.

Fig. 3c shows the installation of the acoustic elements.

To protect the acoustic elements from exposure to moisture, e.g. during cleaning, a suitable on-site connection has to be used or the floor profile installed. Direct contact with the ground is not permitted under any circumstances!

The wall connection bracket is mounted to the wall with suitable fasteners offset by the thickness S of the acoustic element. Alternatively, a shadow gap can also be used for the end finish to the wall.

The acoustic elements are fastened with commercially available brad nails or staples directly through the MDF tongue.

Particularly important is the correct setting of the insertion depth or the air pressure so as not to drive the staples or brads right through the tongue.

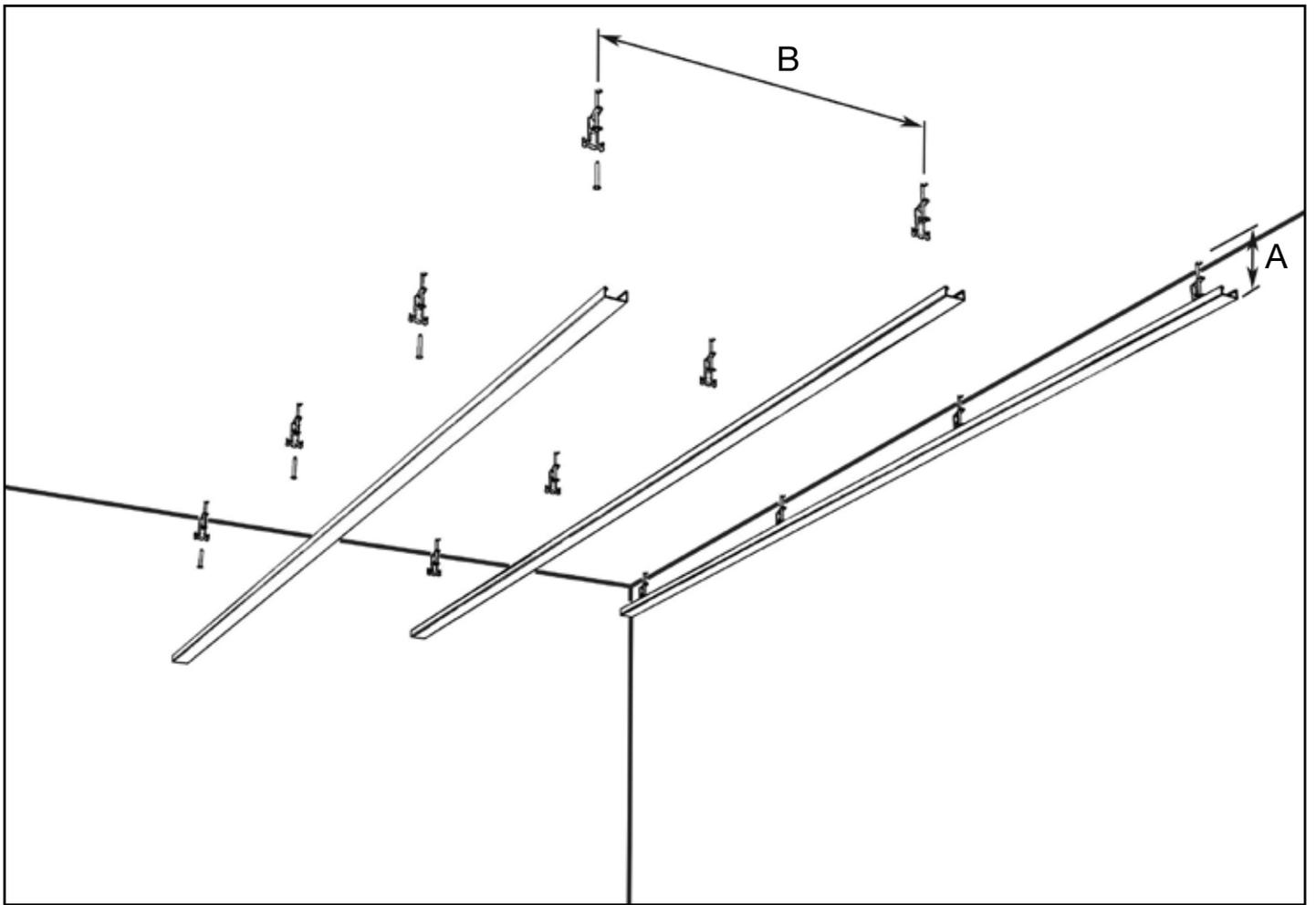


Fig. 1a

