

EFXR

Installation

Manual

Features

The EFXR product is not only the most eco friendly product it is also the cladding product which is most easy to install. The installation process has been well thought out in order to make installation extremely fast and safe. Here is why the installation is easier, if compared to other siding products:

- Tiles are thin minimizes cutting time
- Tiles are 1 sq ft each minimizes time for product estimate
- Tiles are balanced tiles balance on wall before attachment
- Tiles are light weight tiles are only 7lb each
- No joint fillers as is needed for brick or cultured stone
- No mud required as is needed for stucco or thin brick
- No special wall prep no stucco wire or strapping required

- Screw holes 1 3/8" o.c. fastening into studs is easy Note: studs are 1 1/2" wide
- Tiles are 18" long no balancing of 12' long Hardy or vinyl siding panels

Safety Equipment

Use these safety products. You may prefer a wet diamond saw, which eliminates cutting dust.

- NIOSH approved N95 series disposable respirator (mask)
- Safety glasses,
- Face shield ANSI787.1,
- Dust suppression or dust collection system,
- Gloves,
- Hearing protection,
- Steel toe boots,
- Hard hat.



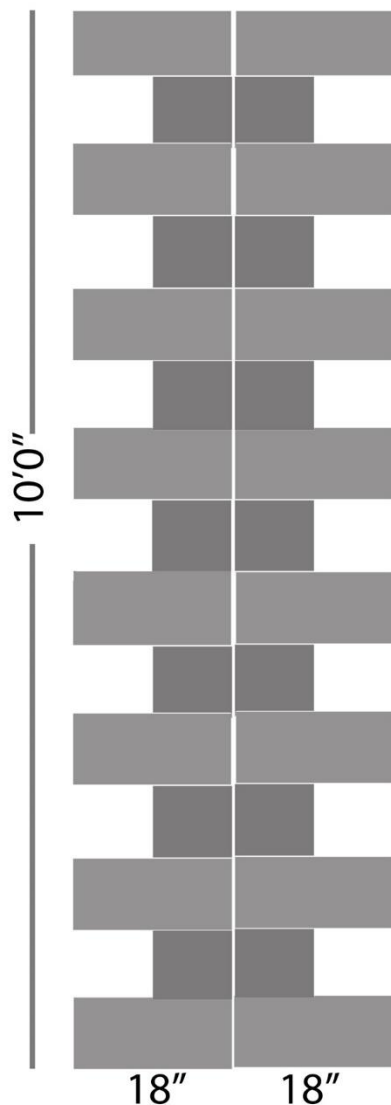
Supplies, you will need the following for your installation.

- EFXR flat tiles
- EFXR beveled corner tiles
- Starter and top channel
- Window and door flashing
- Window / door trim stop
- Building paper
- Staples
- 1 1/4" corrosion resistant screws
- Bevel corner filler (color-matched)
- Building paper tape or adhesive

Estimating

Calculate each wall area width by height. Measure the height of all outer corners. See illustration: 2, It shows how many corner tiles you need for every 10 foot height of corner. Deduct corner square footage from your calculation. Add 3% for waste.

Illustration 2



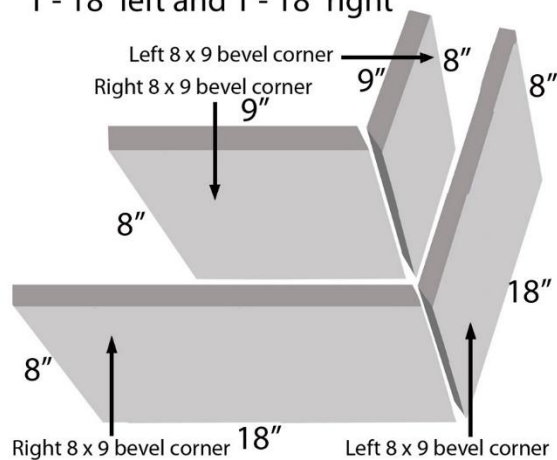
Calculate each wall width x height. Deduct windows and doors and add the totals. Add 3% for waste.

For every 10' of verticle corners you will need:

- 7 - Left 8 x 9 bevel corner tiles
 - 7 - Right 8 x 9 bevel corner tiles
 - 8 - Left 8 x 18 bevel corner tiles
 - 8 - Right 8 x 18 bevel corner tiles
- For a total of 23 sq. ft.

You may deduct 23 sq ft for every 10' of the verticle corners from your total estimate.

There are 4 different bevel corner tiles available: 1 - 9" left, 1 - 9" right and 1 - 18" left and 1 - 18" right



Scaffolding

We recommend Pole Jack scaffolding

The building substrate

A minimum of 7/16" OSB or 3/8" plywood is recommended

Layout

Avoid tile heights of less than 2" over or under windows, over doors and under soffits.

