



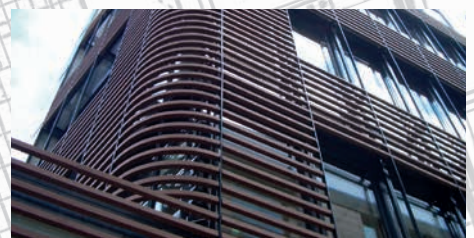
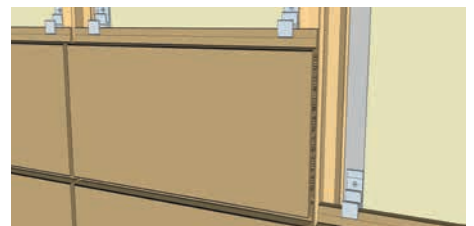
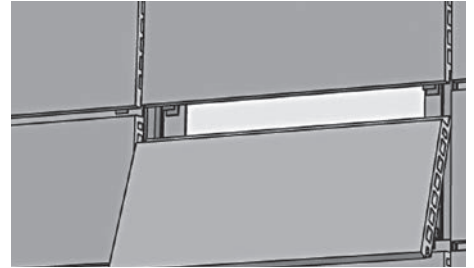
Technical Information

Argeton was developed as a ceramic panel element for rear-ventilated curtain façades at the beginning of the 1980s. The objective was to create a timeless, modern façade with the distinctive character of clay as a natural product.

Today, the name Argeton stands for quality, aesthetics and creativity. This success story is based on professional and forward-thinking product development, service-oriented sales and consistent quality assurance.

The Argeton façade crowns new, modern buildings and adds a contemporary character to restored property. In combination with steel, glass or wood the Argeton façade impresses with its timeless perfection, elegance and naturalness. The aesthetics of the Argeton façade remain intact over many decades:

- A sophisticated water drainage prevents contamination.
- The ceramic colours remain resistant and strong, even when exposed to the toughest weather conditions.
- The façade is considered to be particularly fire proof.
- The joint profile protects the façade from the lateral movement of the tiles, the penetration of rain and the clatter of tiles in the wind.

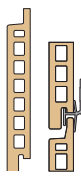
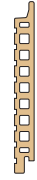
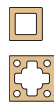
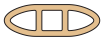


Technical Information

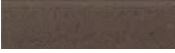
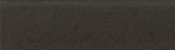
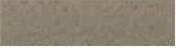
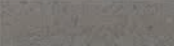
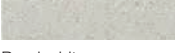
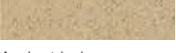
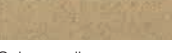
Table of Contents

Product matrix, standard colours	4
Technical and design benefits of an Argeton façade,	5
Features of rear ventilated façades	5
Product data sheet – General technical description	6
Technical data	8
Accessories: Joints and corner profiles, tile exchange	9
Vertical substructure – General technical description	10
Vertical substructure – Installation instructions	11
Vertical substructure – Accessories	13
Installation dimensions	14
Horizontal substructure – General technical description	16
Horizontal substructure – Installation instructions	17
Horizontal substructure – Accessories	19
Installation dimensions	20
Connection details – Examples	22
Lintel with aluminium sheet, lintel with tiles, lintel with sun protection	22
Reveal formation with aluminium sheet, window sill	23
Reveal with tiles, corner with miter cut, corner with open aluminium profile	24
Corner with closed aluminium profile, corner with Y profile,	25
Inside corner Argeton/plaster	25
Lower finishes	26
Connection wall/ceiling, canopy, Argeton inside and outside,	27
Curved tiles, curved facade with flat tiles	27
Barro – Façade elements	28
Barro – System	28
Barro – Shapes	29
Barro – Installation instructions	30
Barro – Accessories	31

Product Matrix

			  			 				
Centre to centre distance	Tampa	Terzo	Terzo 1	Terzo 2	Terzo 3	Lineo 4	Lineo 9	Danza	Ø 50/50 mm or 69/69 mm, max. L=1.500 mm	90/90 mm or 120/120 mm, max. L=600 mm
Format 150 mm	max. L=1.200 mm		max. L=1.200 mm						 150x50 mm max. L=1.200 mm	
Format 175 mm	max. L=1.200 mm									
Format 187,5 mm	max. L=1.200 mm									
Format 200 mm	max. L=1.200 mm	max. L=1.200 mm				max. L=1.200 mm		max. L=1.200 mm	 100x50 mm max. L=1.200 mm	
Format 212,5 mm	max. L=1.200 mm									
Format 225 mm	max. L=1.200 mm	max. L=1.200 mm		max. L=1.200 mm	max. L=1.200 mm					
Format 237,5 mm	max. L=1.500 mm									
Format 243,5 mm	max. L=1.500 mm	max. L=1.500 mm								
Format 250 mm	max. L=1.500 mm				max. L=1.500 mm		max. L=1.500 mm			
Format 257 mm						max. L=1.500 mm				
Format 275 mm	max. L=1.500 mm									
Format 300 mm	max. L=1.500 mm									
Format 400 mm	max. L=1.500 mm									
Format 500 mm	max. L=1.500 mm D=35 mm									

Standard Colours

					
Salmon/pastel red	Tuscan red	Natural red	Tizian red	Burgundy	
					
Light brown	Coffee	Red brown	Chocolate		
					
Bright grey	Silver grey	Light grey	Platinum Grey	Granite grey	Iron grey
					
Ferro grey	Basalt	Volcano grey	Volcano black		Glacier blue
					
Pearl white	Cream	Carrara white	Apricot beige	Sand	Sahara yellow

Technical Benefits of an Argeton Façade

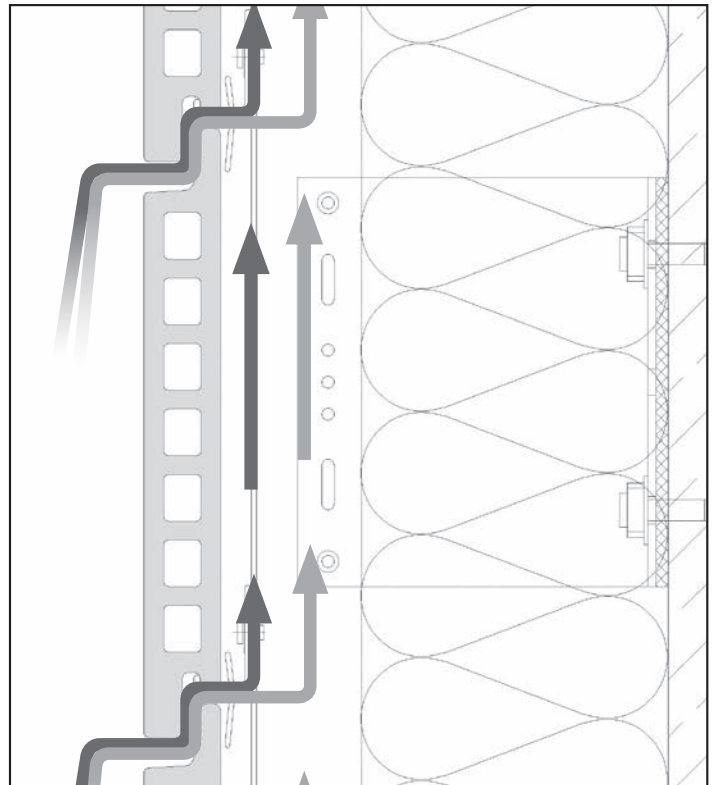
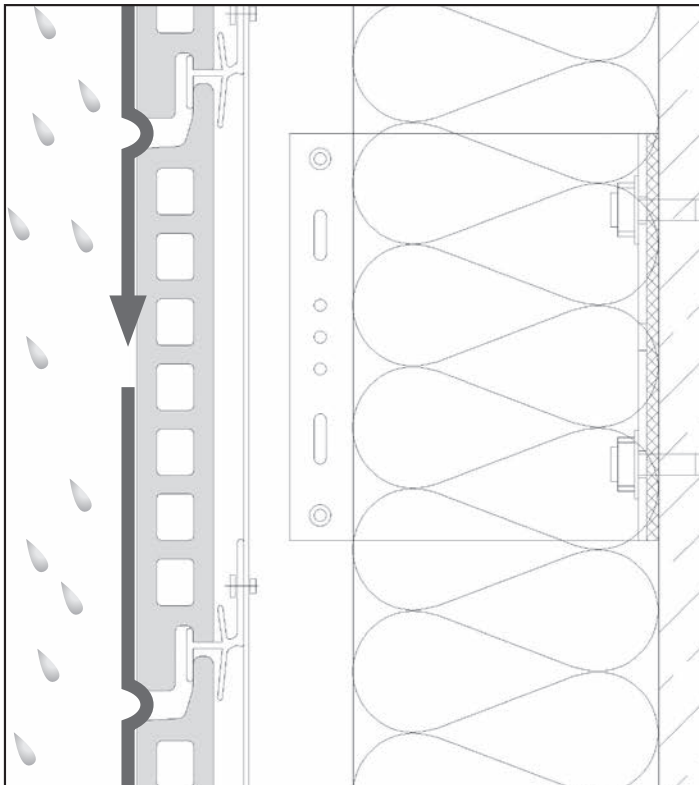
- Sustainability: Lifetime 50–60 years
- Free choice of insulation thickness
- Improvement of sound protection by approx. 9 dB
- Frost-proof
- Non-flammable (material class A1)
- Ball-proof
- Great durability against impact
- Virtually maintenance-free
- Resistant to graffiti

Design Benefits of an Argeton Façade

- Variety of formats: see product matrix, custom-made shapes possible
- Diverse colours: in addition to the standard colours, practically any colour can be produced with engobes or glazes
- Different tile surfaces: nature, glazed, engobed, grooved or structured
- Perfect for combination with traditional construction materials: ideal for building renovation

Features of the Rear Ventilated Façade

- Weather protection
- Moisture control
- Thermal insulation
- Preventing heat accumulation
- Sound protection
- Fire protection



Product Data Sheet – General Technical Description

1. Field of Application

This product data sheet is valid for Argeton façade tiles according to EN 14411. The general technical approval (Z-33.1-1032) is available on the website as download.

2. Materials/Concepts

Argeton façade tiles

Argeton tiles are extruded ceramic façade elements. After the burning process, they are cut to length in the pulling direction. Ceramic tiles are non-flammable according to DIN 4102-4 (material class A1). Argeton tiles have high static qualities and are resistant to water and frost.

Substructure

The substructure consists of aluminium profiles according to DIN 4113-1 (alloy EN AW 6063-T66).

A distinction is made between:

- vertical substructure (consisting of wall brackets and vertical T profiles). The tiles are fixed with aluminium clips onto „T“ profiles.
- horizontal substructure (consisting of wall brackets, vertical profiles and horizontal rails). The tiles are fixed with clamps to the horizontal rail.

The brackets are anchored in the load-bearing wall using approved anchoring elements, the substructure is interconnected using appropriately approved fasteners (rivets or screws).

Façade system

The schematics in Figure 1 (vertical substructure) and 2 (horizontal substructure) display the structure and the elements of the rear ventilated Argeton façade systems.

3. Manufacturing

The manufacture of the tiles starts with the extraction of natural resources whose collection area is recultivated according to ecological criteria. After careful processing of the clay, forming is carried out using a die in the so-called extrusion procedure. The drying phase follows the forming. The subsequent burning process (in a roller furnace designed specially for this purpose at 1080 °C up to 1280 °C) is performed under more efficient utilisation of energy, whose rejected heat is used for the drying process.

There are currently 26 natural colours available. In addition, other colours can be created by glazing, engobing and steam-ing. Different versions of the surface are possible (grooved or textured). State of the art laser-guided conveyor technology and production logistics guarantee cost-effective and flexible production.

4. Requirements

General

The applicability of Argeton façade systems is regulated in various country-specific technical approvals.

