
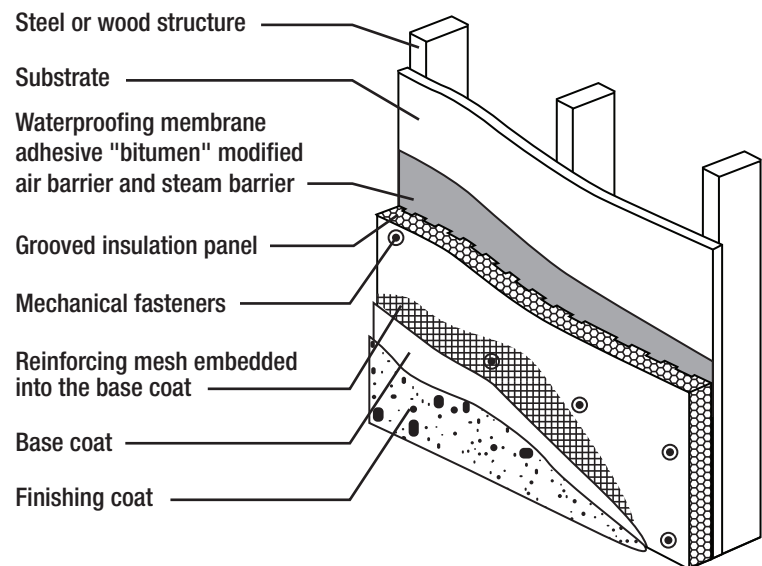


TYPICAL CONFIGURATION OF A SYSTEM (EIFS)

1-a


Mechanical Fasteners

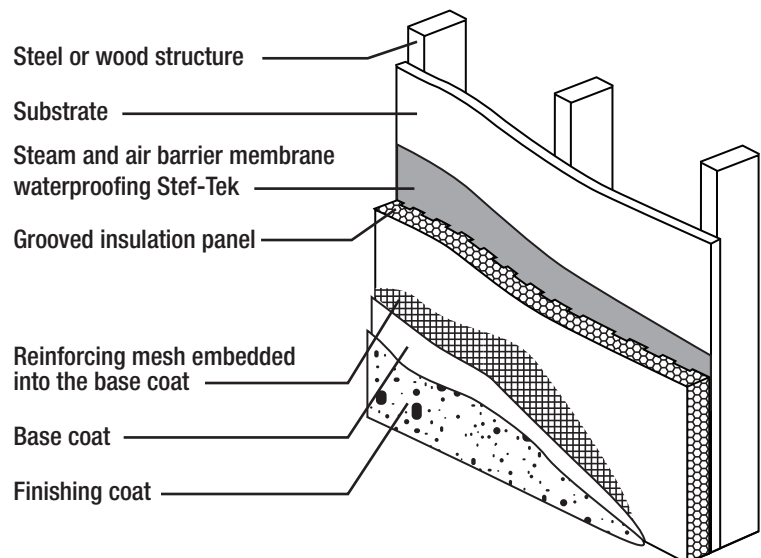
The system can be set with mechanical fasteners (as shown) or with an adhesive (as shown below). Application to various substrates such as:  wood, aspenite, cementitious surface masonry surface, gypsum board, cement board, insulating formwork.



1-b

Adhesive

The system can be mounted with adhesive (as shown) or with mechanical fasteners (as shown upper). Application to various substrates such as:  wood, aspenite, cementitious surface masonry surface, gypsum board, cement board, insulating formwork.

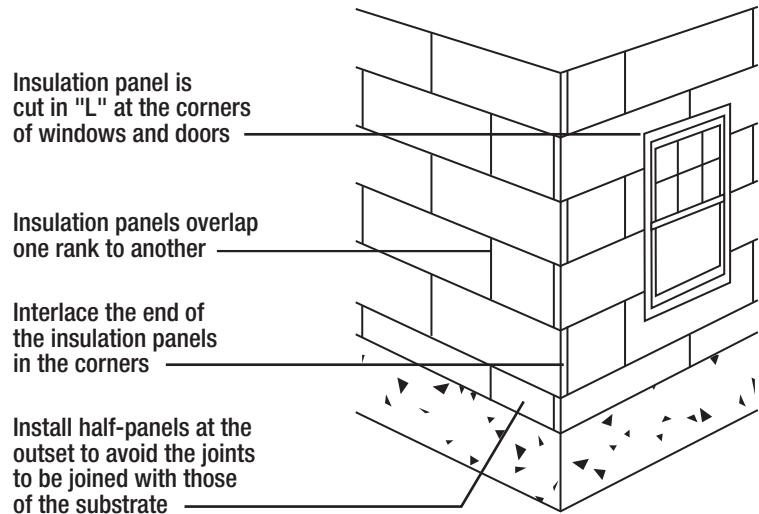


LAYOUT OF EXPANDED POLYSTYRENE

2-a

Panel layout

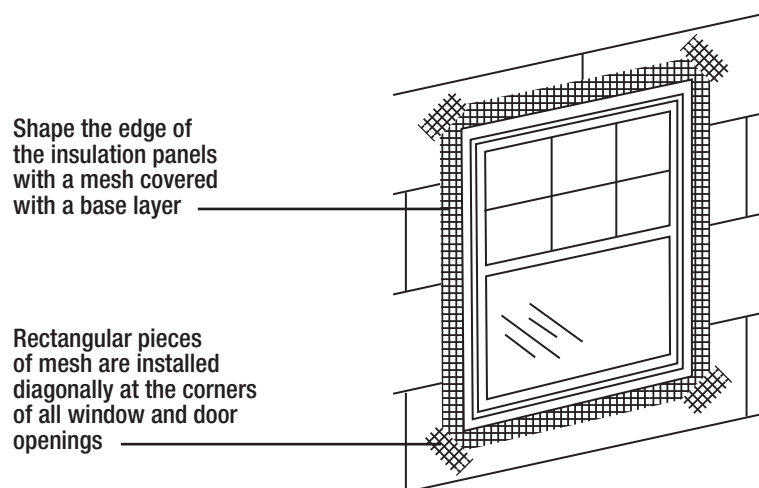
The expanded polystyrene board is placed on the wall so as to overlap one row to another. The first row is generally installed in half width to prevent its joints to be joined with the joints of the substrate. To decrease the tension of the base coat at the corners of the openings in the wall, cut the panel in "L".