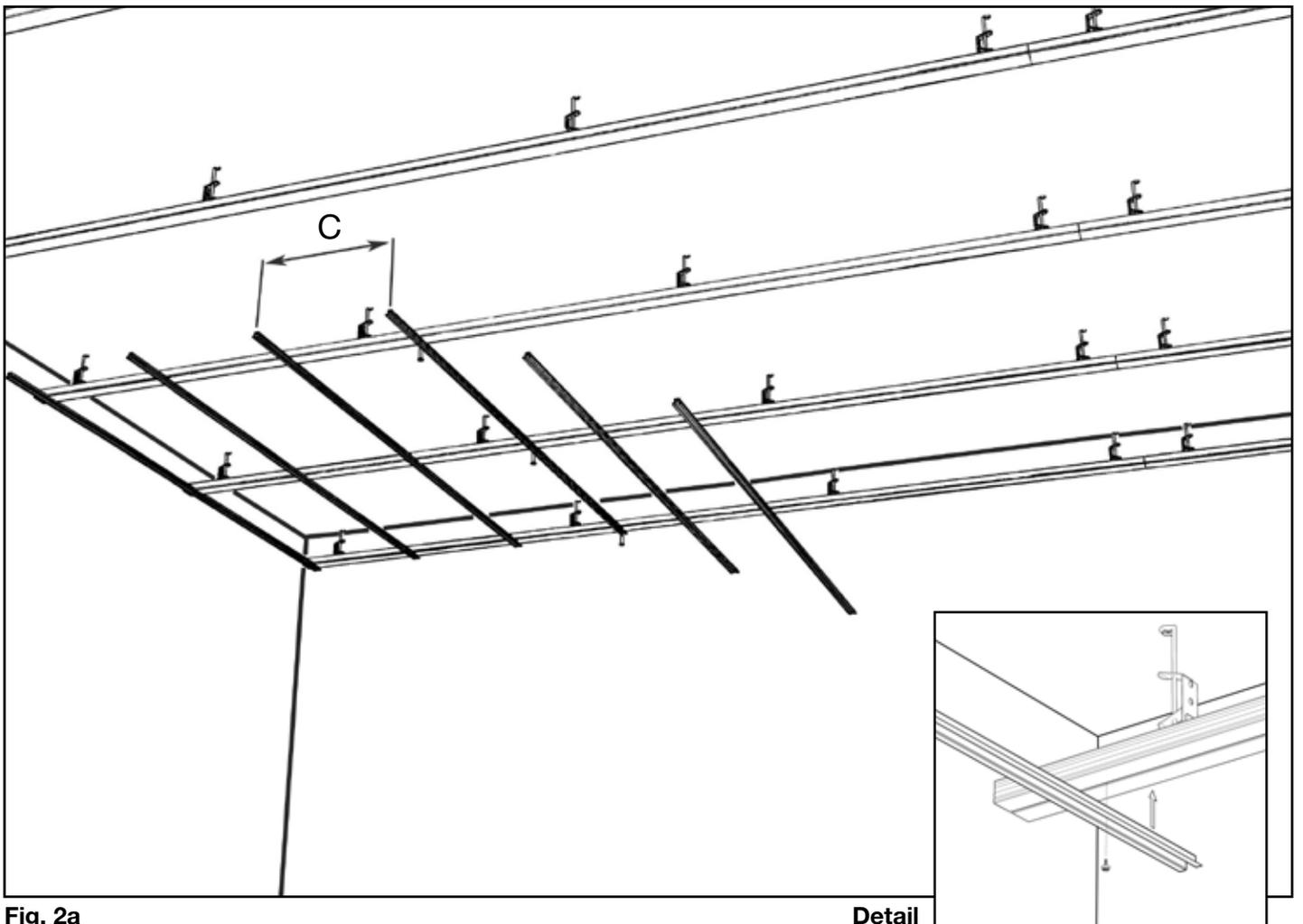


Fig. 2a

Detail

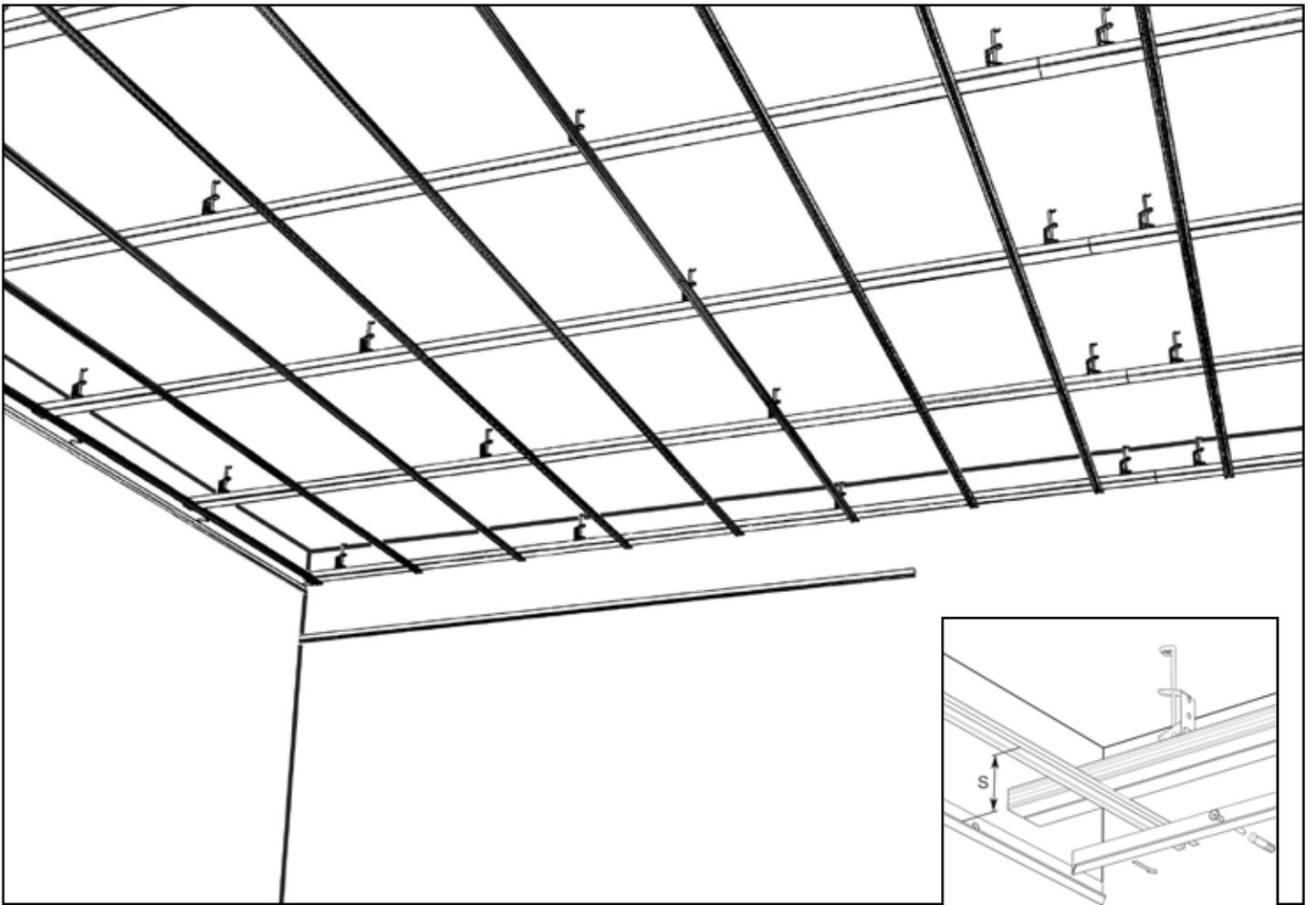


Fig. 3a

Detail

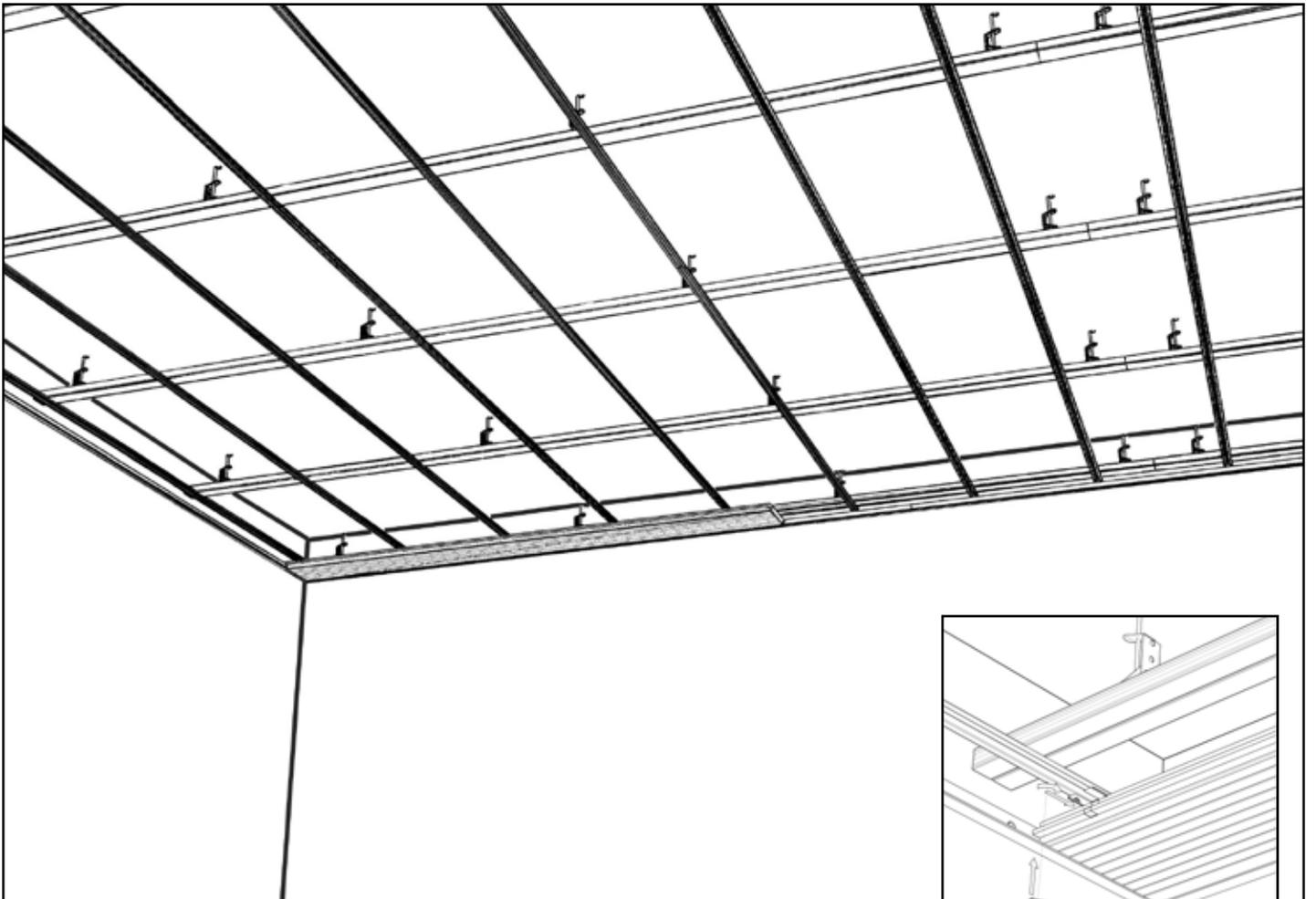


Fig. 4a

Detail

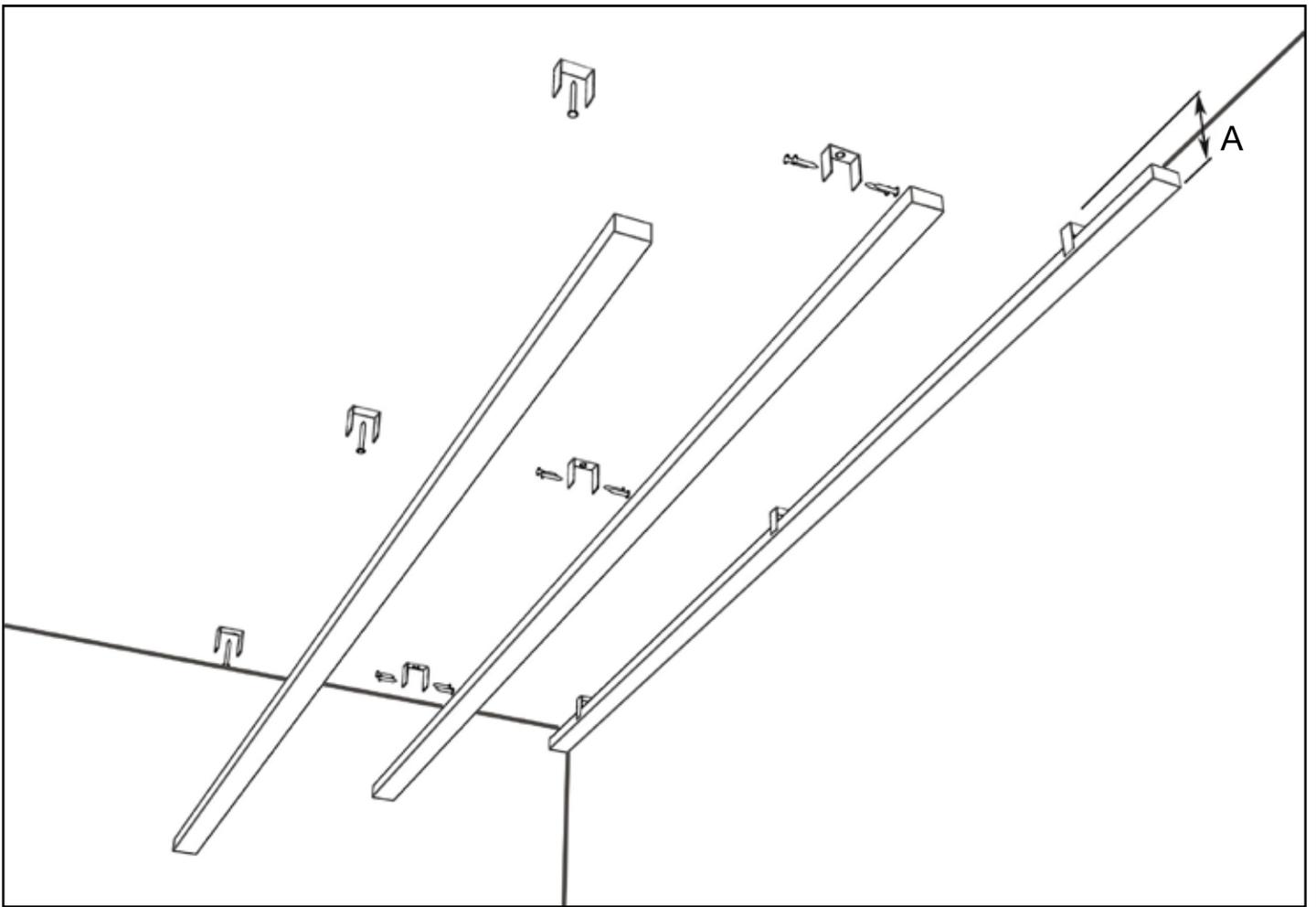