Install channeling

Use a laser level for marking the line for the starter channel. Install window flashing on top of windows and doors. End dams are required on the window flashing. Use tinsnips and plyers. See illustration 3. Screw in place the starter and the top channel at the bottom and at the top of the installation and under and over all windows as well as over all door openings. See illustration 4

Illustration 3

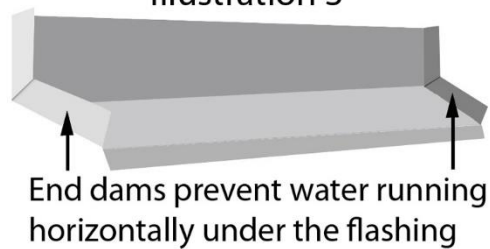
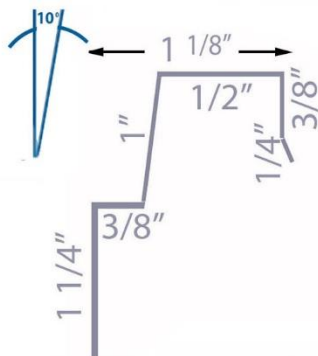
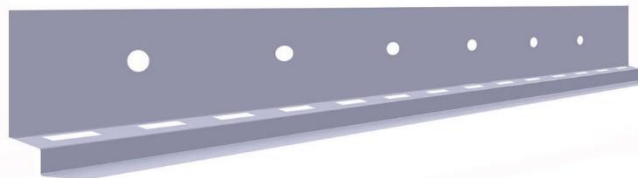
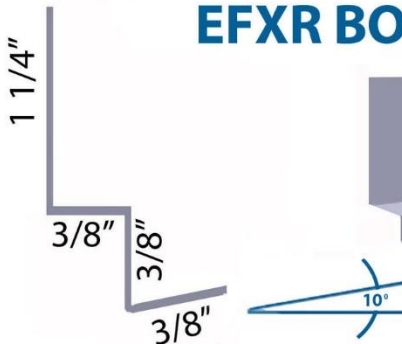


Illustration 4

EFXR TOP CHANNEL



EFXR BOTTOM CHANNEL



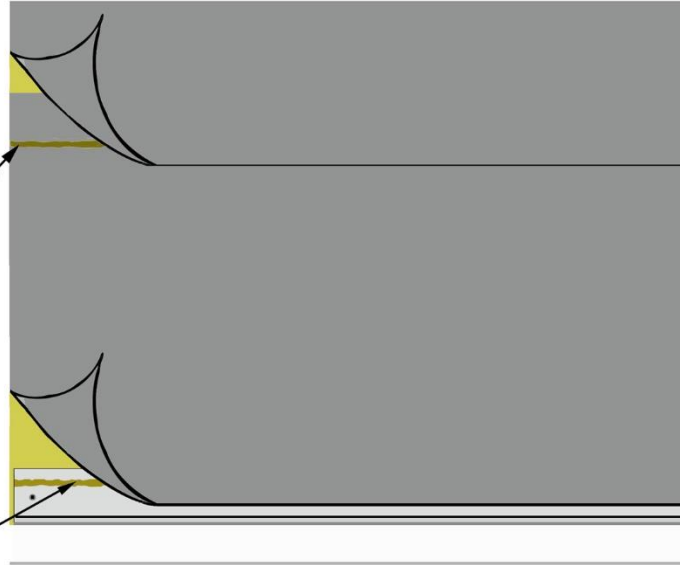
Install building paper

Install building paper in waterfall fashion (always from bottom up, top layer overlaps bottom layer). On rainscreen exteriors such as the EFXR Concrete siding it is paramount that the building paper becomes the air barrier. Overlap building paper a minimum of 4". On tarpaper use an adhesive on all overlaps for a perfect seal. Tape all joints on Tyvek or similar building wraps. See illustration 5.

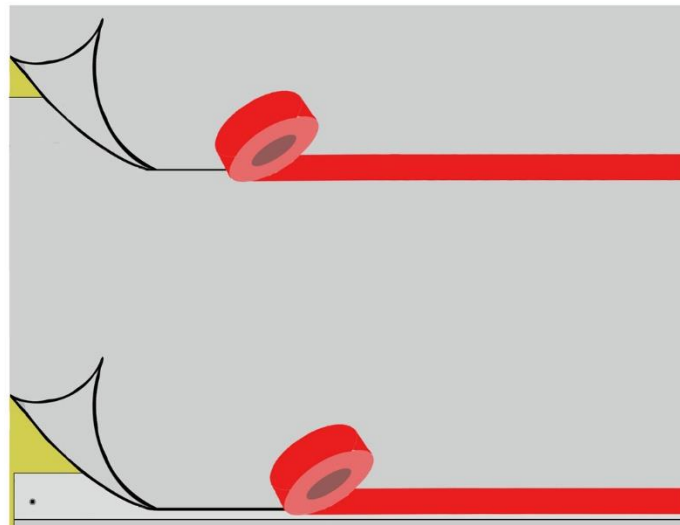
Illustration 5 Air barrier

If you are using tar paper as your air barrier you must use an adhesive to ensure that this building paper provides a continuous air barrier.