2-b

Installing mesh to fenestrations

To further reduce cracks, mesh parts also called butterflies are placed diagonally in the corners of the openings.



CHOICE OF ENDINGS TO THE FOUNDATION SYSTEM

3-a

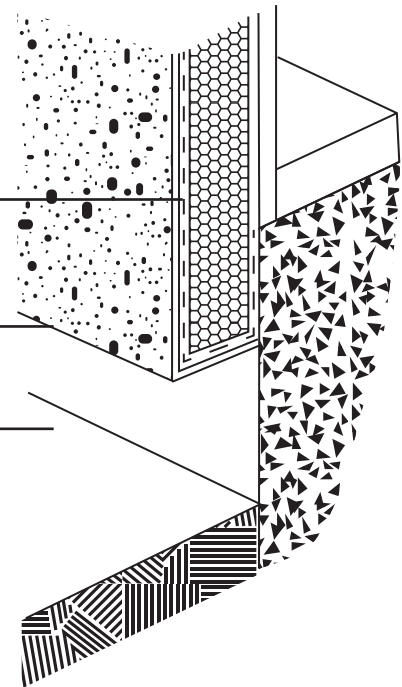
Envelopment - choice 1

The mesh located between the substrate and insulation panel is fixed with the base layer serving as an adhesive or with mechanical fasteners.

Go around the insulation board with mesh

Complete the (EIFS) system above the ground according to the local Building code

Degrade the slope away from the foundation



3-b

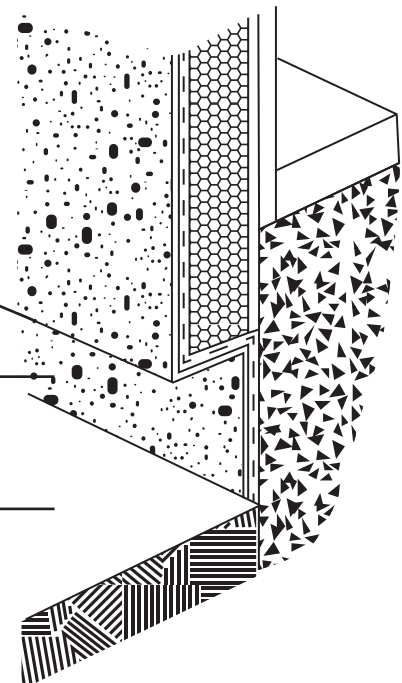
Envelopment - choice 2

For the foundation to have the same final appearance as the (EIFS) system, a mesh embedded in a base coating and a layer of finishing coat may also be applied on its surface.

Complete the (EIFS) system above the ground according to the local Building code

Recovery of the foundation with mesh and coating

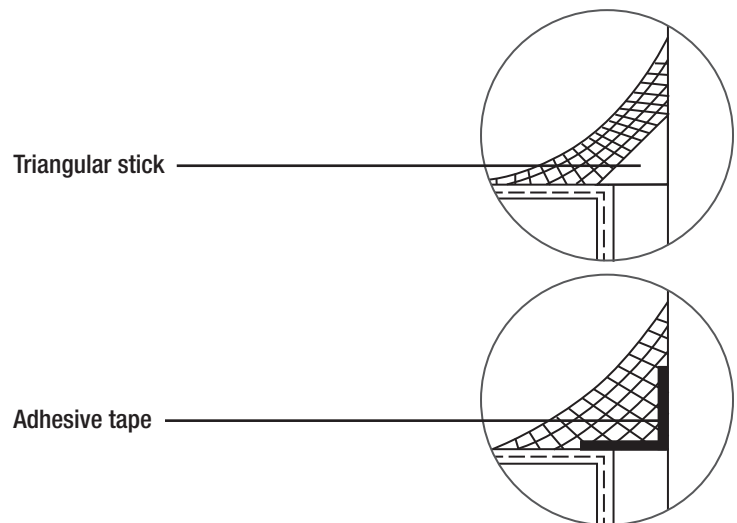
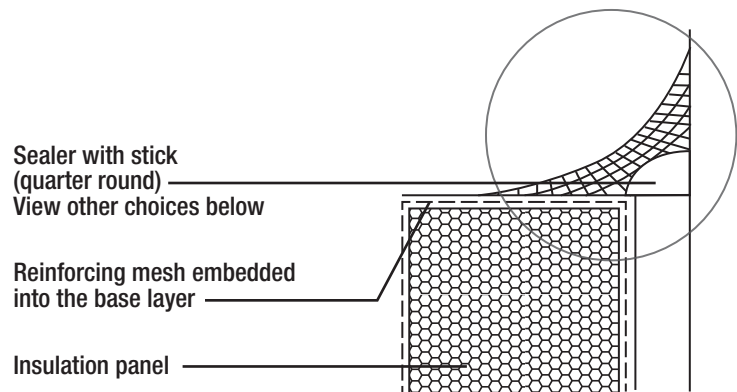
Degrade the slope away from the foundation



CHOICES IN HOW TO APPLY A SEALER

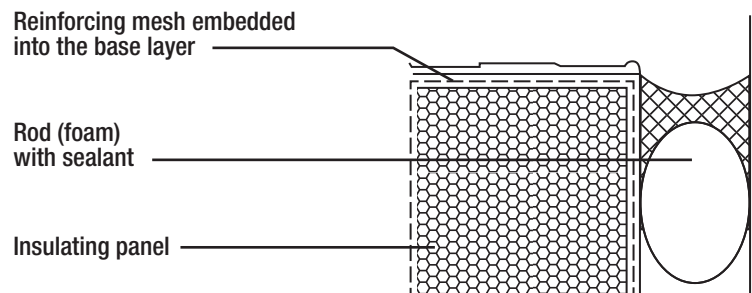
4-a Net-shaped joint

A net-shaped cord may be applied at the rim of the windows and doors to protect them from bad weather. Note that the sealant is applied over the base coat and not the finish coat.



4-b Concave joint

The expansion joints must be designed for a minimum of 4 times the anticipated movement, but not less than 3/4" (19 mm). For areas where movement is insignificant, the minimum joint will be 1/2" (13 mm). Note that the sealant is applied over the base coat and not the finishing coat.