Fig. 1b

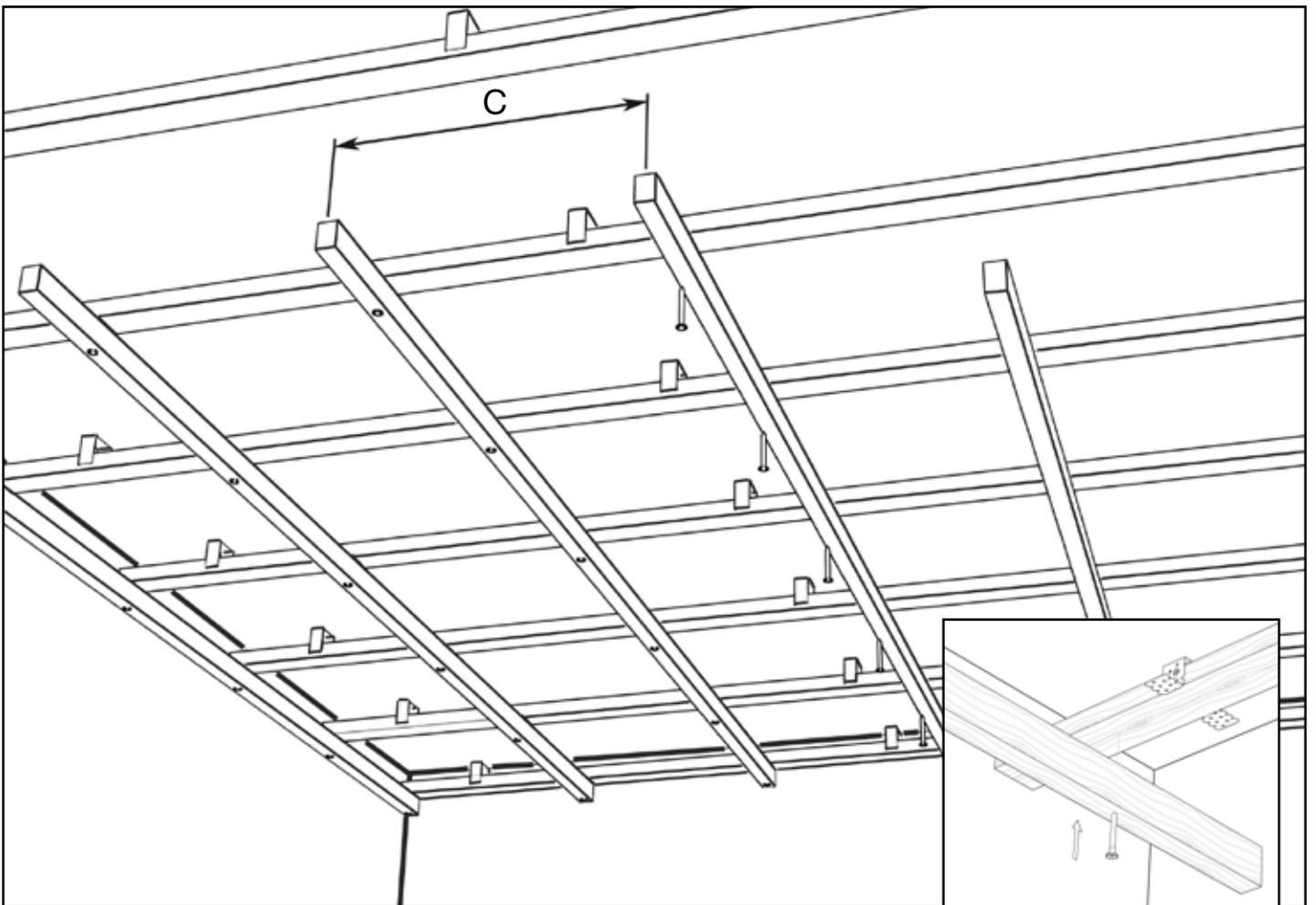


Fig. 2b

Detail

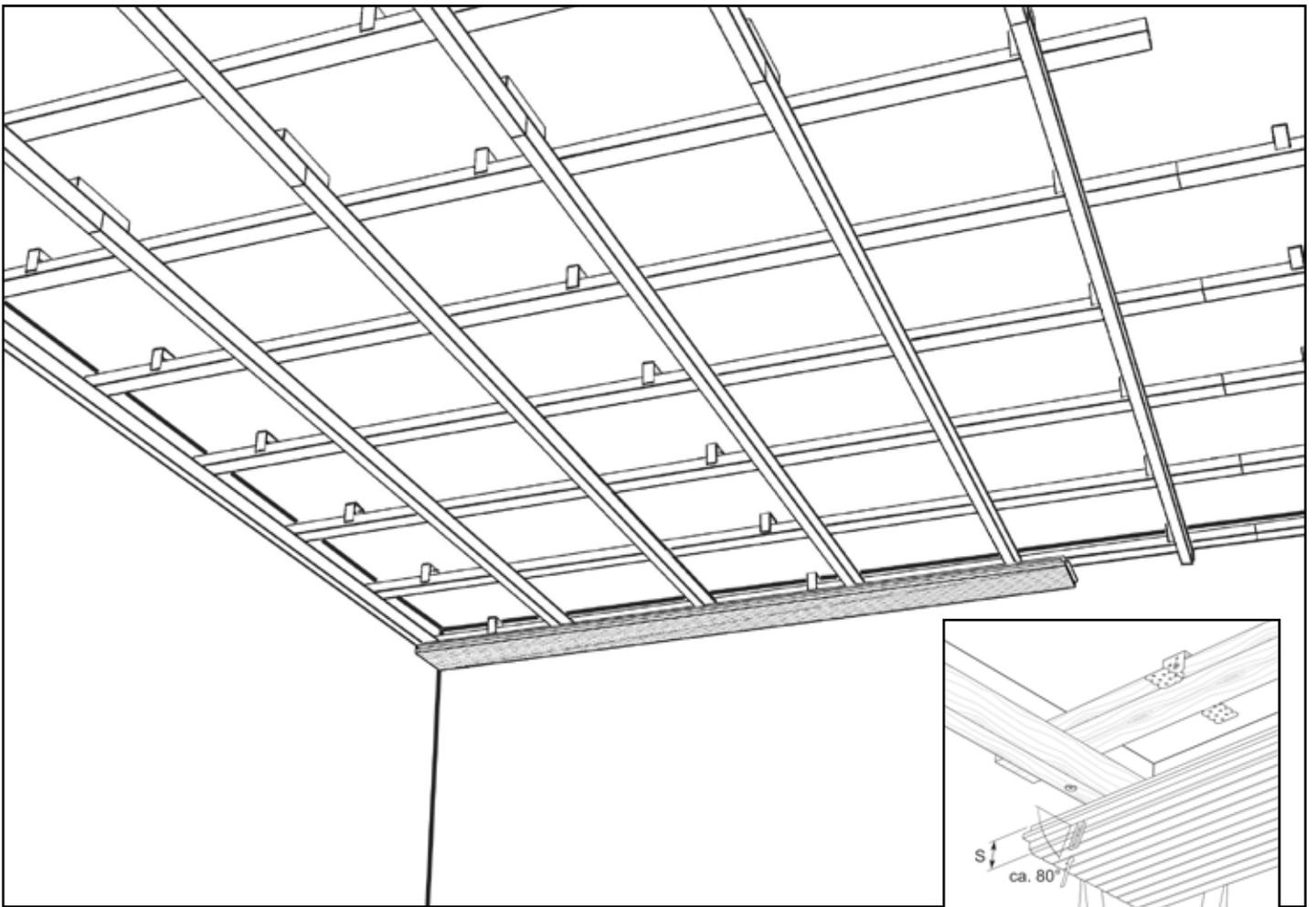


Fig. 3b

Detail

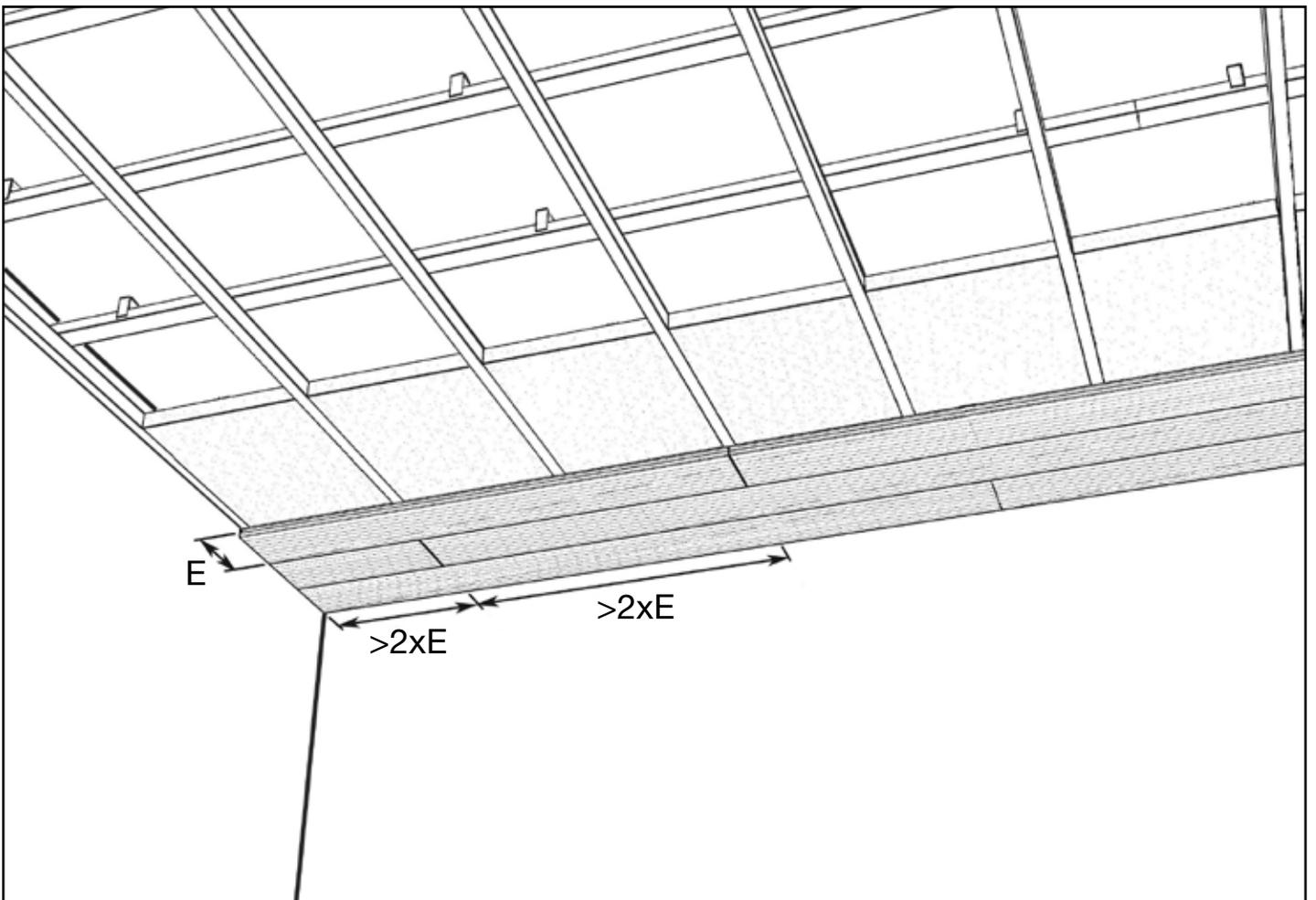


Fig. 4b