Special requirements

Calculation of specific mass or density is performed in accordance with EN 10545-3. Argeton tiles meet the requirements for frost resistance according to EN 1304. In addition, tests according to EN 10545 are carried out regularly in the course of internal and external monitoring, e.g. to determine

- the mass, evenness and surface qualities
- the water absorption
- the bending strength and breaking load

- the impact resistance
- the thermal expansion
- the thermal shock resistance
- the moisture expansion
- the chemical resistance
- the resistance to staining

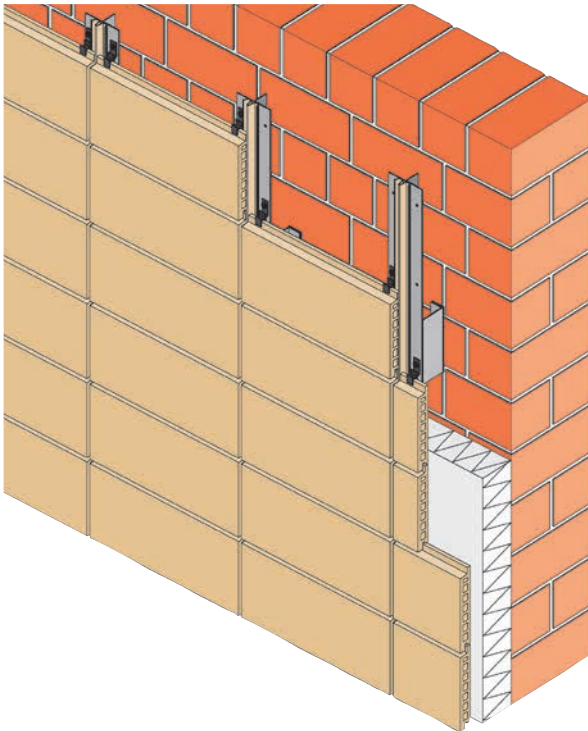


Figure 1 – Vertical substructure

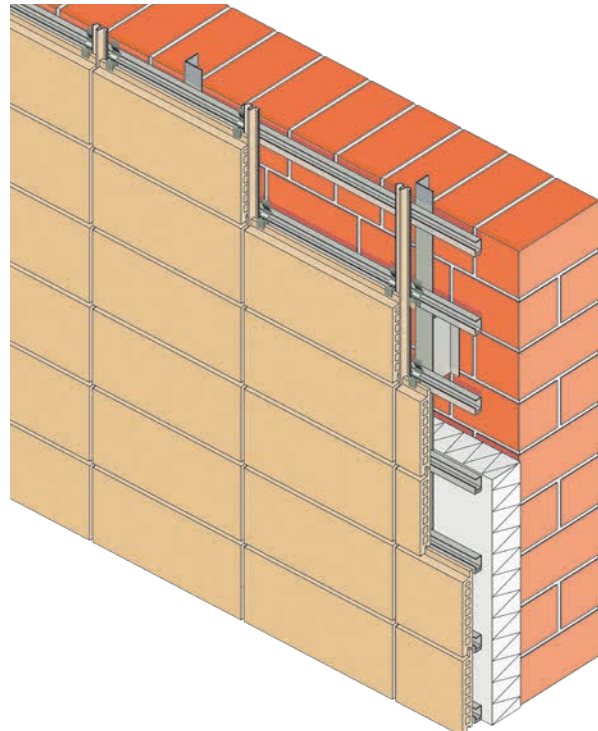


Figure 2 – Horizontal substructure

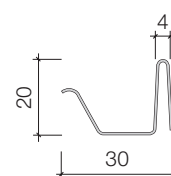
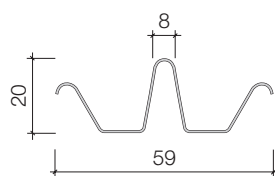
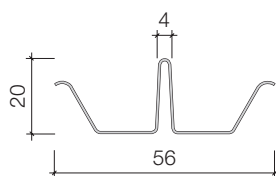
Technical Data

Dimensions:	Length:	max. l = 1200 mm (tile height of 150 mm to 225 mm) max. l = 1500 mm (tile height of 237.5 mm to 500 mm) tolerance ± 1.0 mm	
	Height:	tile height ≤ 300 mm, tolerance $\pm 2,0$ mm tile height > 300 mm, tolerance $\pm 2,25$ mm	
	Thickness:	30 mm (height = 500 mm: thickness = 35 mm) tolerance ± 1.0 mm	
Form:	Wingity:	(out of plane)	± 0.25 % of the diagonal
	Straightness:	(in the plane)	± 0.25 % of the length/height
	Evenness:	(out of plane)	± 0.25 % of the length
		(out of plane)	± 0.70 % of the height
	Angularity:	(in the plane)	tile height ≤ 300 mm ± 1.0 mm
		(in the plane)	tile height > 300 mm ± 1.5 mm
Weight (dry):	approx. 42 kg/m ² (= 35 mm thickness: approx. 59 kg/m ²)		
Body density:	≥ 2.0 g/cm ³		
Bending strength:	12–20 N/mm ²		
Water absorption:	$\leq 9,0$ %		
	acc. to test reports of Güteschutz Ziegel e. V. between 3 and 8 %		
Frost resistance:	acc. to test reports of Güteschutz Ziegel e. V.		
External control and test reports:	■ IFBT GmbH – Institut für Fassaden- und Befestigungstechnik Leipzig		
	■ Güteschutz Ziegel e. V.		

Accessories

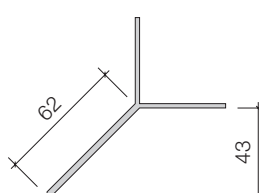
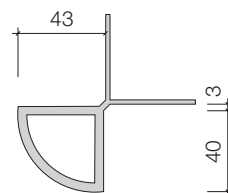
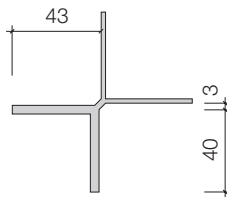
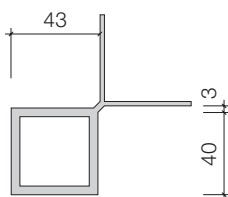
Joint profiles

Aluminium joint profiles are available either for 8 mm or 4 mm wide vertical joints in a length of 3 m. They can be supplied in the colours RAL 1015 light ivory, RAL 7005 mouse grey, RAL 7015 slate grey and RAL 8004 copper brown.



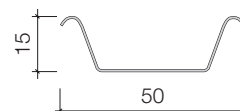
Corner profile

Aluminium corner profiles are blank depending on the request, anodised or coloured according to available RAL colours.



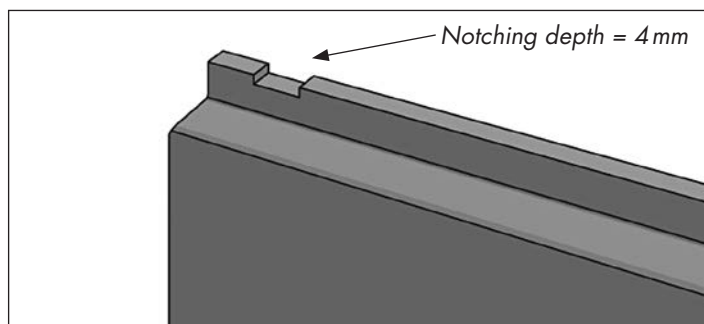
Spring profile

Spring profiles are to be provided for connections (e.g. building corners with a miter cut) where no joint profiles are possible. They ensure that the tiles are firmly pressed into the clips or clamps.



Tile Exchange

Subsequent installation of tiles (horizontal + vertical UK):



Shorten tile lip in the area of the clip



Install new tile

Vertical Substructure

Basic concept

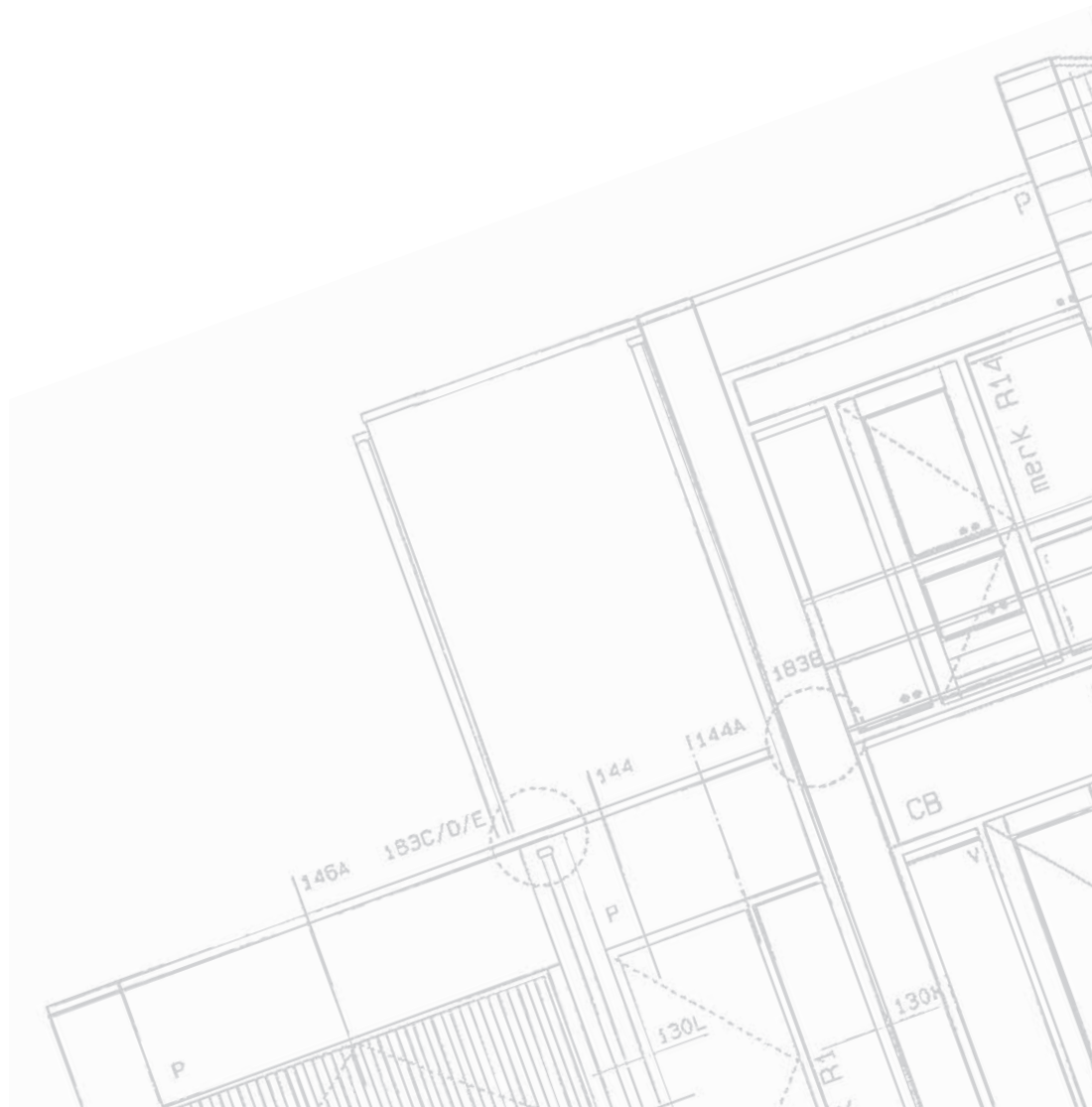
The substructure consists of vertical T-profiles, anchored to the building with wall brackets. The Argeton tiles are to be fixed by aluminium clips in the vertical T-profiles. Joint profiles have to be placed in the vertical joints. This prevents lateral movement of the façade tiles and makes sure that the tiles sit securely in the clips. Also, water is prevented from penetrating the vertical joints.

Substructure and insulation

For the vertical basic substructure aluminium wall brackets are anchored in statically required intervals on the building wall. Afterwards, thermal insulation is applied to the previously cleaned surface of the wall. The choice of insulation material in each individual case depends on the property and its particular requirements. The T-profiles are aligned with the consoles and fastened with approved fasteners such as rivets or screws.

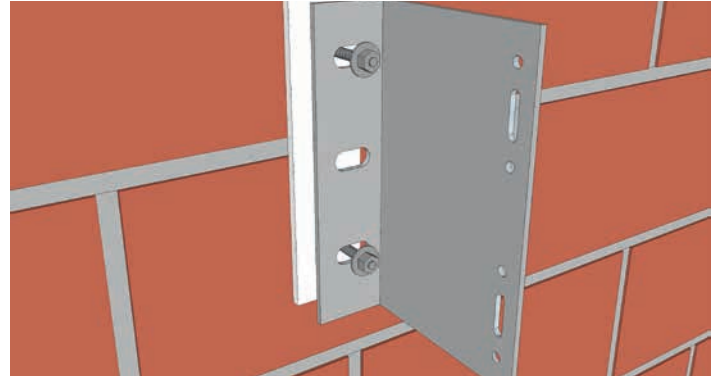
Installation of Argeton tiles

First, the bottom clips have to be fixed, always two per Argeton tile, onto the T-profiles with blind rivets or screws. In a next step the tiles can be installed onto the clips. The fixation of the tiles is carried out by installing the middle clips onto the T-profile. This procedure has to be repeated for every row up to the top of the façade. The top row is to be fixed by a special top clip. The joint profiles have to be placed between the tiles as soon as the first tile row has been completed.