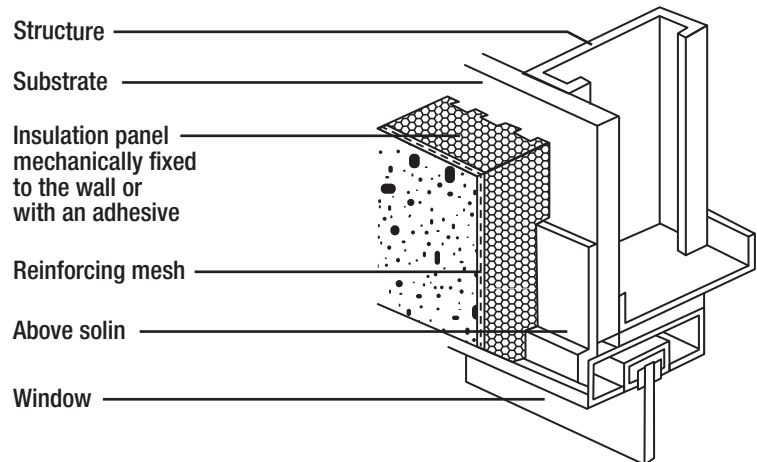


WINDOW - FRAME METAL EXPOSED EDGE

5-a


Above the window

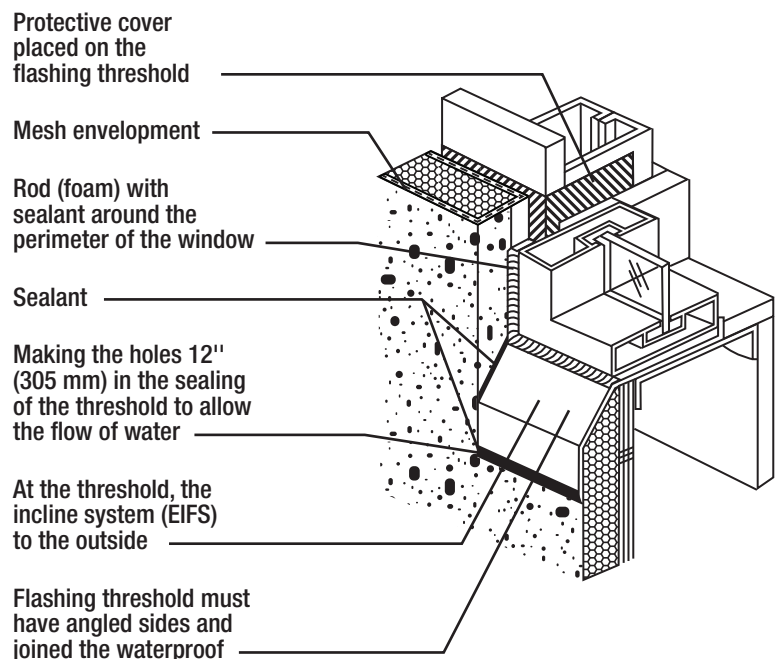
Even if using an aluminum flashing or a sealing membrane, a sealant is still necessary. It complements the membrane by creating a barrier to water and bad weather between the polystyrene panels (EIFS) and the chassis.



5-b

Threshold and window frame

The installation of an aluminum flashing on the threshold of a window is  order to stop any water that may have crossed the sealer. The flashing must enter in the window opening and to be inclined to the outside to allow water to flow out of the insulating panel. Also, the edge of the aluminum flashing must extend 1/8" to 3/16" outside the window frame. The exposed edge of the flashing can be covered with sealant to improve the appearance. To get the job done right, insulating panel must be installed before installing the flashing. The attached drawing shows a window with aluminum flashing exposed outside. However, this type of window can be installed with concealed flashing as shown in Figure 6-b and 7-b.

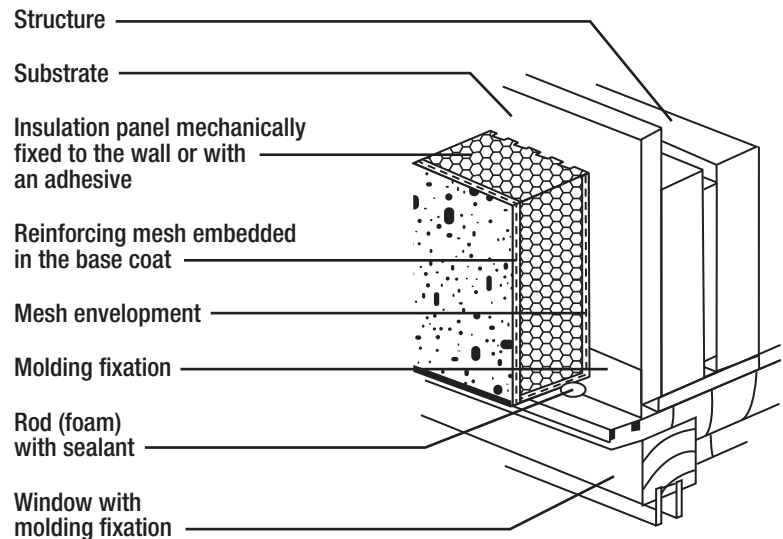


WINDOW - MOULDING FIXING FLANGE CONCEALED

6-a

Above the window

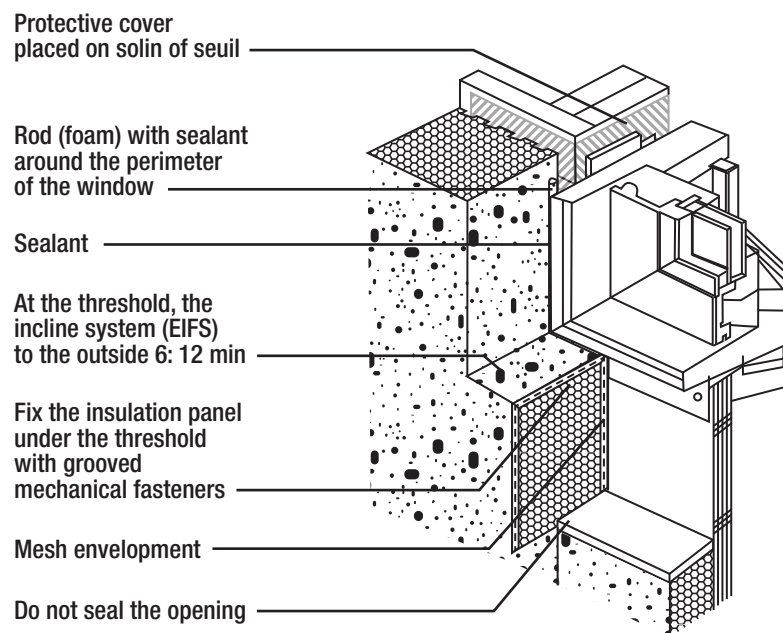
Some windows equipped with a fixation strip are considered leakproof. However, careful consideration must be made joining the fastening moldings above the window, and the threshold amounts to ensure protection against the penetration of air and water. Gaps in the outer coating of the window must be corrected by adding flashing and/or sealing. Consult the manufacturer of the window's recommendations regarding installation.