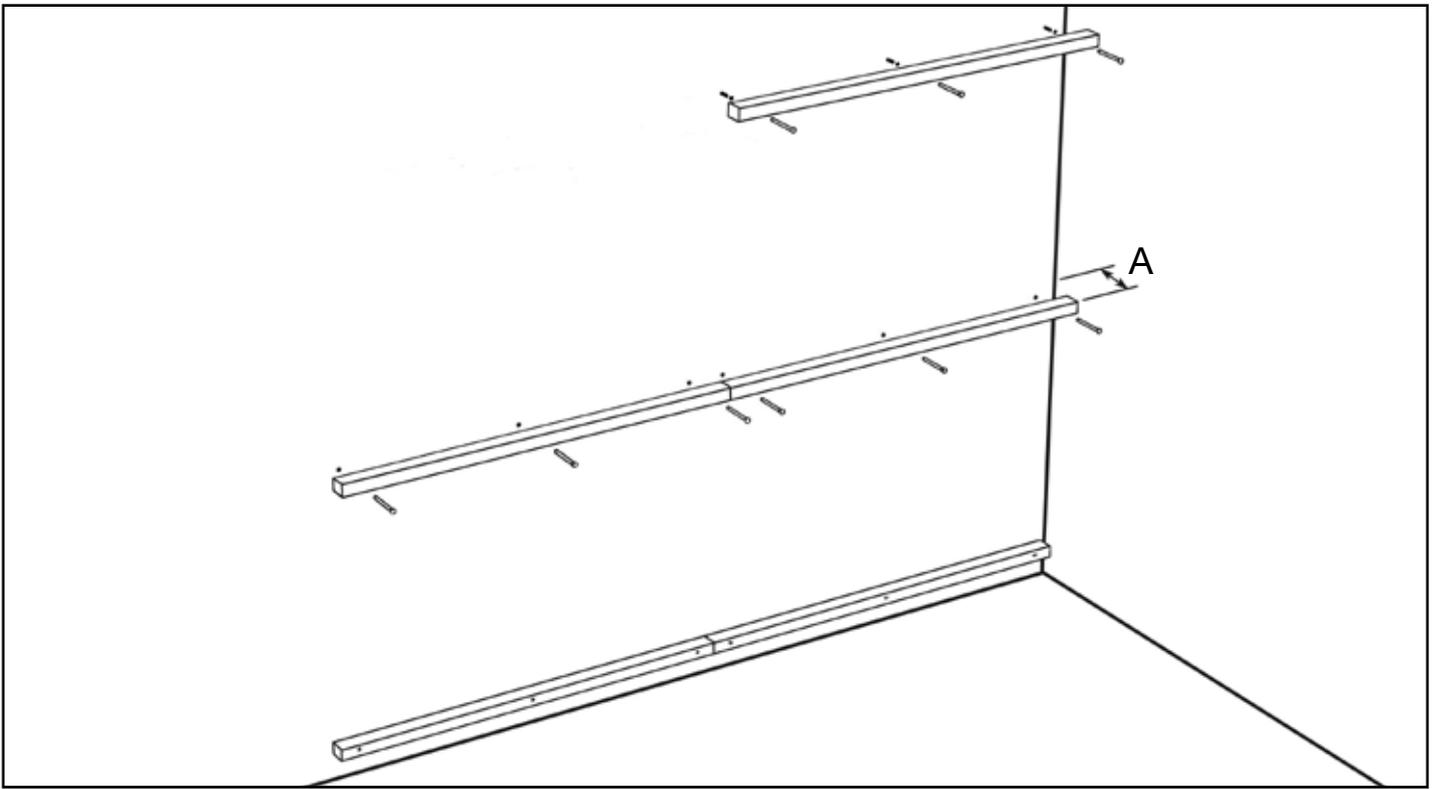


Fig. 1c

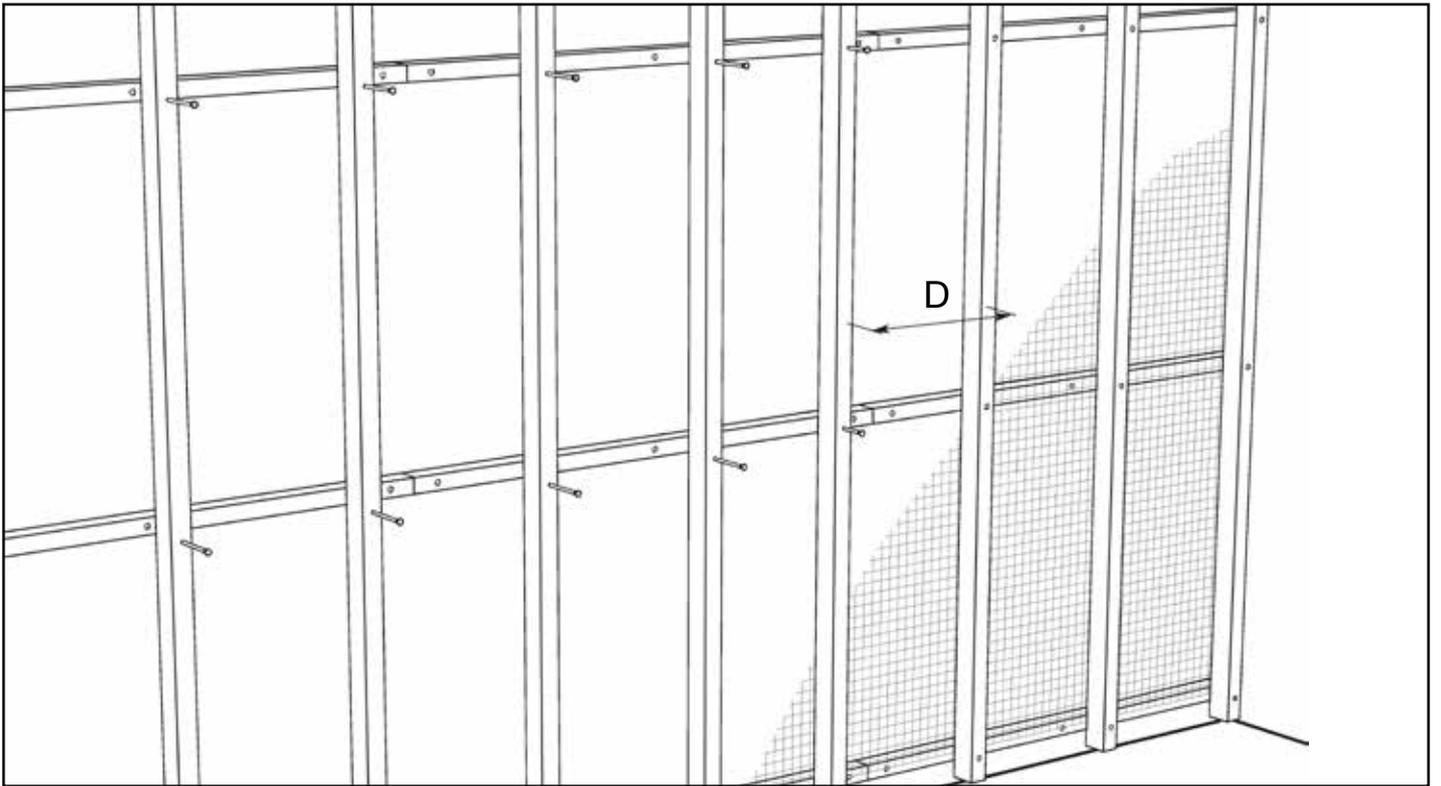
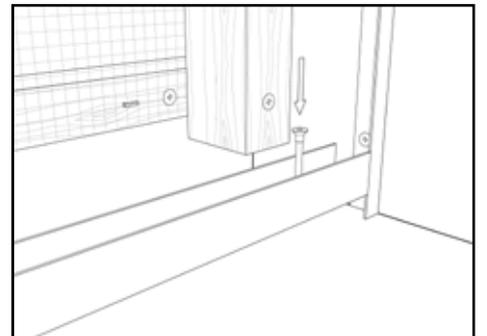
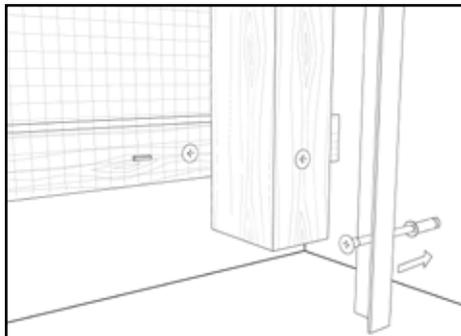
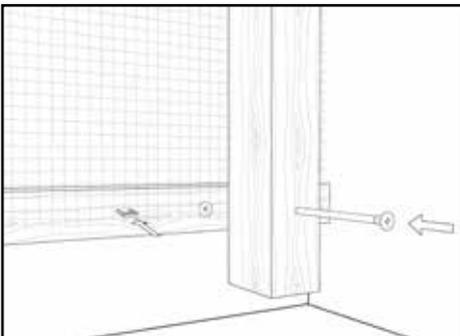