Apply adhesive here.



If you are using Tyvek or other approved building paper, tape all joints to ensure a leak proof air barrier.



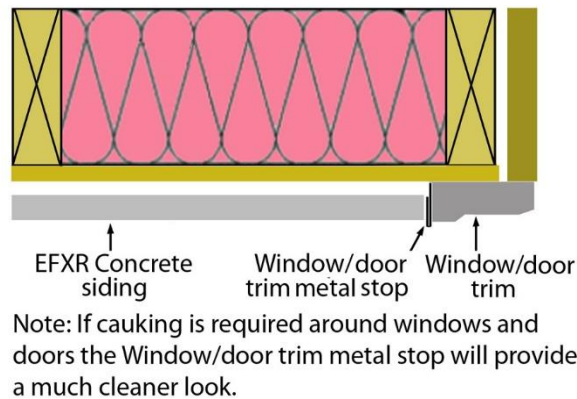
Allow 6" above grade and 2" above pavement to bottom of installation.

Prevent rain or snow from entering open pallets

Install window/door trim stop

Install the window/door trim stop if the brickmold (window/door trim) is less than 1 3/8". Use a construction adhesive to adhere the trim stop to the left and the right side of the doors and windows. See illustration

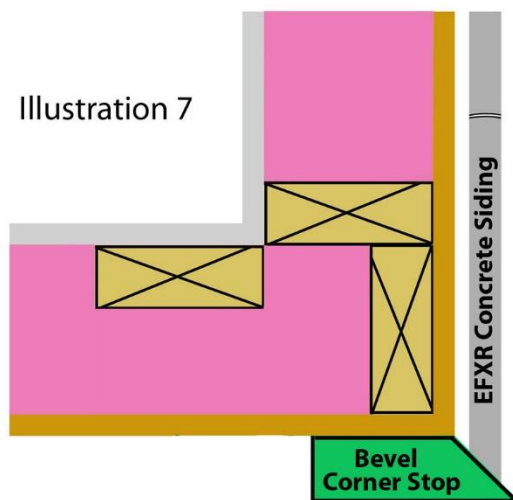
Illustration 6



Installing first wall

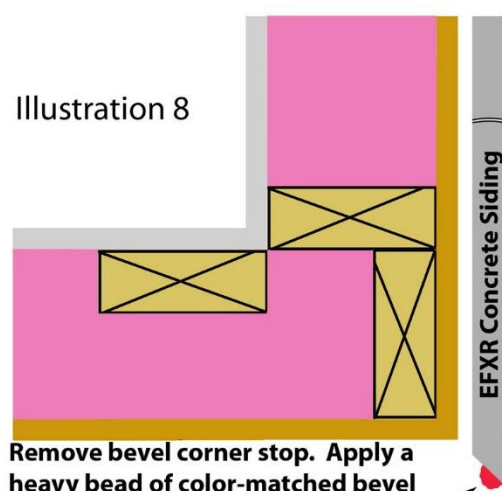
Start your installation with beveled corners (sets of 9" and 18"). This ensures that all tiles will be staggered. Slide the first corner tile against the bevel corner stop. Work from an outside corner to an inside corner or to the other end of the wall. Use one screw per tile. Allow 50% of the screws to penetrate a wall stud. Install the bevel corner stop vertically on the corner as seen in illustration 7. When your first wall is finished, remove the corner stop and start the next wall. Use the color matched bevel corner filler and allow it to squeeze from the corner. See Illustration 8. When it is cured, use a knife and remove the excess.

Illustration 7



Cut the bevel corner stop from a straight 2x4. You may need several different lengths.

Illustration 8



Remove bevel corner stop. Apply a heavy bead of color-matched bevel corner filler. Install opposite beveled corner tile and allow the filler to squeeze out. Allow it to cure and remove excess with a knife.