6-b

Threshold and window frame

The purpose of the flashing threshold is to capture water that may pass through the sealer. The flashing must be installed from the opening to receive the window and be inclined to facilitate evacuation of water to the outside of insulating panel. The material used for spacing in the window, must maintain the fixation molding away from the threshold of at least 1/8" (3 mm) to form a drainage canal. Solin threshold must have angled sides and incline for a positive flow.

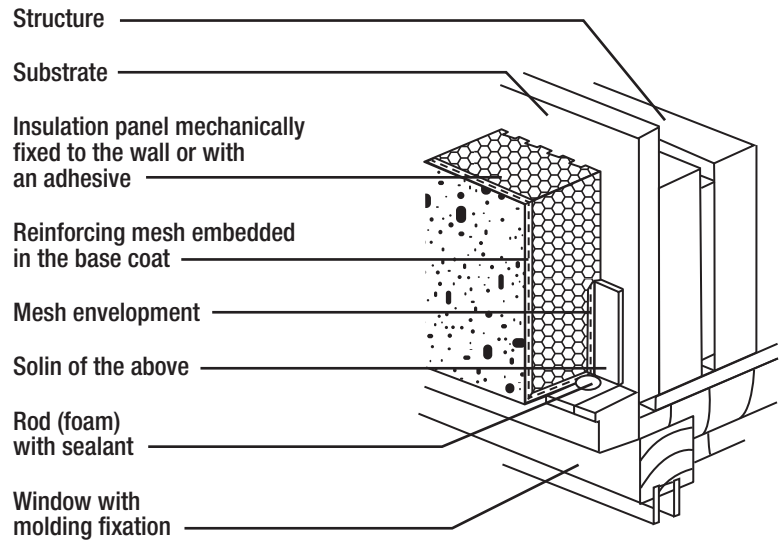


WINDOW - MOULDING BRICK FLANGE CONCEALED

7-a

Above the window

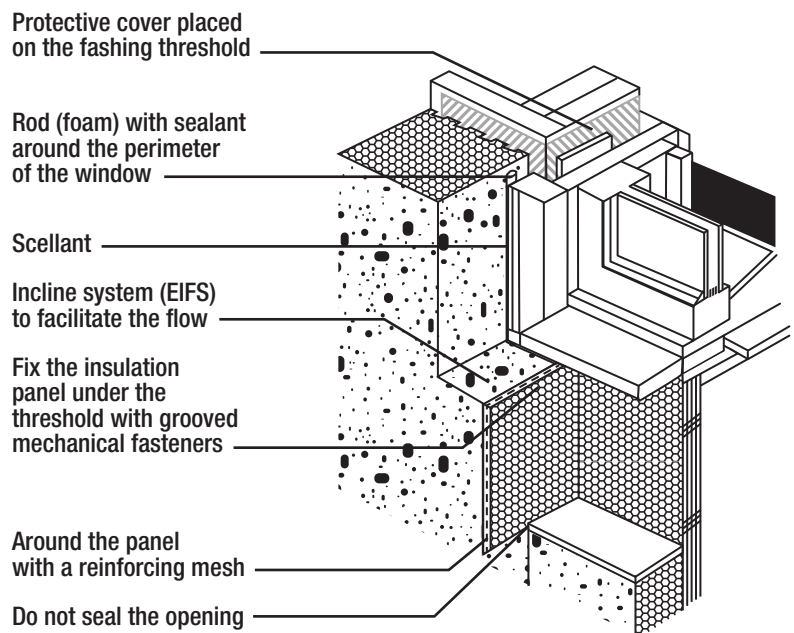
Even with using a flashing above, a sealant is required. It will complement the flashing establishing a leakproof barrier between the insulation panel and the window frame.



7-b

Threshold and window frame

The purpose of the flashing threshold is to capture water that could cross the barrier of the window or through the sealer. The flashing must be installed from the opening to receive the window and be inclined to facilitate evacuation of water to the outside of the insulating panel. The material used for drainage must maintain insulating panel away from the threshold of at least 1/8" (3 mm). This drawing shows an edge concealed. However, this type of window can also be installed with an exposed edge as shown in Figure 5-b. Solin threshold must have angled sides and incline for a positive flow.