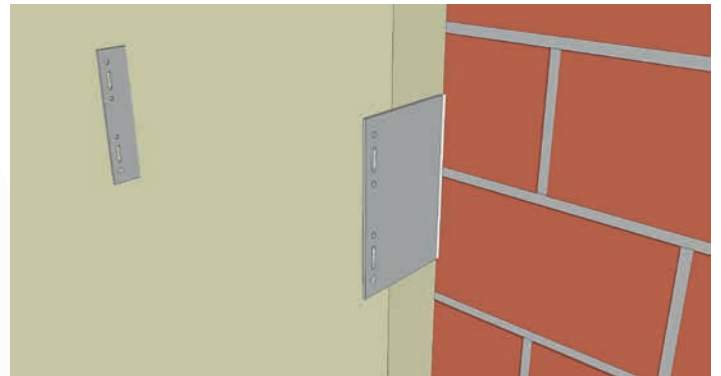


Vertical Substructure – Installation Instructions

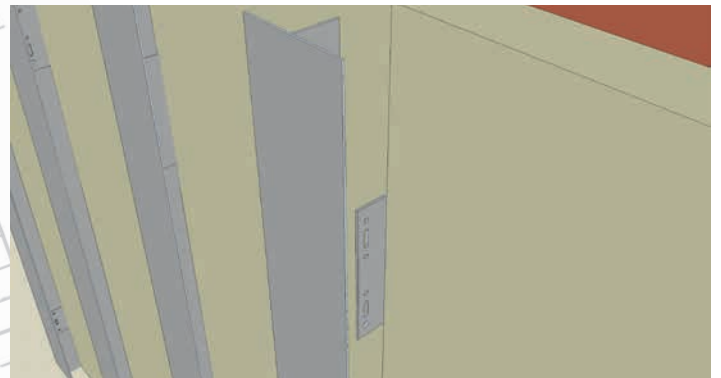
1. Anchoring of wall consoles



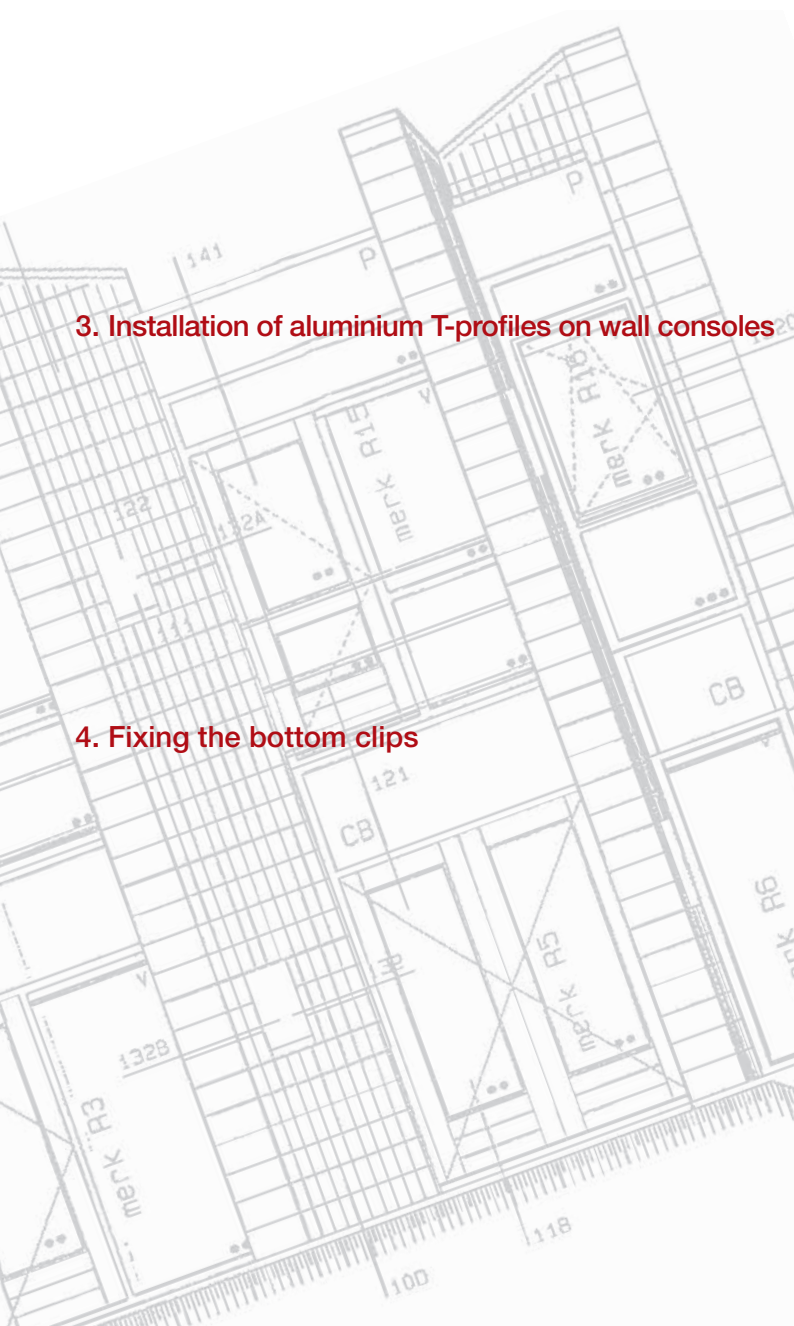
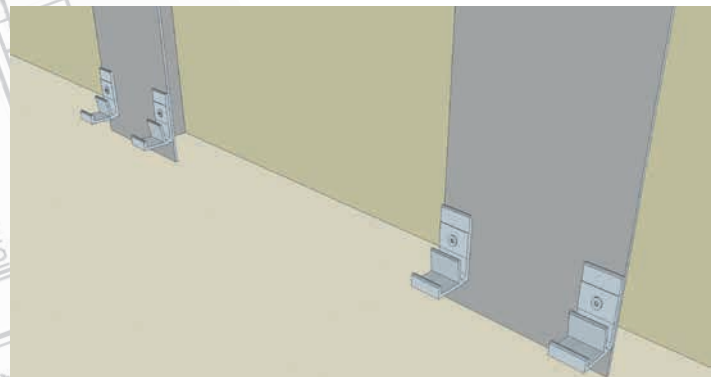
2. Installation of thermal insulation



3. Installation of aluminium T-profiles on wall consoles

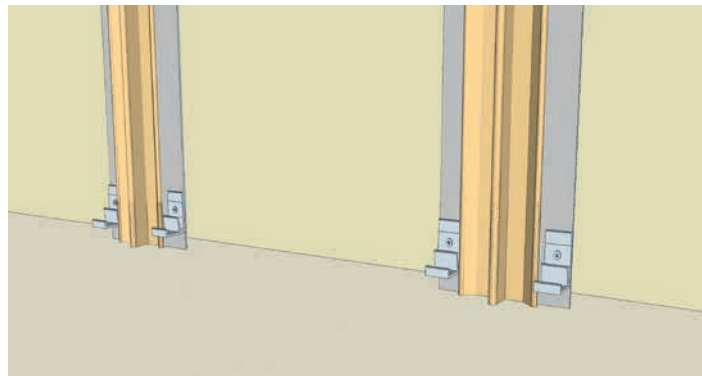


4. Fixing the bottom clips

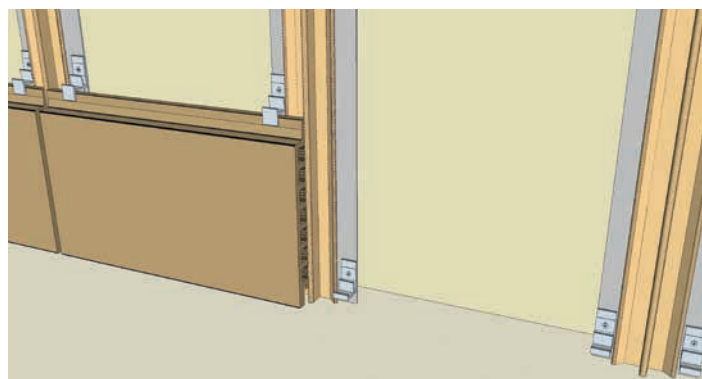


Vertical Substructure – Installation Instructions

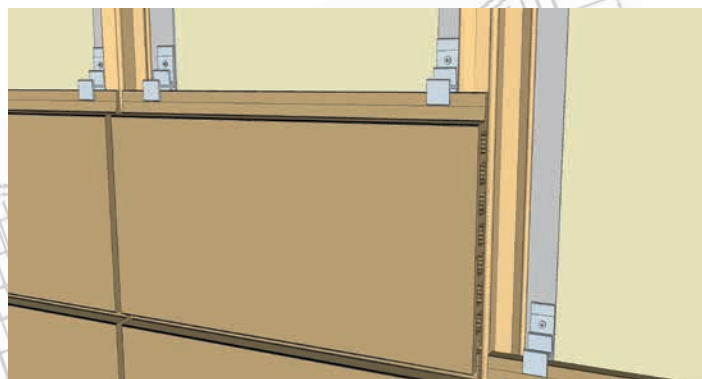
5. Fixing the joint profiles



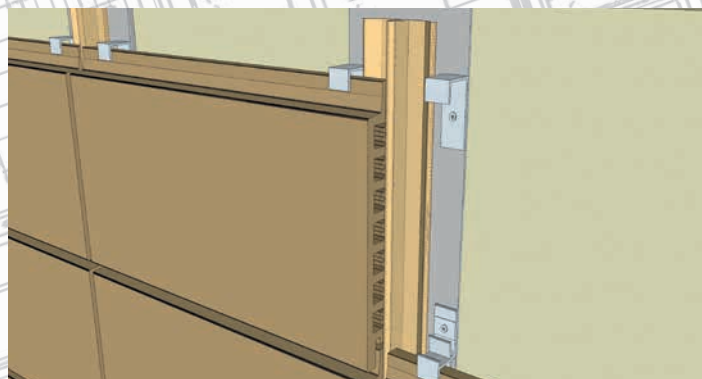
6. Installation of the bottom tile row



7. Installation of middle tile rows with middle clips

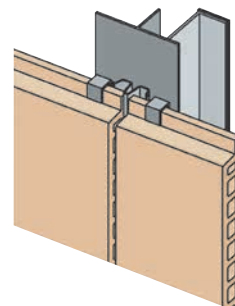
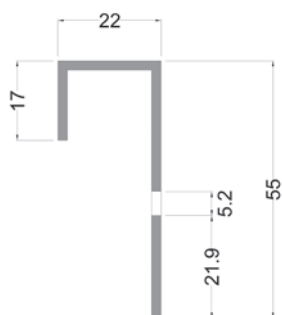


8. Installation of the top tile row

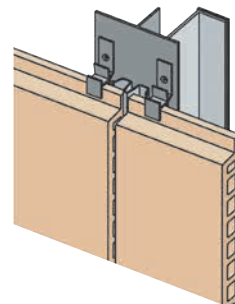
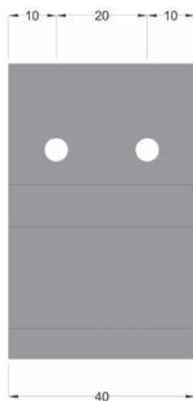
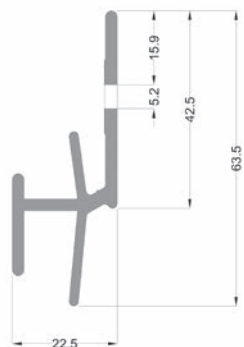


Vertical Substructure – Accessories

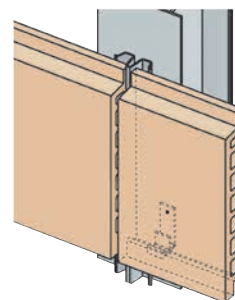
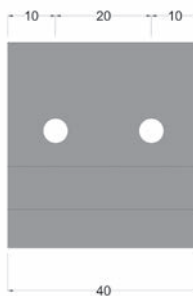
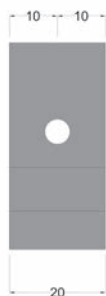
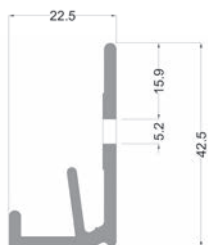
Top Clip