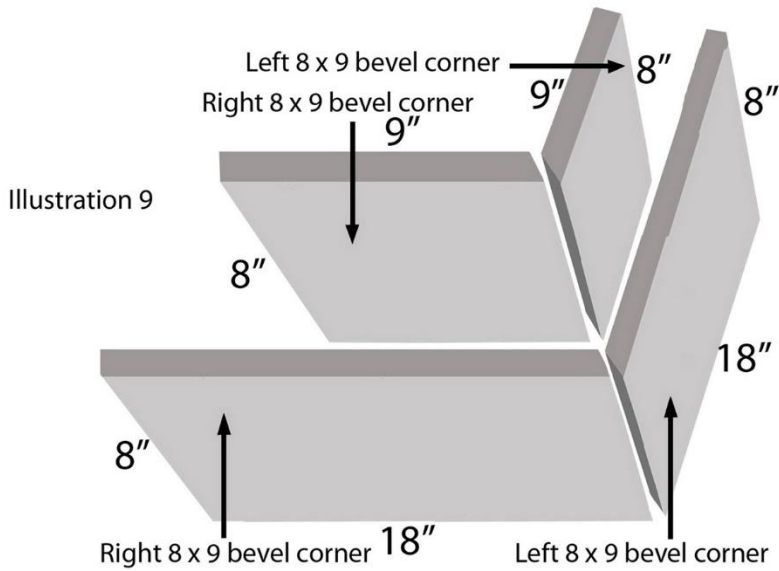
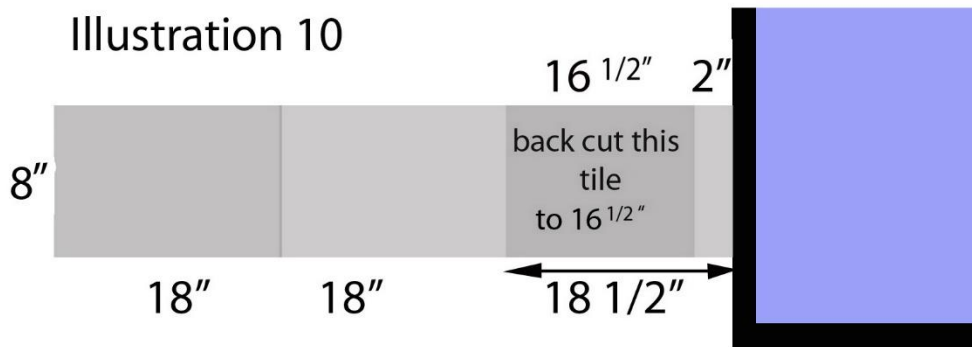


Illustration 9 shows the beveled 9" and 18" left and right corners.

In the event that you need vertical pieces of less than 1" (back cutting may be needed).

See illustration 10



Back-cut an 18" tile to avoid tiles smaller than 1"

Top row install

Measure from second top row to the inside of the top channel. Deduct $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " from this measurement and write it on the wall. Repeat every 18". Write your numbers big enough that you can read them from your cutting table. This will allow you to batch cut all your top row tiles.

Clean up site

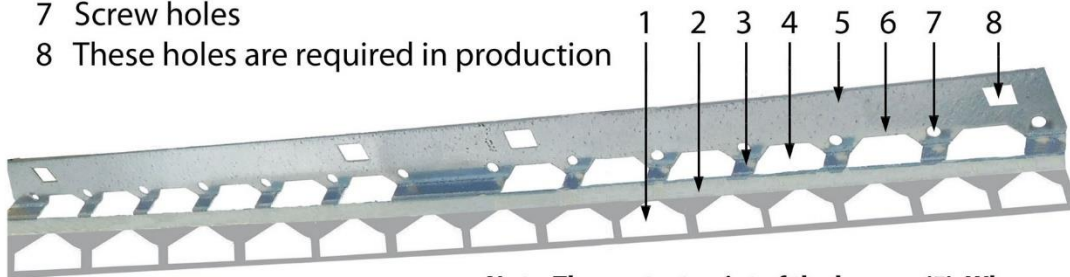
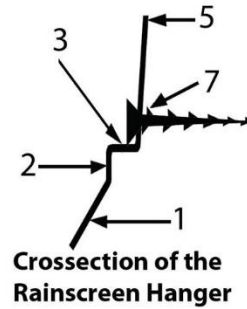
Remove all concrete scraps, all screws and all metal scraps.

Illustration 11 shows all the detail of the rainscreen hanger

Illustration 11

The Rainscreen Hanger

- 1 This portion is secured in the concrete
- 2 Rainscreen bumper
- 3 10 mm rainscreen spacer
- 4 Rainscreen vent/drain holes
- 5 Wall contact point
- 6 The screw holes are spaced 1 3/8"
- 7 Screw holes
- 8 These holes are required in production



Note: The contact point of the hanger (5). When the screw is tightened pressure gets applied to the bottom of the tile for a secure fit. You have an option to apply adhesive to the rainscreen bumper (2) if needed.

The tiles feature self draining convex and concave joints