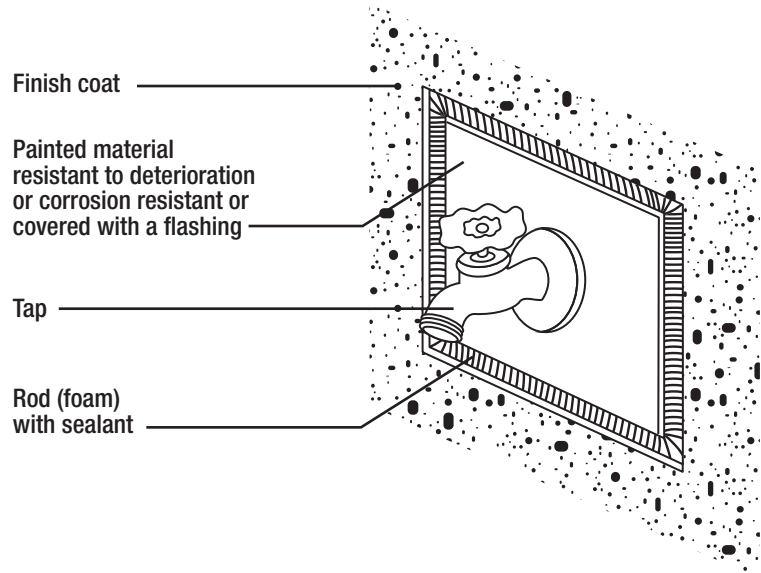


OPENINGS FOR ELECTRICAL AND PLUMBING

8-a

Tap water hose

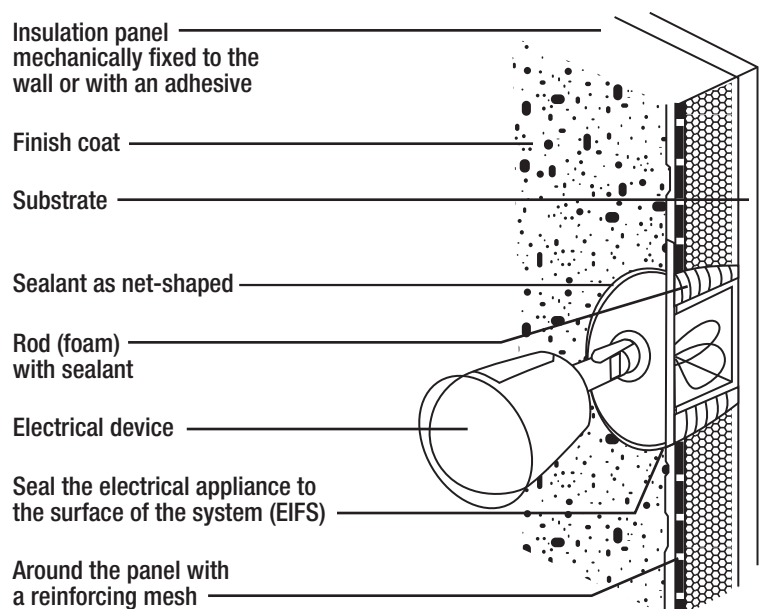
For accessories such as valves for water hoses, booms, a wooden rack provides protection to the panel (EIFS) while providing a basis for a solid fixing. Support wood can be painted or covered with a flashing.



8-b

Electrical accessories

Installation of electrical boxes, lights or electrical sockets can be inserted at the substrate to permit mounting at the surface.

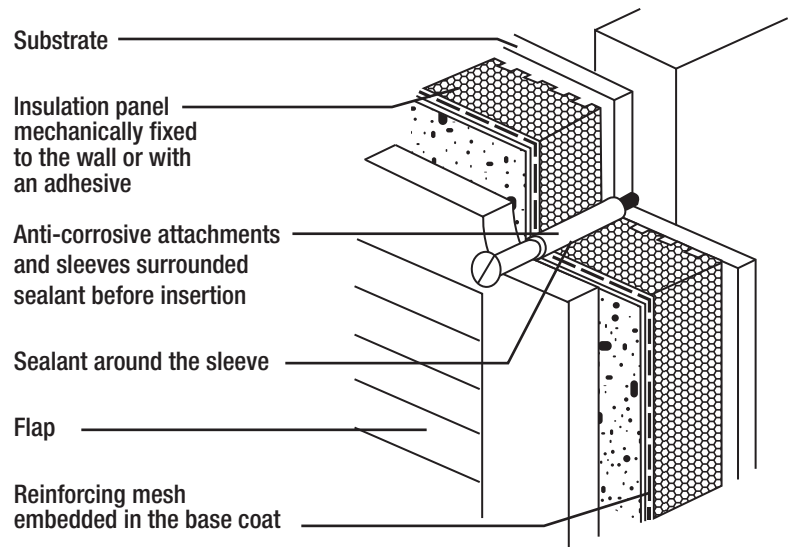


ANCHORS

9-a

Accessories for flaps

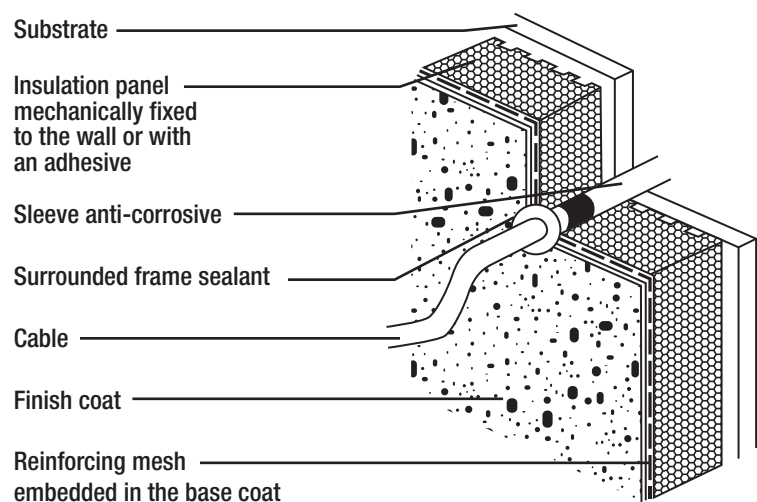
Anchors and mechanical fasteners are suitable for most accessories. Mailboxes, awnings and other light accessories can be installed using the following procedure against. For non-structural panels such as gypsum board, ensure that the fasteners overlook the structure or a wooden support for a secure attachment.



9-b

Penetration of files

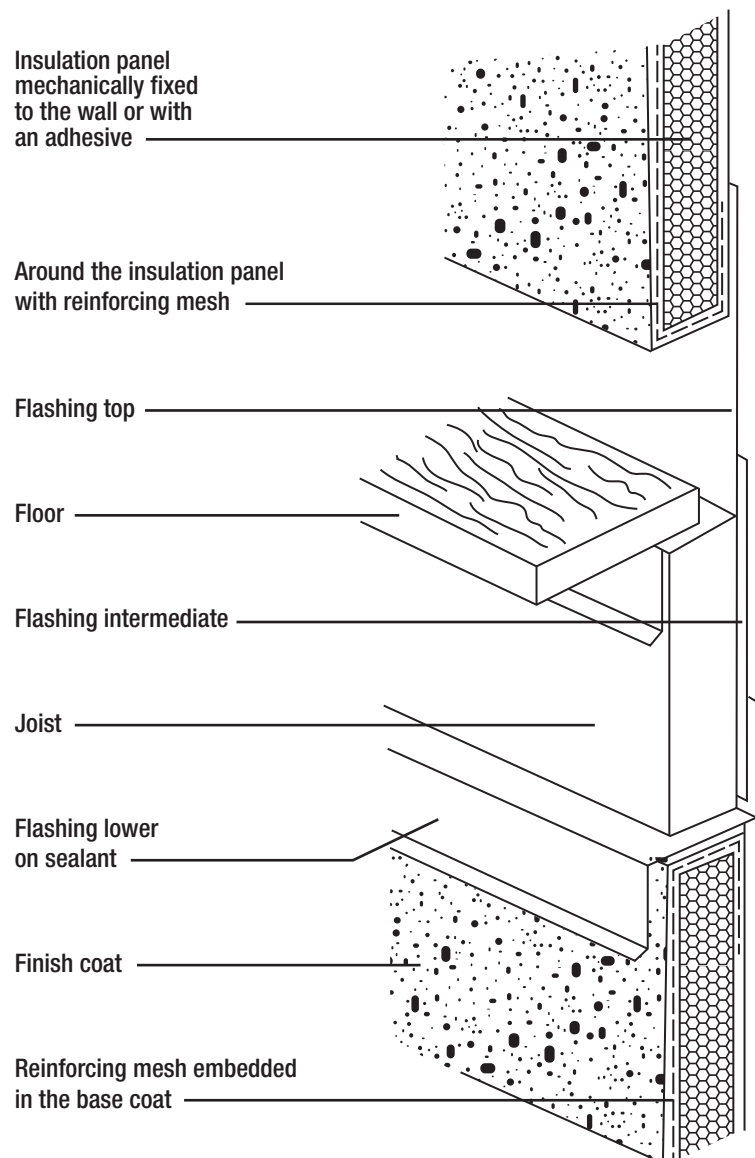
Telephone lines, power cables, outdoor speakers and other similar facilities can penetrate the system (EIFS), using a special sleeve for good measure chosen to fully enclose the wire. The outer edge of the sleeve facilitates the application of the sealant.