Middle Clip



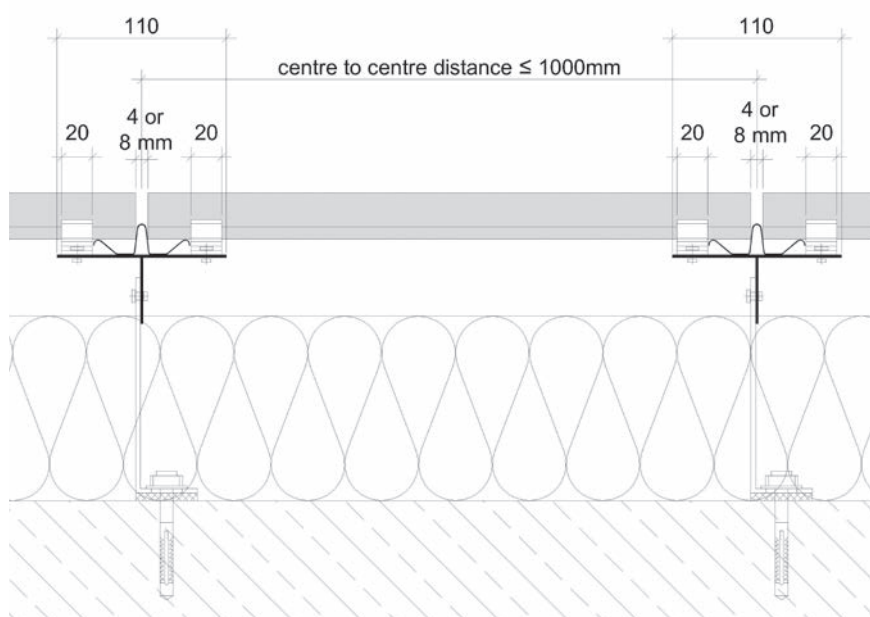
Bottom Clip



Vertical Substructure – Installation Dimensions

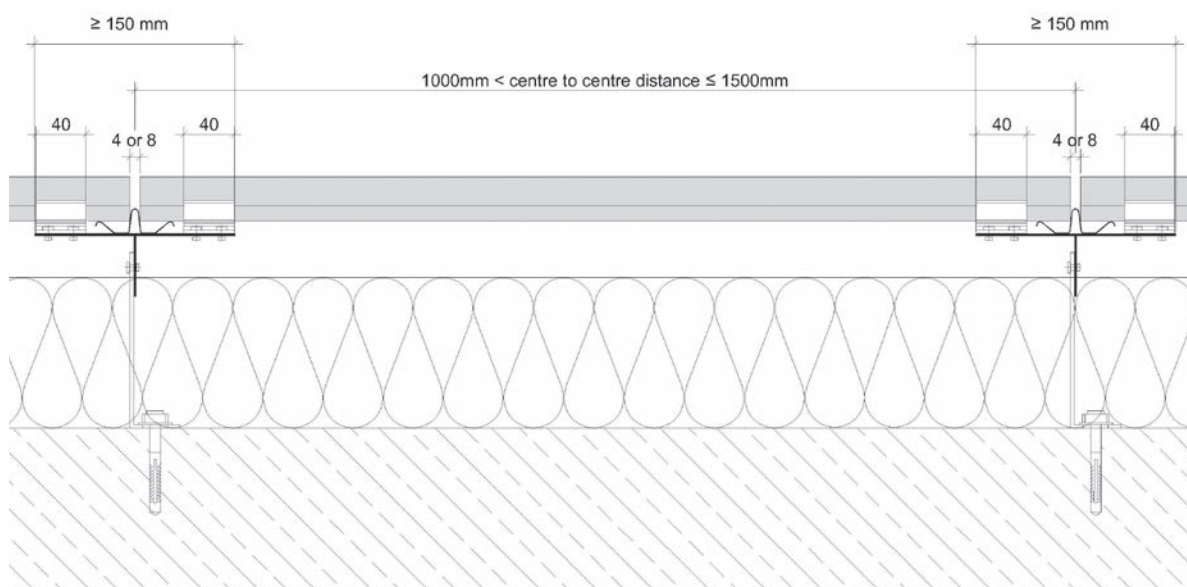
Tile length ≤ 1000 mm:

20mm-clips on 110 T-profile

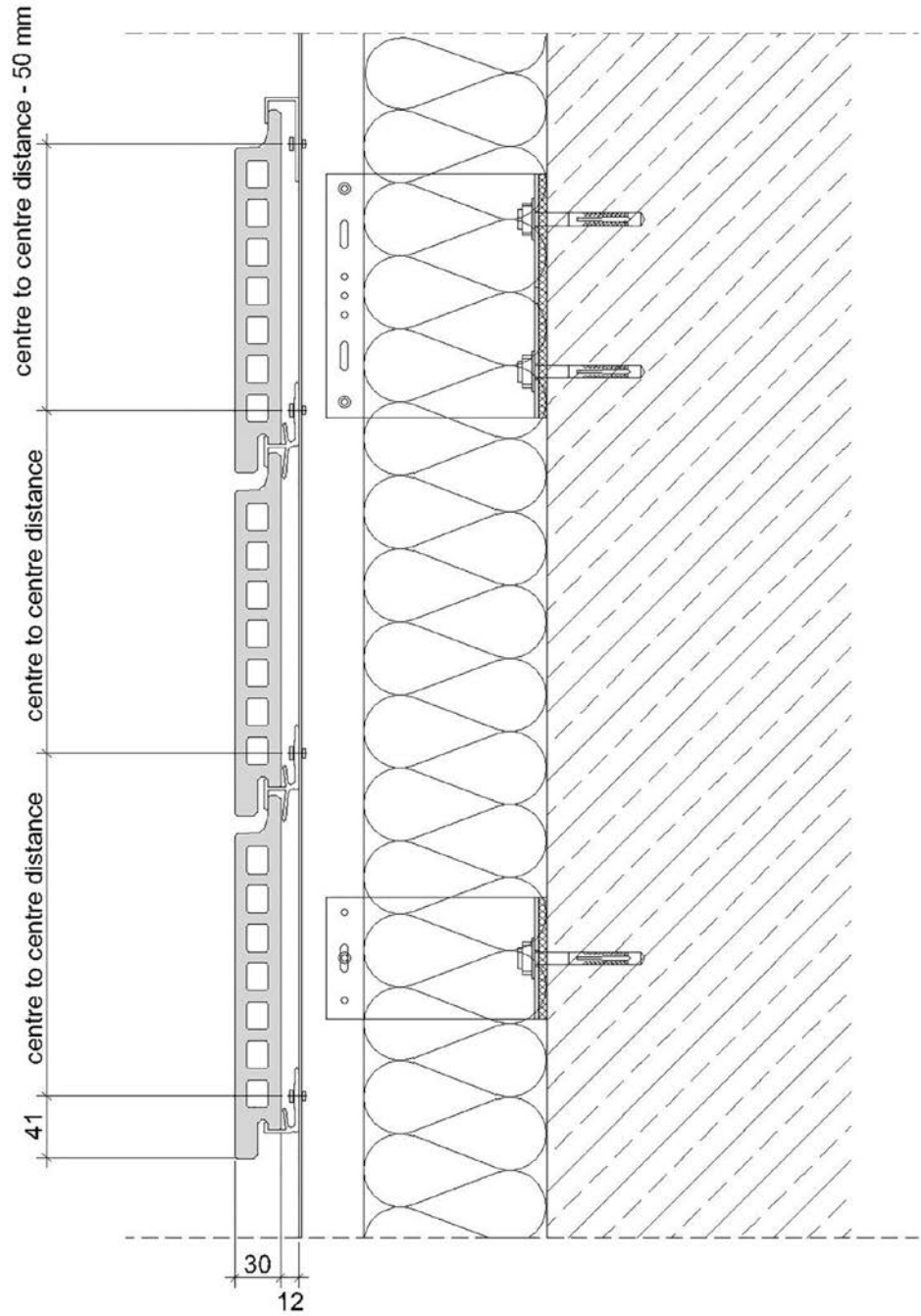


Tile length > 1000 mm:

40mm-clip on 150 T-profile



Installation dimensions
(vertical substructure)



Horizontal Substructure

Basic concept

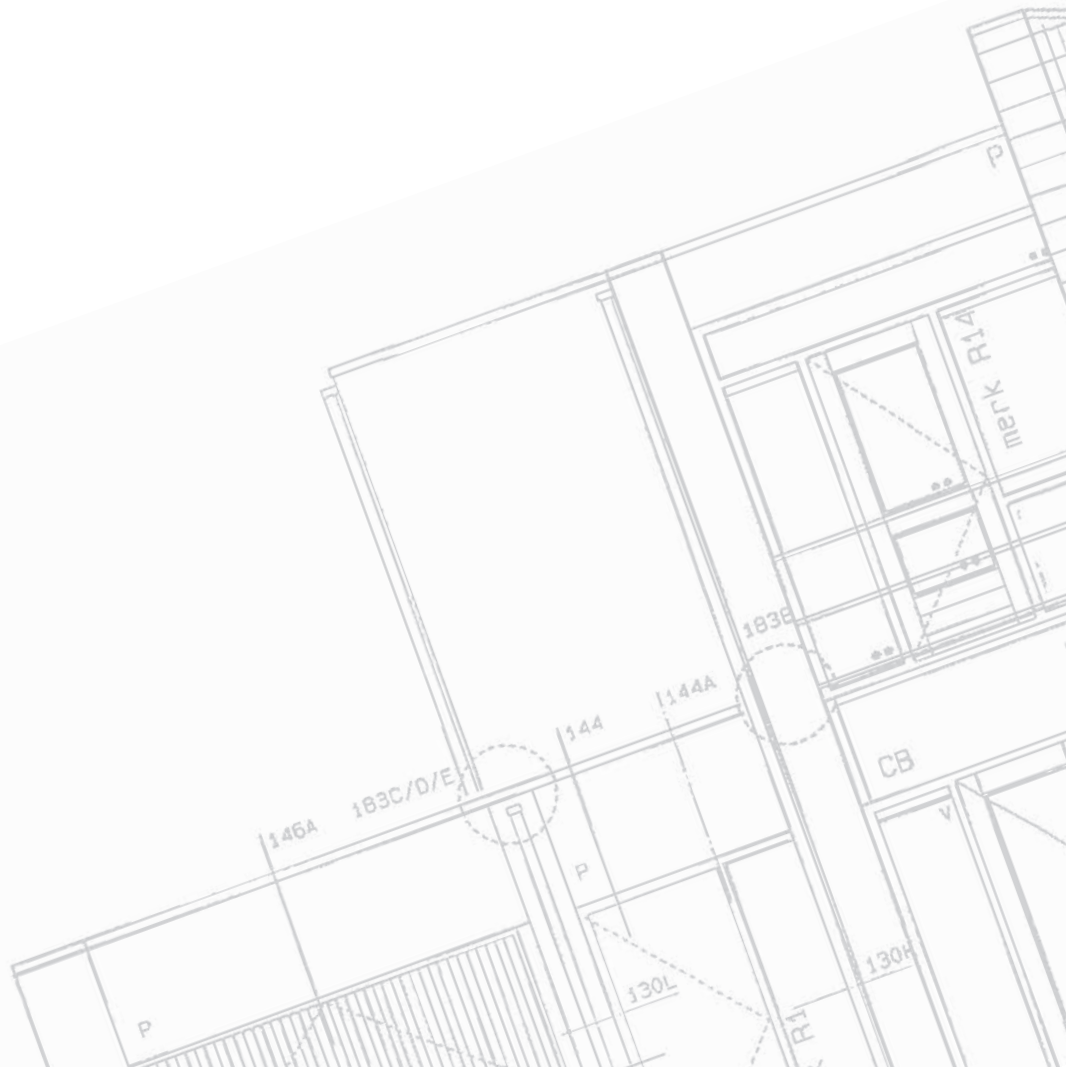
The substructure consists of vertical L-profiles anchored to the building with wall brackets. Horizontal aluminium rails are installed on the basic substructure. The distance depends on the height of the tiles which are fastened to the horizontal rails with aluminium clamps. Joint profiles are arranged in the vertical joints. This prevents lateral movement of the façade tiles and makes sure that the tiles sit securely in the clamps. In addition, water is prevented from penetrating the vertical joints.

Substructure and insulation

For the vertical, basic substructure aluminium wall brackets are anchored in statically required intervals on the building wall. The arrangement of the basic substructure is independent of the height of the façade tiles. Afterwards, thermal insulation is applied to the previously cleaned surface of the wall. The choice of insulation material in each individual case depends on the property and its particular requirements. Vertical L-profiles are aligned with the consoles and fastened with approved fasteners such as rivets or screws. The special horizontal Argeton support rails are fixed onto the vertical L-profiles.

