CORULINE INSTALLERS GUIDE

Coruline is a product involving the combination of a turn of the century aesthetically visual concept and a new method of concealed fixing. The following are a few things that the installer should be aware of before installing the product in place.

a. Coruline is produced from hard base coil feed and is therefore more robust than other soft feed products.

b. Before installing Coruline consideration should be given to the type of wall edge trims to be used. A 32mmx19mm angle is recommended for general purposes.

c. Wall trims can be many and varied. Some suggestions are simple angle trims, Shadowline trims, timber mouldings of various shapes and many others. Where possible later panel removal maybe required then the wall trims may need to be removable also.

d. The product may be fixed direct to a building structure or fixed to suspended members such as Rondo Keylock ACS No 4 Rolled Tee Section.

e. Normally, the suspended carriers used to support Coruline are ACS No. 4 which can be curved by machine before they leave the factory. Should you require ACS carriers to be curved, a radius dimension will be needed and about seven days notice. If the Coruline panel is perforated, the face of the carriers or fixing members should be finished in Matt Black.

f. If fixed direct to the structure it is very important that the “members” are true to line to prevent the Coruline from following an- uneven plain.

g. Support members should not exceed 1200mm centres (apart), in the case of a normal “lining” situation. Where the end use of the building below the Coruline lining is of a rough use nature, such as a recreation building, then other supports will be necessary. Coruline security fixing can be ideal for these buildings.

h. When installing Coruline panels onto any supporting members, sufficient side pressure must be applied to ensure a positive fixing at panel edges. The fixings may either be 12mm wafer head screws or pop rivets. When installing the first panel it is important to be sure to install this panel in a straight line because all other panels thereafter will follow this first panel. As panel fixing progresses it is important to ensure that progressive ‘creep’ does not occur.

i. The module width of Coruline is designed at 160.5mm; however, due to its profile the panel module may vary slightly resulting in a uniform creep during installation. Nothing can be done to change this manufacturing phenomenon and if this occurs the installer will need to compensate for the situation. It is important that when two or more ‘fixers’ are working together, they periodically (say each 10 panels), check for ‘creep’ and adjust the installation pressure accordingly. Once a team has found equilibrium all will be fine. The applied fixing pressure should be sufficient to provide a firm fit (tight) though not to be overdone. In terms of Kgs of pressure on the side of the panel per connection we recommend about 5 Kgs. The panel’s design will allow for some re-adjustment without this becoming visually evident.

j. When installing the last panel it is possible that this will be a “ripped” panel and thus will require to be valley fixed by means of a pop rivet of panel colour (fixed in the valley of the corrugation). Note that the first panel installed will always be fixed in this way also.

k. If exposed pop rivets are to be used on the face of the panel, as is the case of additional security needs, it is advisable that the rivets are colour matched so they will be less noticeable after installation.

l. The 160.5 nominal width of Coruline minimises the problem of cutting for columns (round or square). Order to length facilities also presents a beneficial saving in minimal cutting to waste.

m. Coruline panels are supplied cut to your length requirements; however, for practicality of handling, transportation and installation, the maximum length ordered should not exceed 5800mm .

n. Where runs of panel exceed the above maximum length, the panels can be end joined by the following recommended methods:

a) By using a tee bar, colour matched to the panel, allowing the face of the tee to cover each of the butted ends of the panels.

b) By using a tee bar, in an upright tee position so that the ends of the panels butt into (and) exposing the web of the tee.

c) By using a colour matched casing bead on each end of the butted panel ends.

d) By using an H mould, colour matched to the panel, allowing the face of the H mould to cover each of the butted ends of the panel.

e) By using a composite tee/fin section design to be advised..

f) **Do not use the basic end butt method.**

Should the fixer require further clarification on any of these matters, please seek technical advice from the manufacturer or their representative.