TERMINATION SYSTEM (EIFS) ABOVE A FLOOR

10-a Section floor

The isolation system and exterior finish (EIFS) is distanced from the floor for the installation and maintenance of the sealer, to facilitate removal of debris that could cause water retention and to reduce exposure precipitation system, particularly snow and ice.

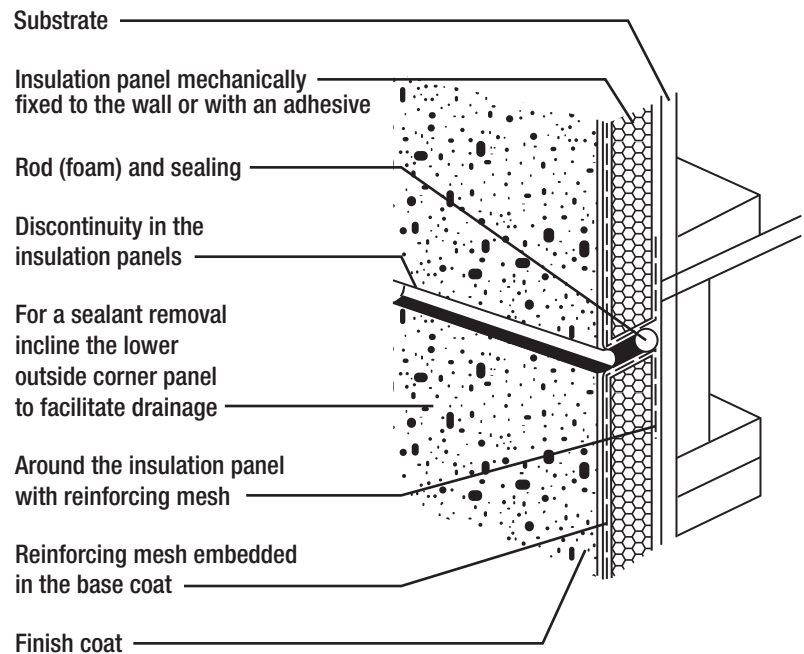


EXPANSION JOINTS AND GROOVES

11-a


Expansion joints in the floor

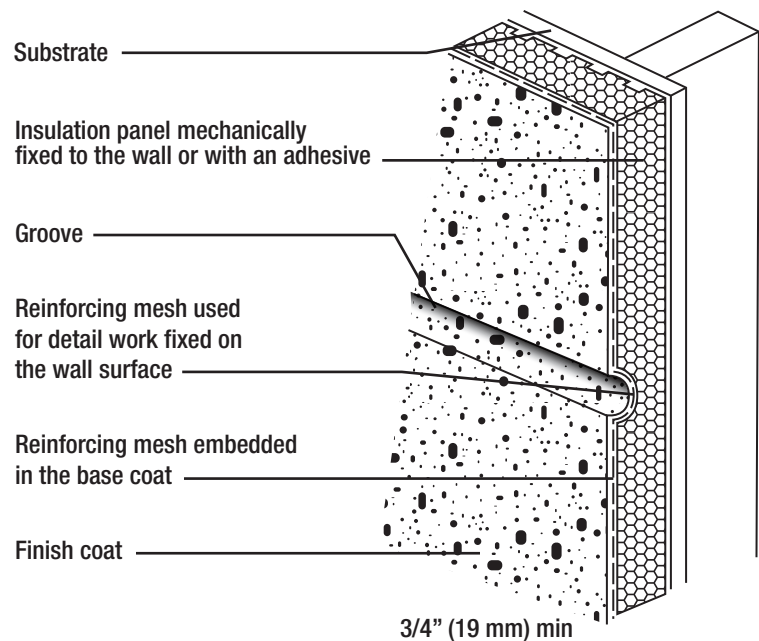
In the isolation system and exterior finish (EIFS), the expansion joints must be installed as recommended by the manufacturer, at least where there is a change of substrate, if there is a joint in the substrate and at floor level in a wooden construction.



11-b

Decorative grooves

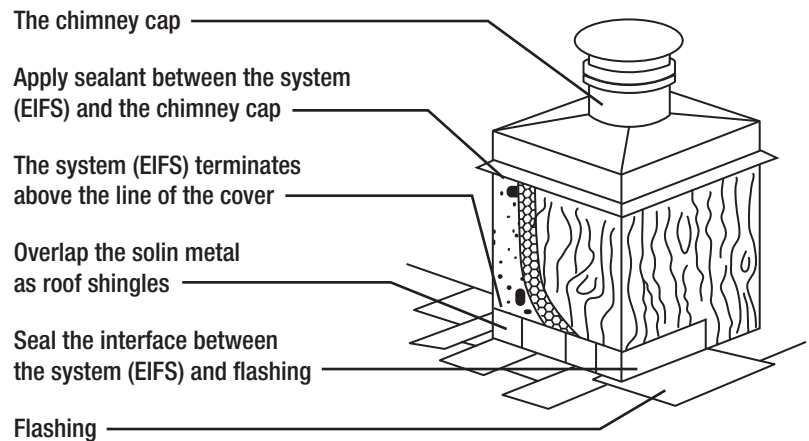
The grooves are cut in the insulation with the decorative appearance of a seal without having to complete the system. The grooves may also serve as a  of water or the soffit over the fenestration.