Installation of Argeton tiles

First, bottom clamps have to be fixed, always two per Argeton tile, into the horizontal rails. In a next step the tiles can be installed onto the clamps. The fixation of the tiles is carried out by putting the middle clamps into the next horizontal rail. This procedure has to be repeated for every tile row up to the top of the façade. The top row is to be fixed by special top clamps. The joint profiles have to be placed between the tiles as soon as the first tile row has been completed.

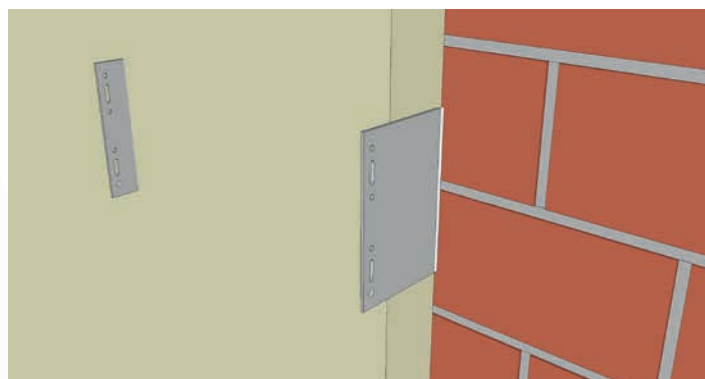


Horizontal Substructure – Installation Instructions

1. Anchoring the wall brackets



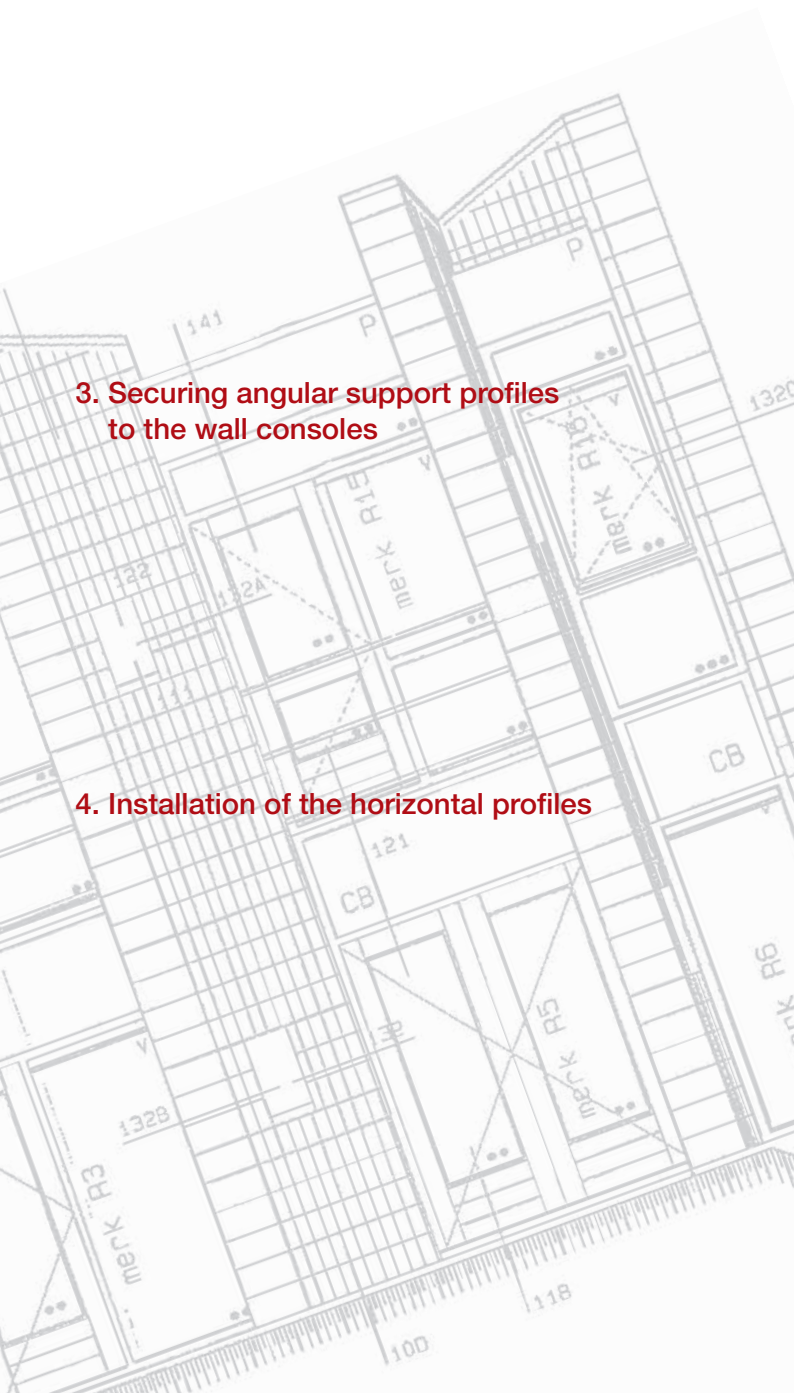
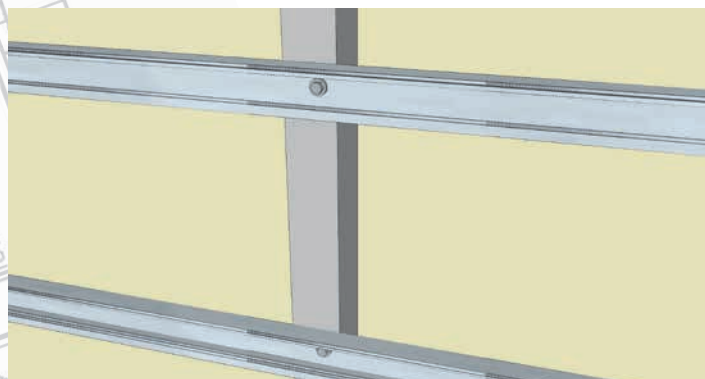
2. Installation of thermal insulation



3. Securing angular support profiles to the wall consoles

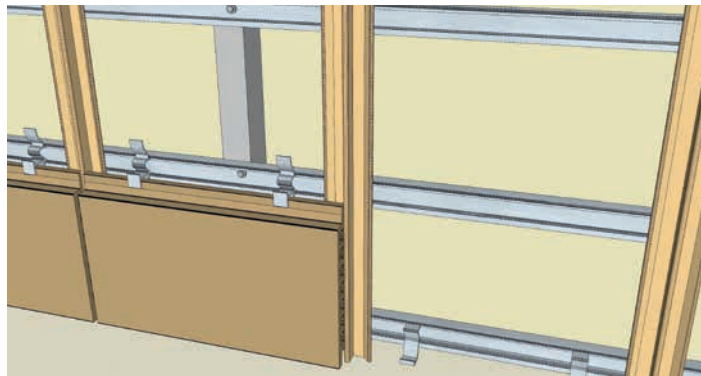


4. Installation of the horizontal profiles



Horizontal Substructure – Installation Instructions

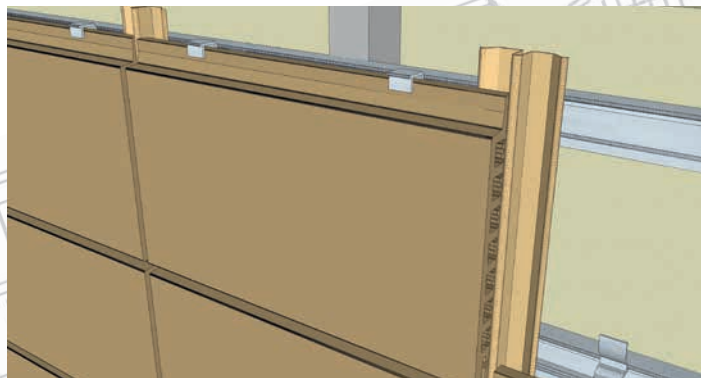
5. Installation of the first tile row with bottom clamps and fixing of joint profiles



6. Installation of middle tile rows with middle clamps

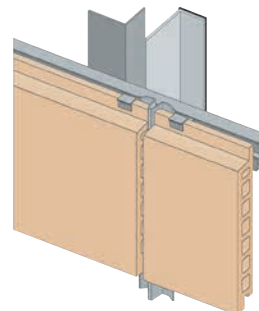
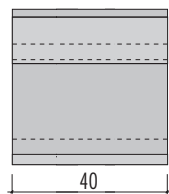
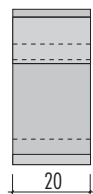
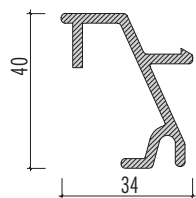


7. Installation of the top tile row

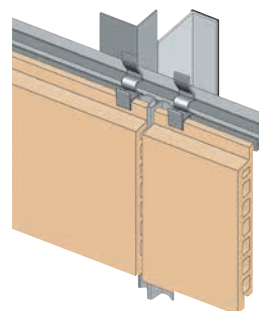
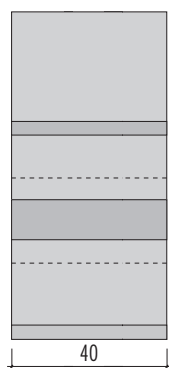
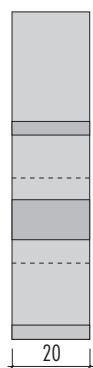
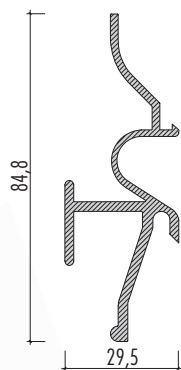


Horizontal Substructure – Accessories

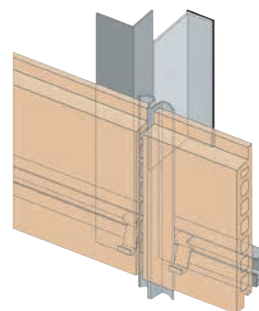
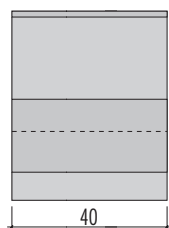
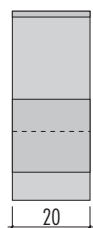
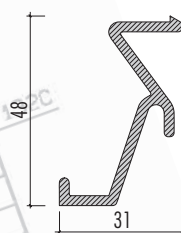
Top Clamp



Middle Clamp



Bottom Clamp



Horizontal Carrier Rails

Maximum span width:

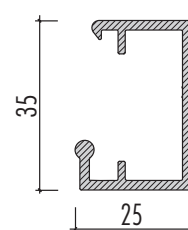
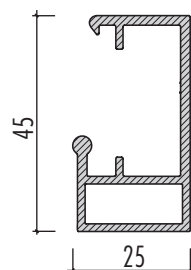
Horizontal rail 25x35: 120 cm

Horizontal rail 25x45: 140 cm

Maximum protruding length:

Horizontal profile 25x35: 35 cm

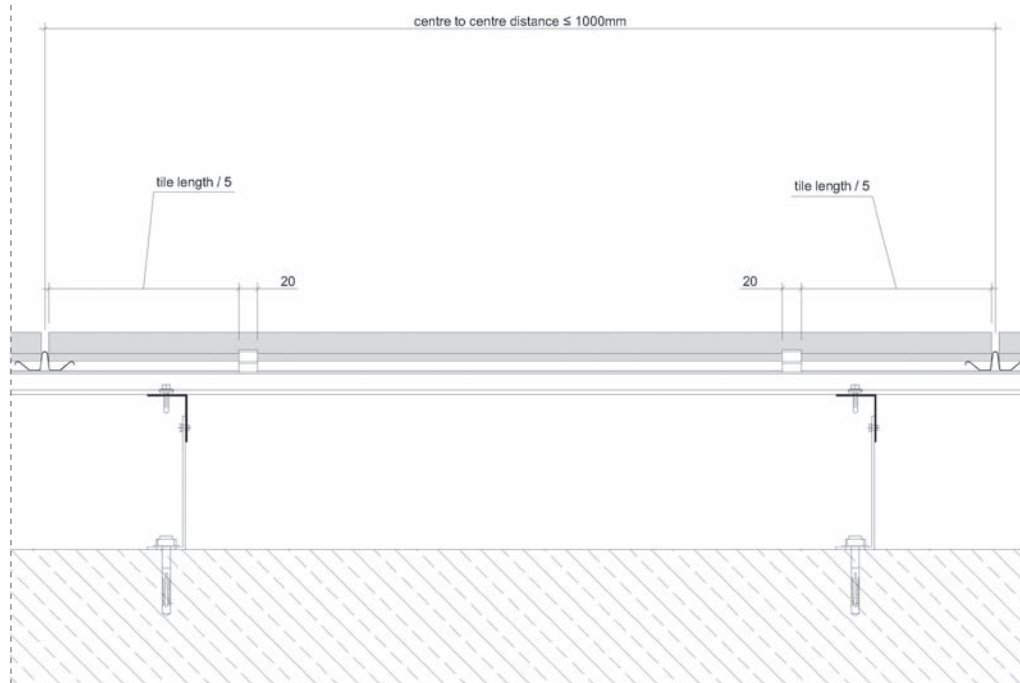
Horizontal profile 25x45: 35 cm



Horizontal Substructure – Installation Dimensions

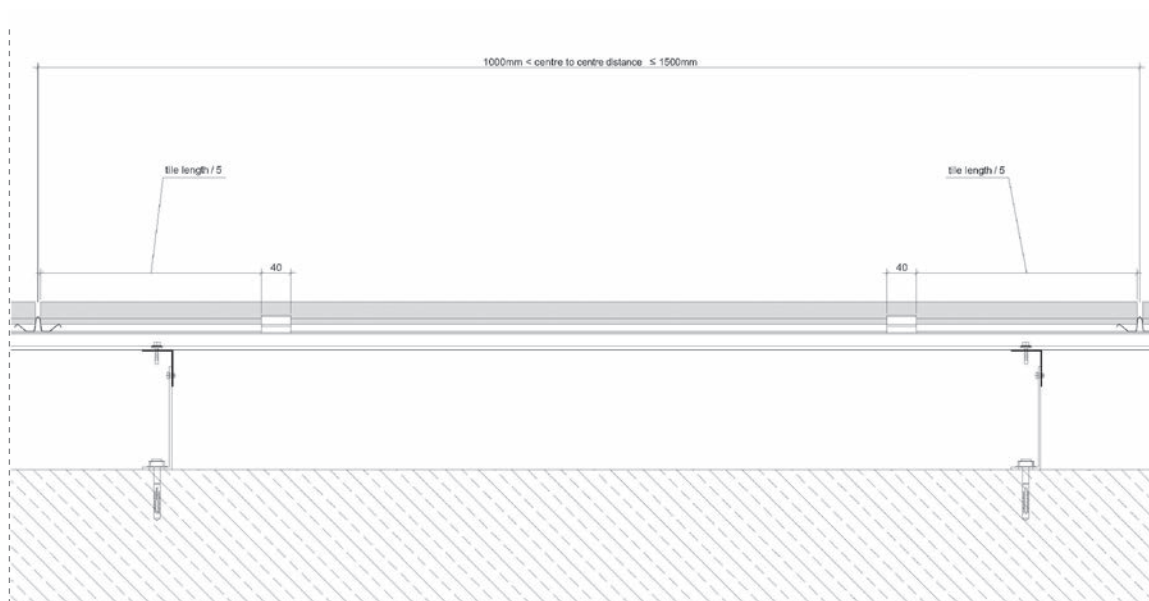
Tile length ≤ 1000 mm:

20mm clamps

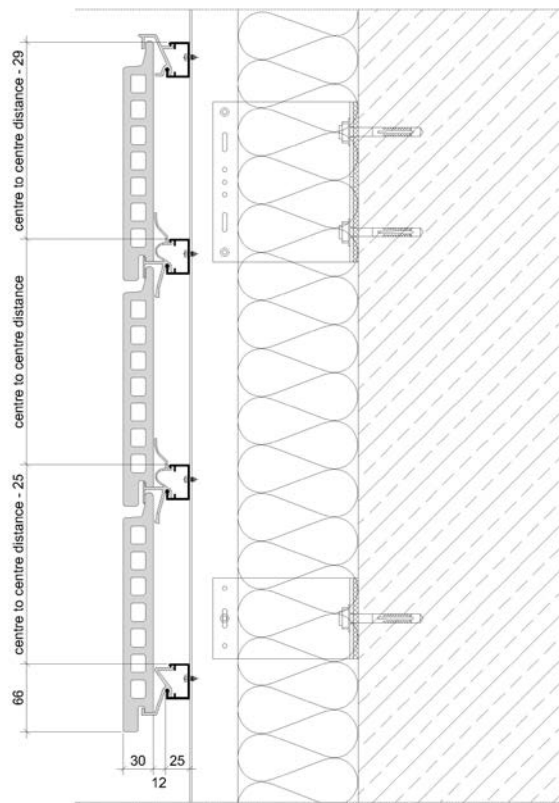


Tile length > 1000 mm:

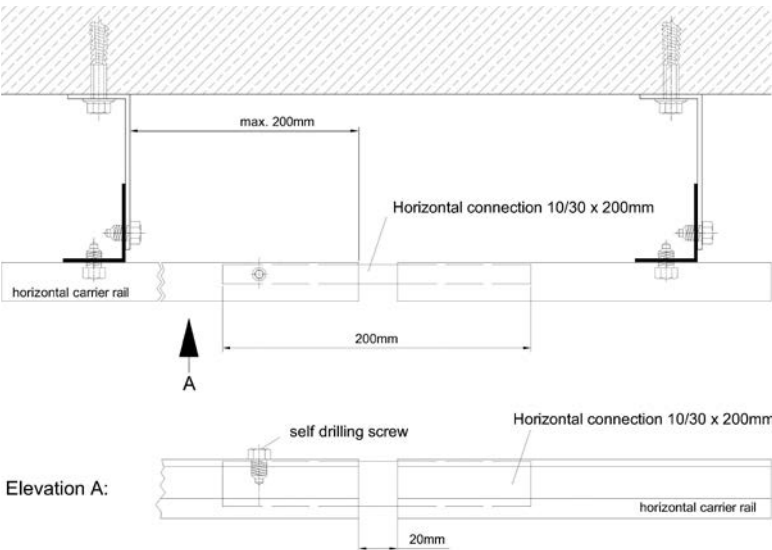
40mm clamps



Installation dimensions (horizontal substructure):

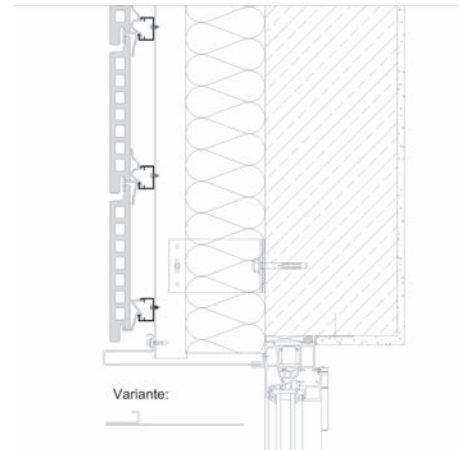


Joint connection between horizontal profiles:

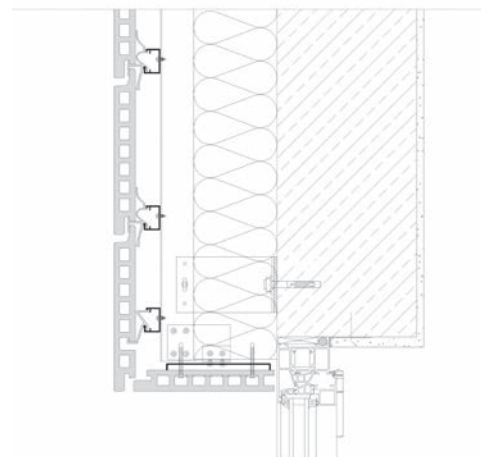


Connection Details – Examples

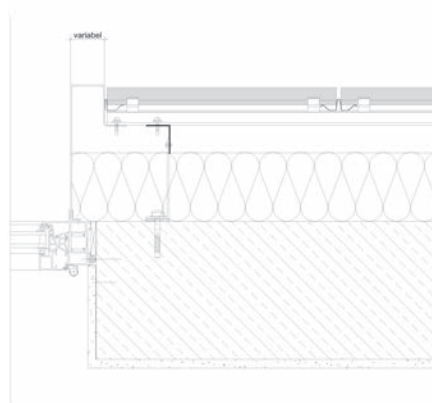
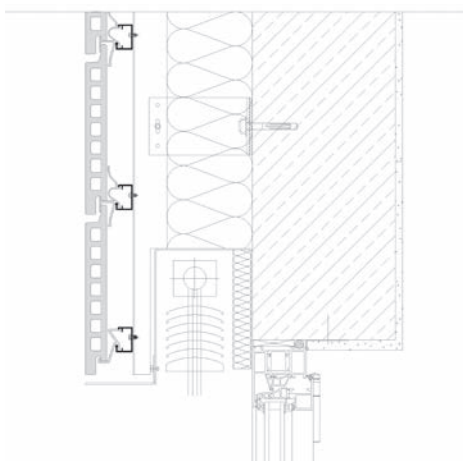
Lintel with aluminium sheet



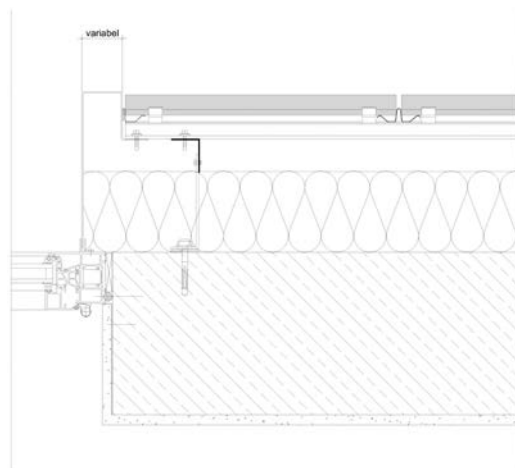
Lintel with tiles



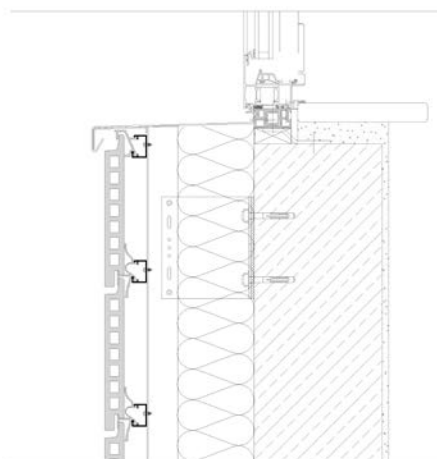
Lintel with sun protection



Reveal with aluminium sheet



Window sill

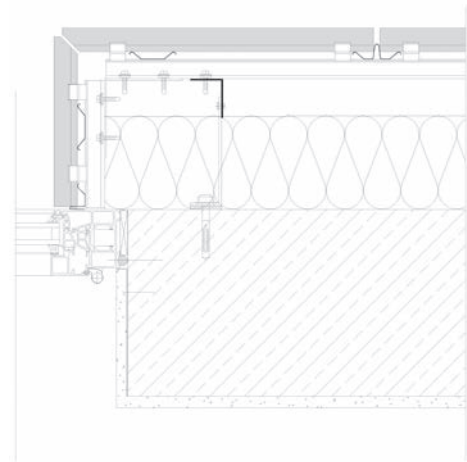


Window sill

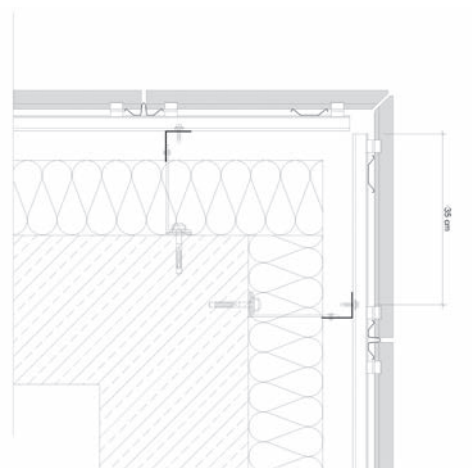
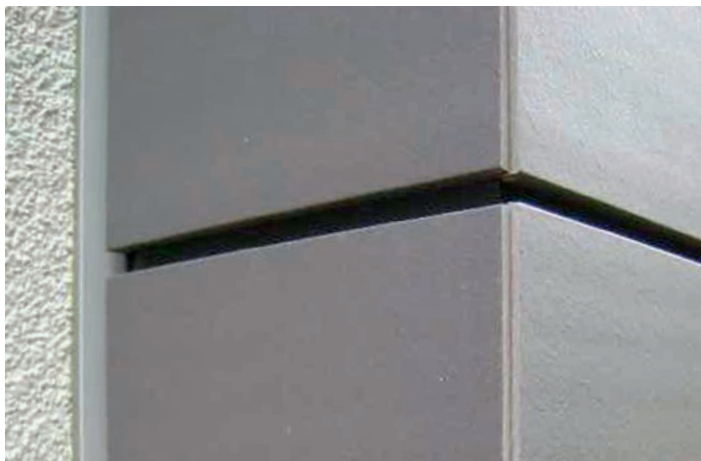