Fig. 2c

Details



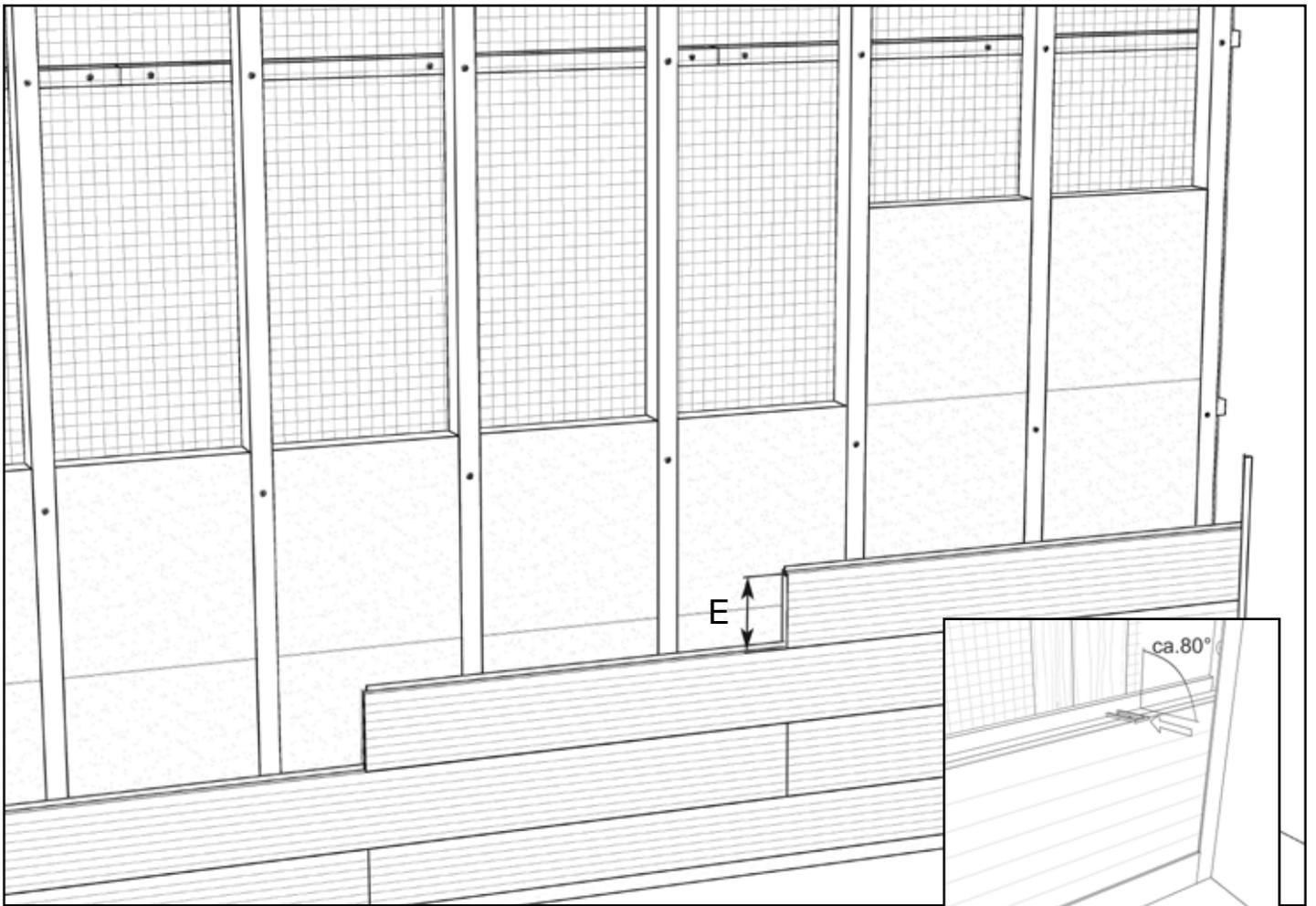


Fig. 3c

Detail

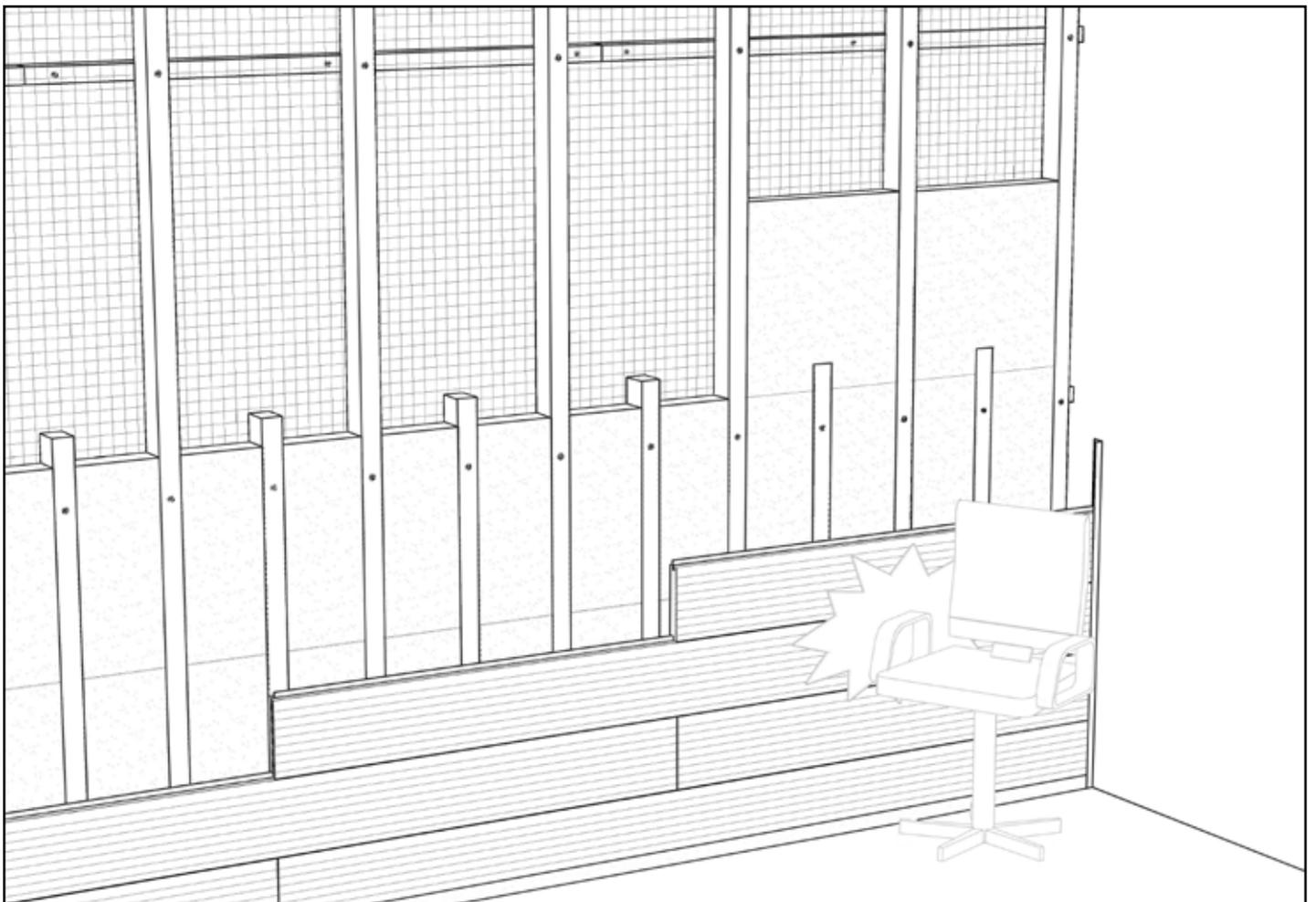


Fig. 4c

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