CHIMNEY FLASHING

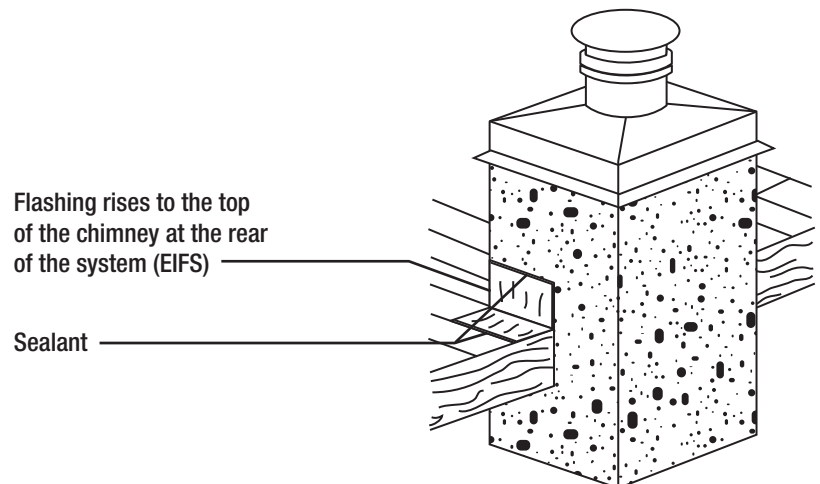
12-a Regular solin

When installed at the top of the chimney must remove the isolation system and exterior finish (EIFS), the water runs down the chimney. A flashing whose edge is bent to the outside, ensures better diversion of water.



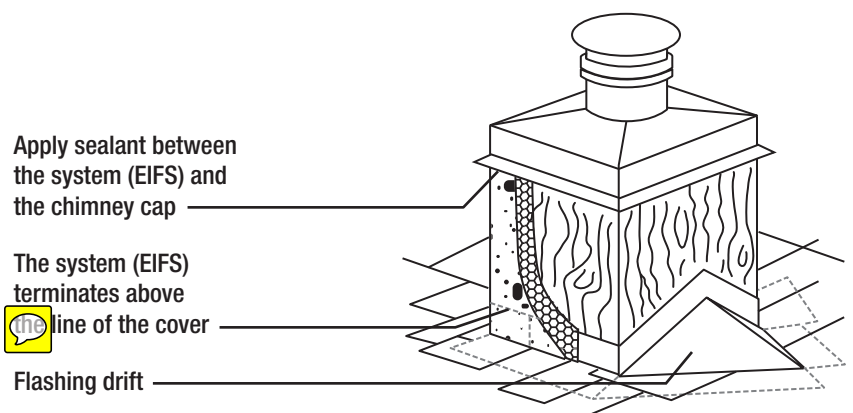
12-b Chimney covered with an exterior insulation and finish system (EIFS)

If the system (EIFS) ends at the top of the chimney under the folded edge of the flashing and a bead of sealant is applied between them, the water will be diverted from the race.



12-c Chimney protected by a flashing drift

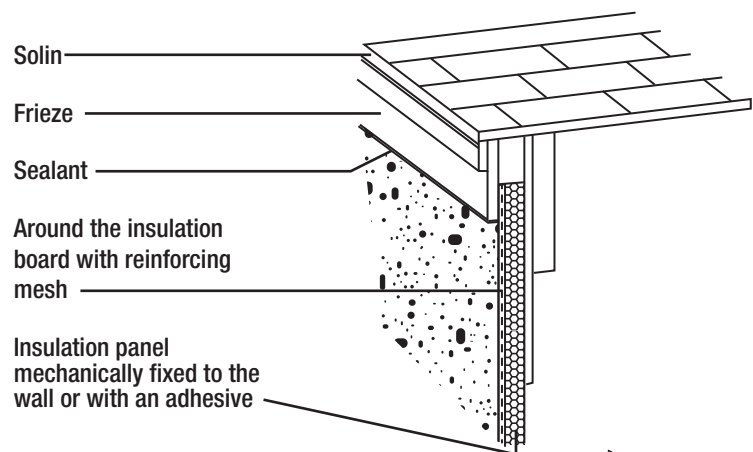
Flashing drift helps evacuate water around the chimney and reduces the accumulation of snow and ice. A flashing drift is used or where a water ride ends on a vertical wall.



SOFFIT AND ROOF

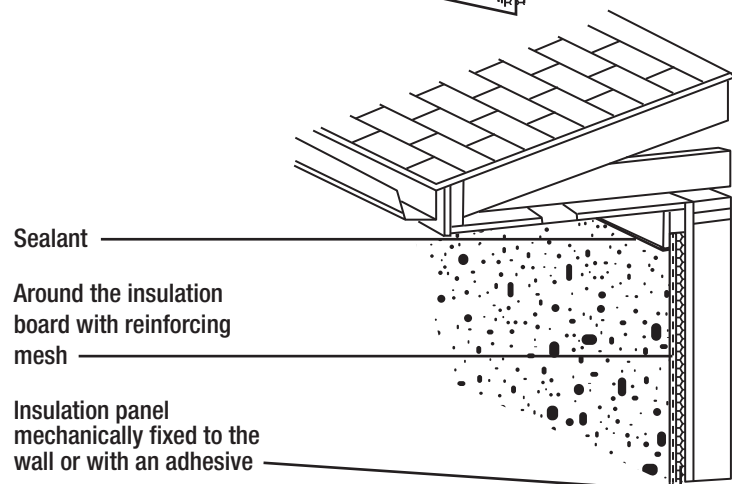
13-a Complete

The frieze must exceed about 1 1/2" (38 mm) the insulating panel. If the overlap is less, it is possible to complete the insulating panel 1/2" wood beam and apply a bead of (foam) coated with a sealer.