Connection Details – Examples

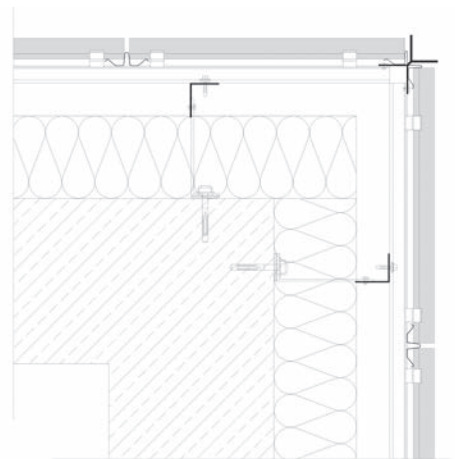
Reveal with tiles



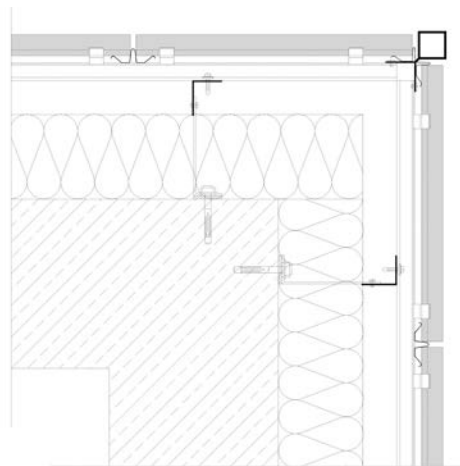
Corner with miter cut



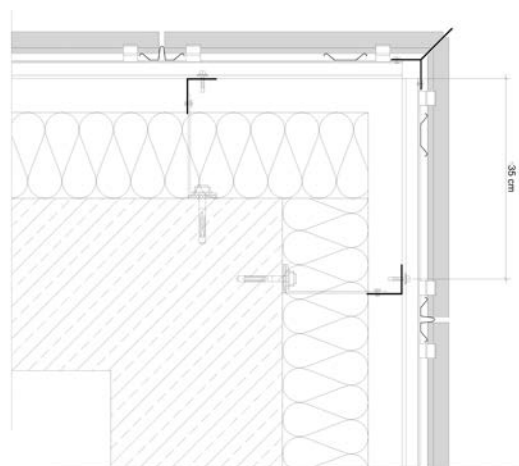
Corner with open aluminium profile



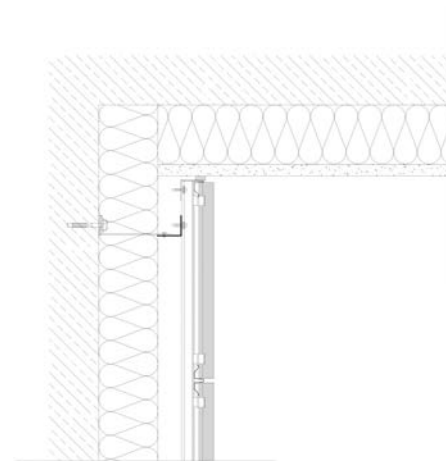
Corner with closed aluminium profile



Corner with Y-profile

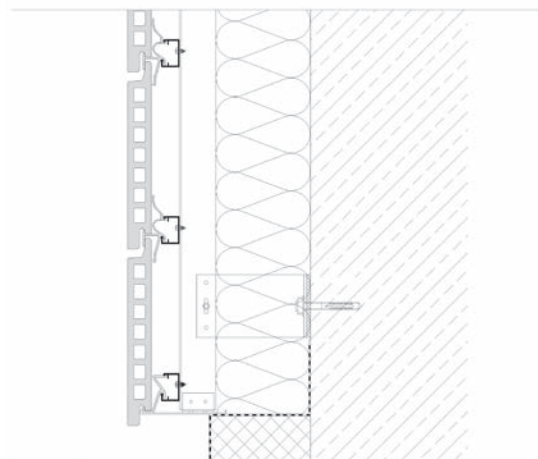


Inside corner Argeton/plaster



Connection Details – Examples

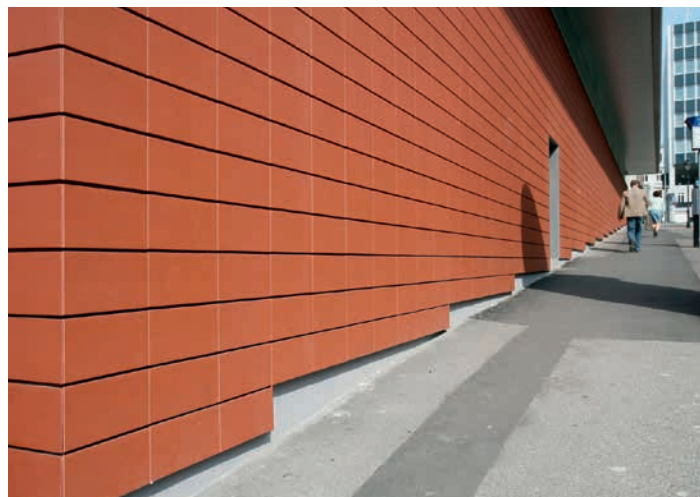
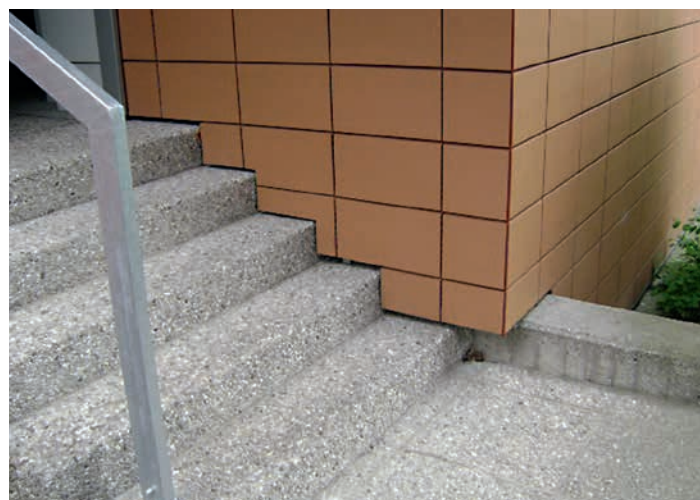
Lower finish



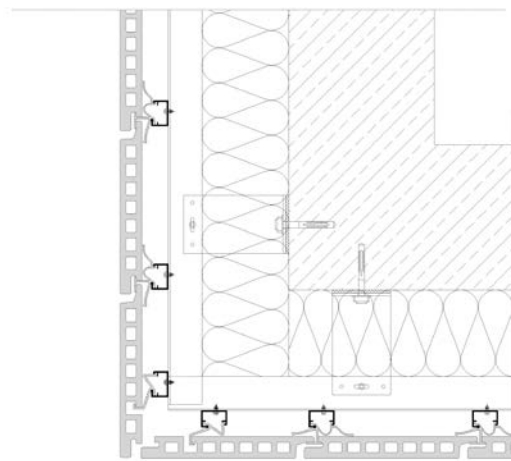
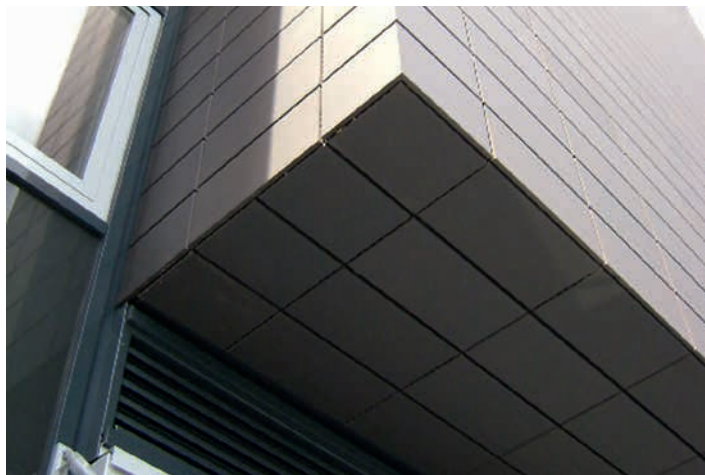
Lower finish with aluminium sheet



Lower finish with tiles



Connection wall/ceiling



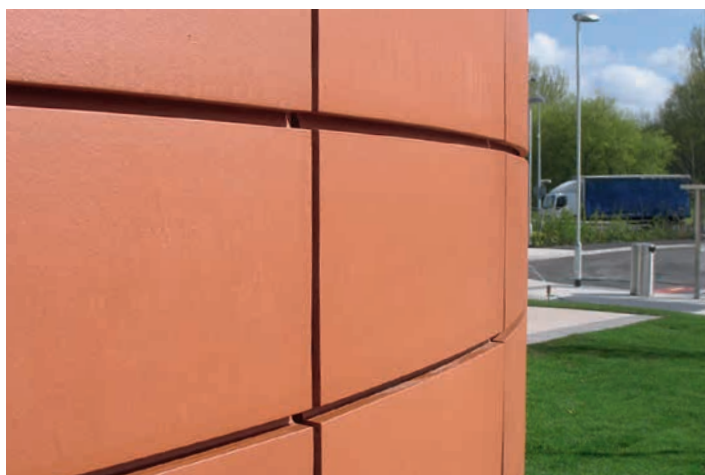
Canopy



Argeton inside and outside



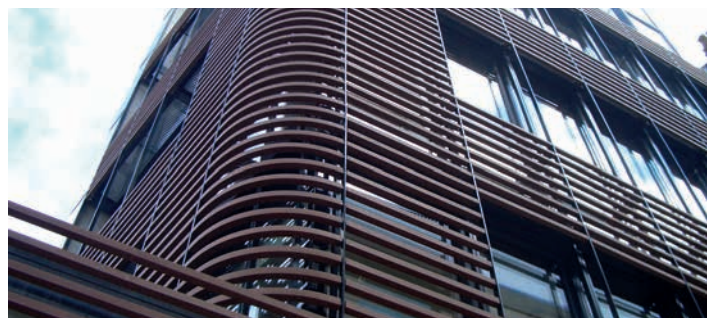
Curved tiles



Curved façade with flat tiles

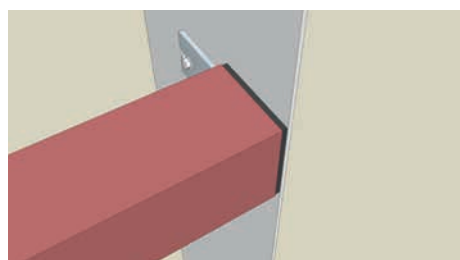


Barro – Façade Elements

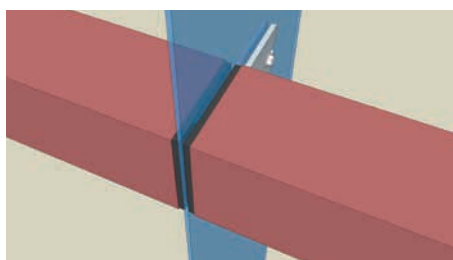


Barro – System

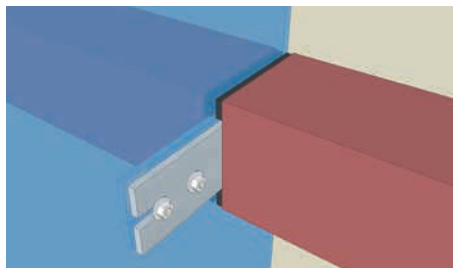
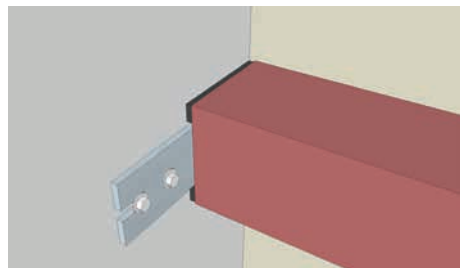
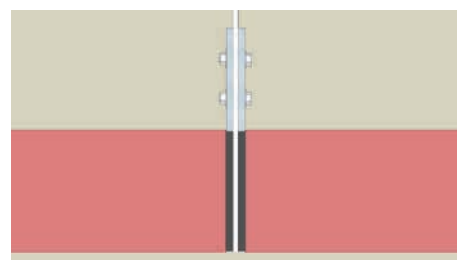
Single support:



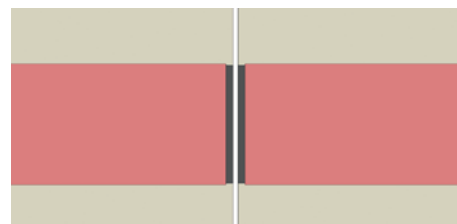
Double support:



Double support (top view):



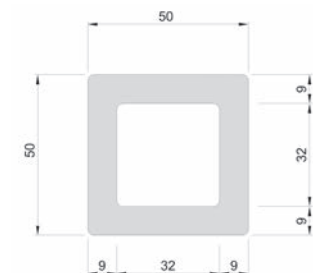
Double support (front view):



Barro – Shapes

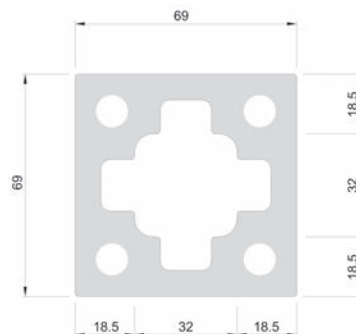
Barro 50x50 mm

max. length = 1500 mm



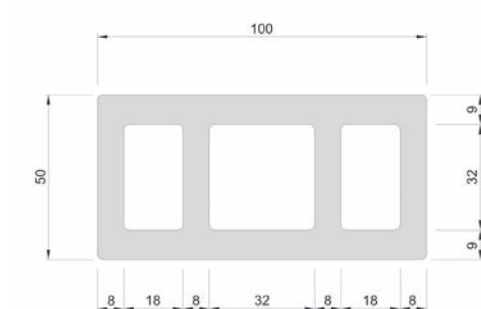
Barro 69x69 mm

max. length = 1500 mm



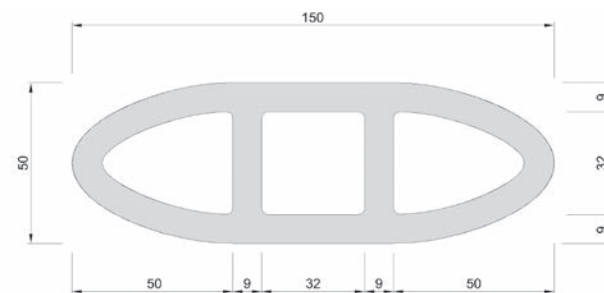
Barro 50x100 mm

max. length = 1200 mm

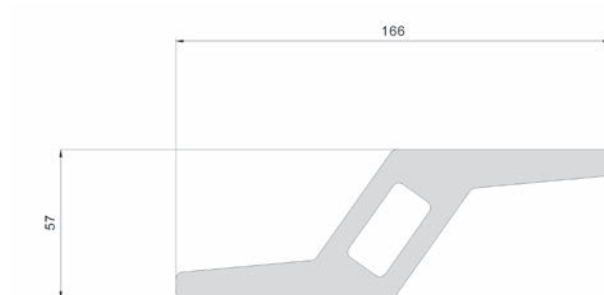
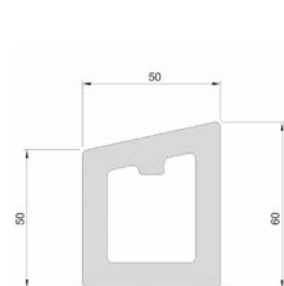
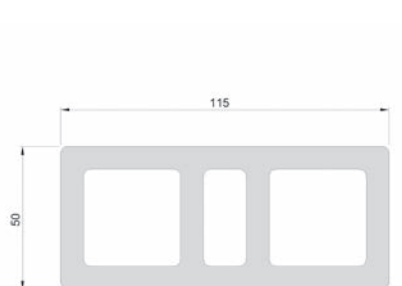
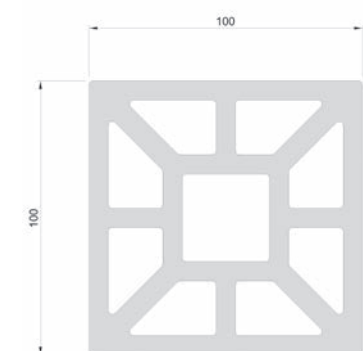


Barro Ellipse 50x150 mm

max. length = 1200 mm

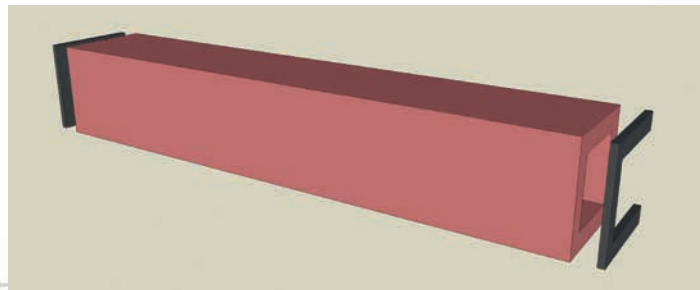


Individual designs (examples)

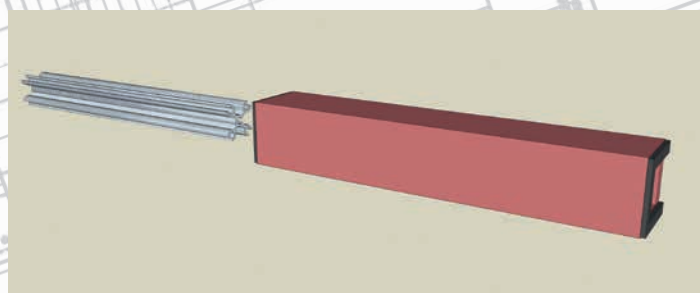


Barro – System – Installation Instructions

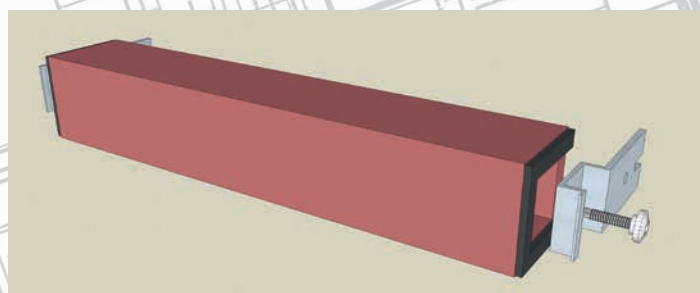
1. Gluing of EPDM pads (optionally)



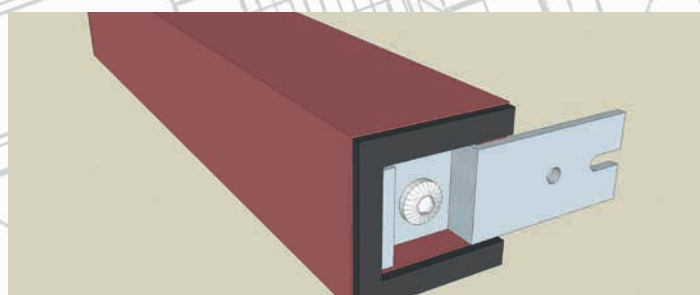
2. Inserting the X-profile



3. Securing the Barro support with one Barro screw

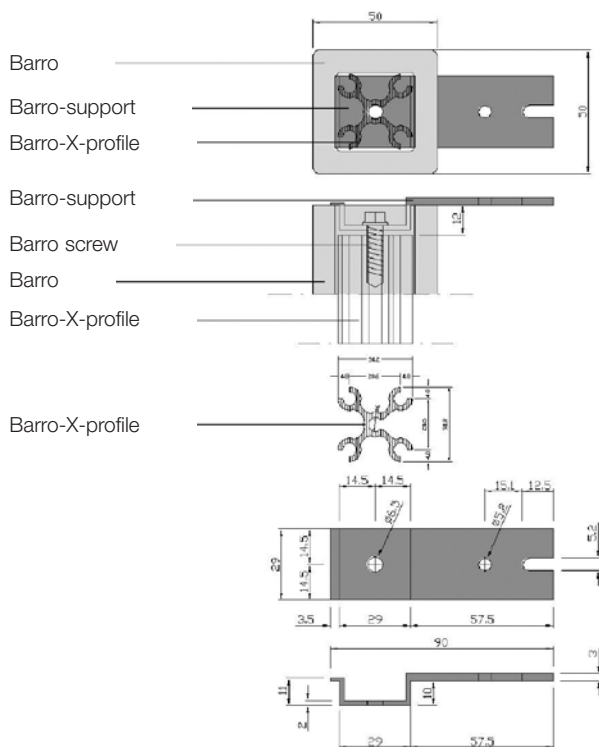


4. Installing the Barro on vertical base substructure

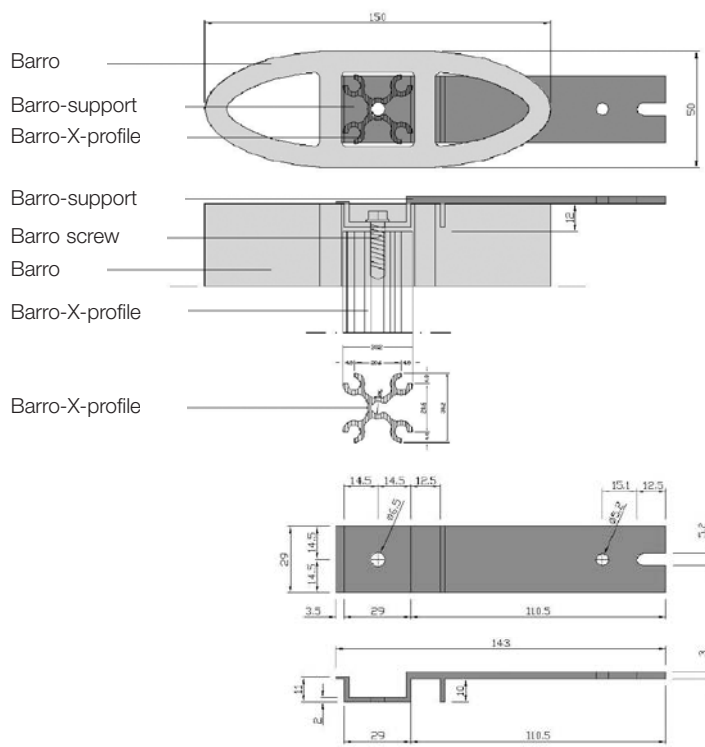


Barro – Accessories

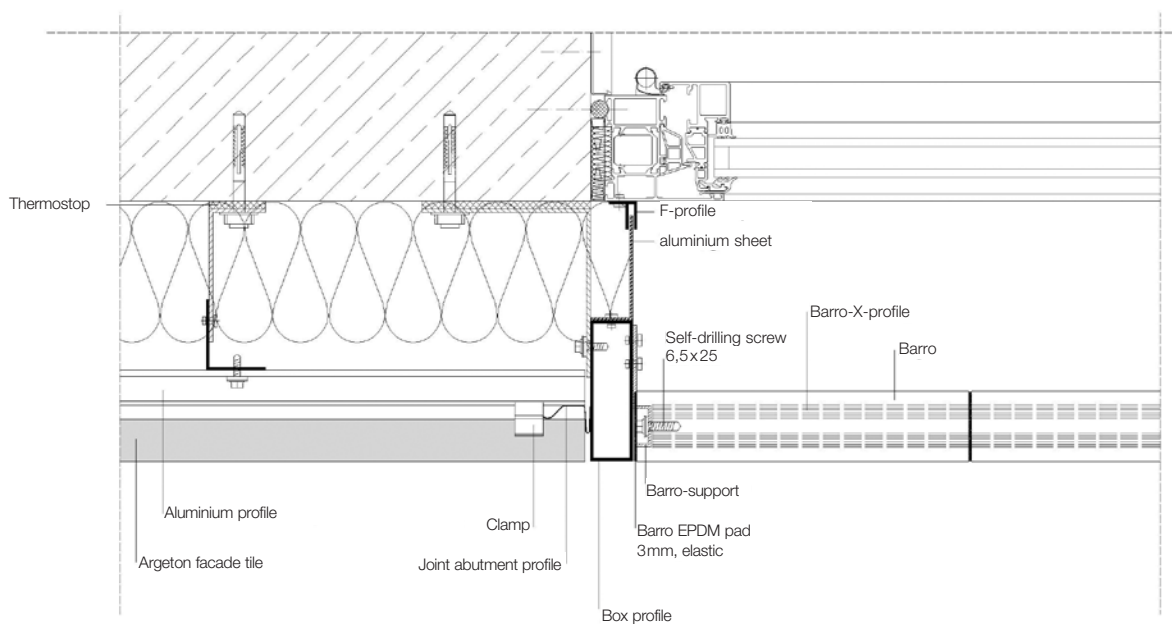
Barro support for Barro 50x50



Barro support for Barro 50x150



Barro as a sunscreen, detailed example



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