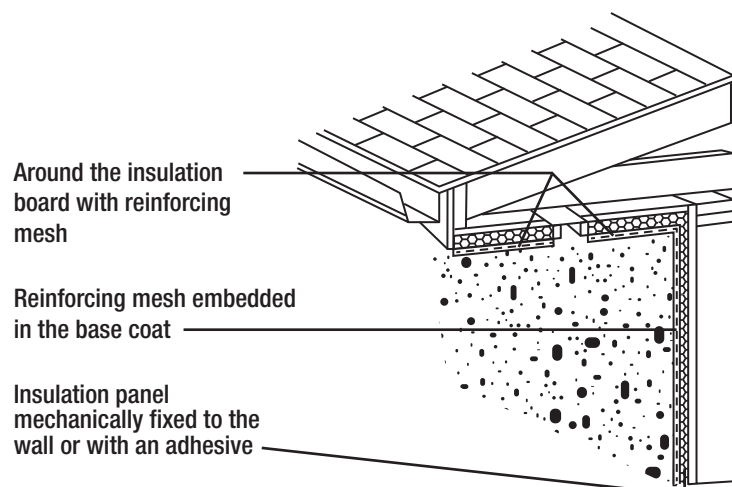
13-b Soffit uncovered an insulation panel

Put sealant between the soffit and nailing acrylic coating.



13-c Soffit insulation boards (EIFS)

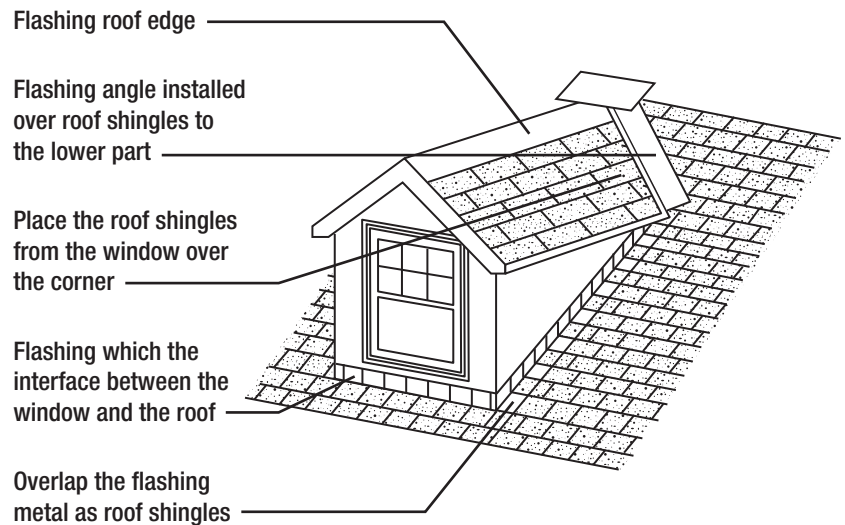
As in all inside corners, the mesh must cover the two adjacent sides (200 mm). In certain circumstances, an expansion joint may be necessary inside corner.



FLASHING SKYLIGHT

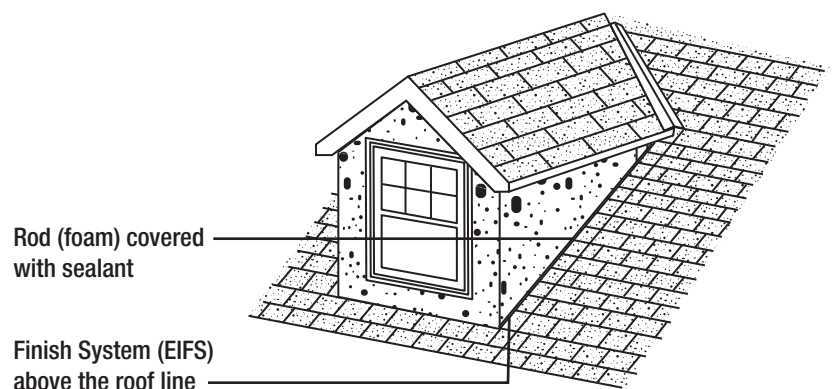
14-a Flashing

The flashing should run along the wall of the skylight. Where the window is near the roof line, it will extend the flashing to the interface between the window and the roof into the interior of the window opening.



14-b Skylight completed

The insulation system and exterior finish (EIFS) must be completed above the roof line to facilitate the processing of its base and also to facilitate roof repairs. The space facilitates the flow of water and minimizes the accumulation of debris. A rod and sealant must be installed between the insulating panel and external finish (EIFS) and skylight and also around the perimeter of the window and a window with frieze.

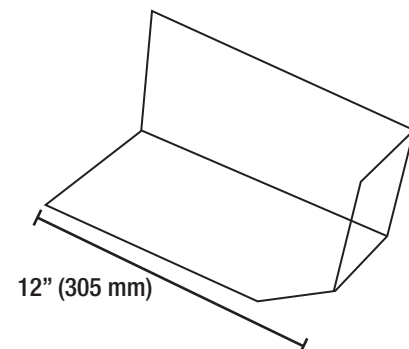
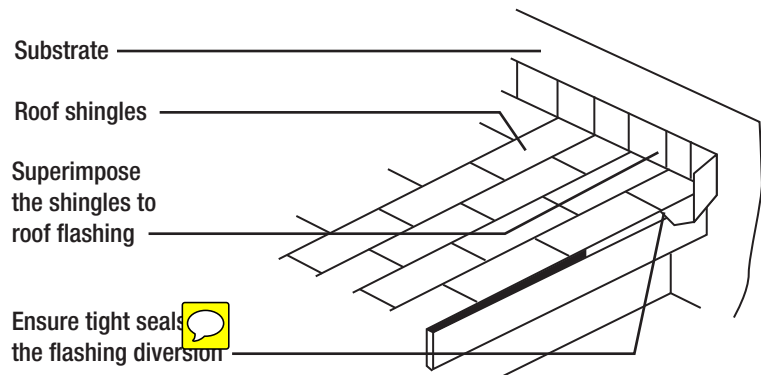


INTERSECTION OF A WALL WITH ROOF

15-a

Flashing (Preview Step 1)

The flashing should be mounted on the wall under the insulation system and exterior finish (EIFS). Flashing deviation must be installed there or the water will end on a vertical wall.



15-b

Installation of the system (EIFS) (Preview Step 2)

The insulation system and exterior finish (EIFS) should terminate above the roof line to facilitate the processing of its base and also to facilitate roof repairs. The space facilitates the flow of water and minimizes the accumulation of debris. Install solin deflection in a cement bed cover between wallboard cover and siding.

