



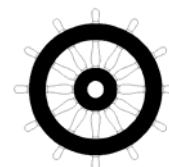
# **Isolamin Product Binder**

## ***Marine & Offshore***

Product Binder R 2.0.1 Light – 2006-01-31



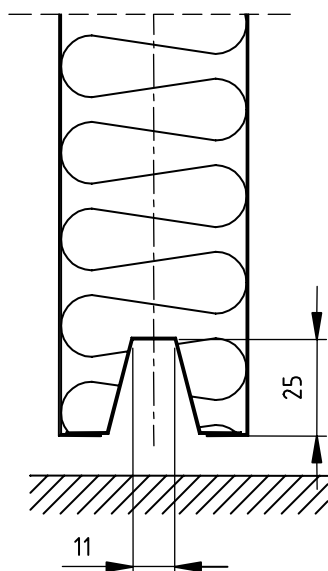
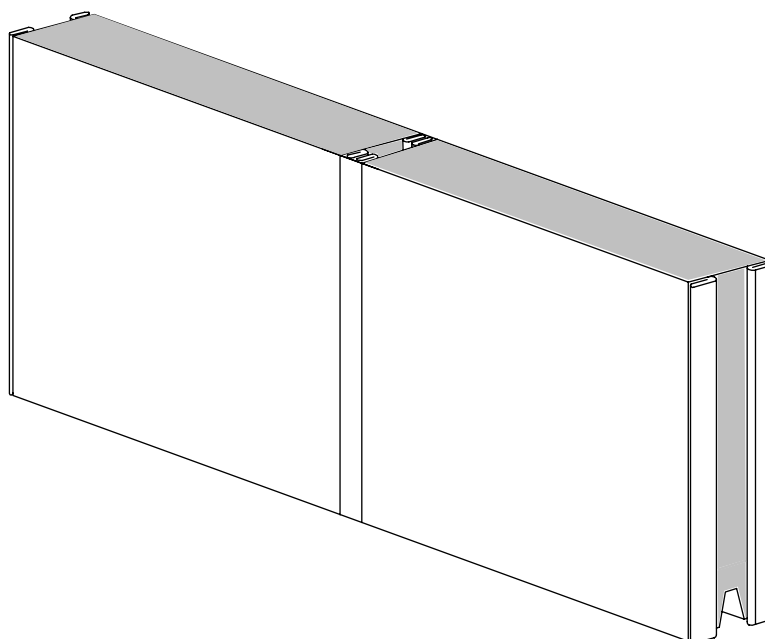
Certified according to ISO 9001:2000



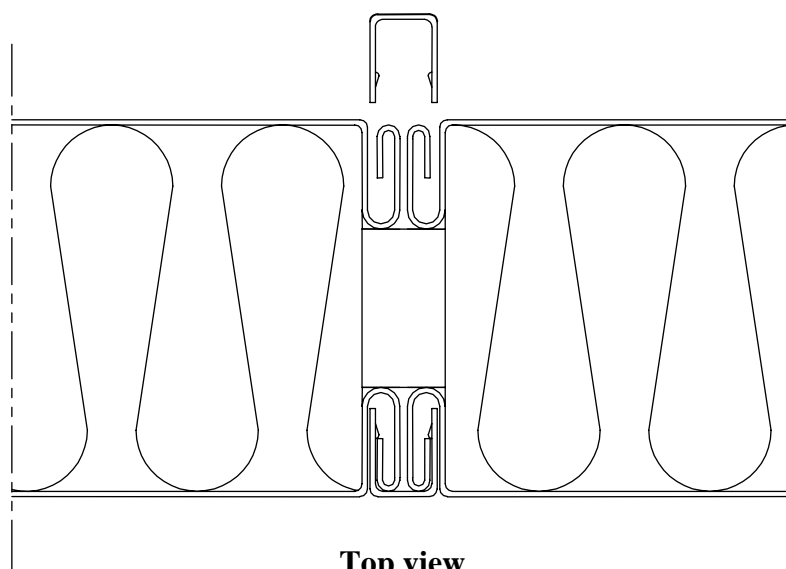


# ISOLAMIN WET ROOM PANEL PA 30 C 50 W

Feb. 2006



Side View



Top view

PANEL	PA 30C50W
Thickness	50 mm
Weight	14,2 kg/sq.m
Modulus width	600 mm
Sound reduction	30 dB Rw

TOLERANCES	CORE MATERIAL	SURFACE MATERIAL
Length : $\pm 2$ mm	Material : Mineral wool	Material : Hot dipped galvanised steel sheet
Width : $+0/-1$ mm	Density : $\sim 80$ kg/cu.m	Thickness : 0,5 mm
Thickness : $\pm 1$ mm		Yield point : $\sim 23$ kp/sq.mm
Rectangularity : 1 mm/m		Coating : PVC-film 150 $\mu$
		Fire class : Low flame spread surface class 1

Postal address: ISOLAMIN AB  
S-956 32 ÖVERKALIX, SWEDEN

E-mail: [office@isolamin.se](mailto:office@isolamin.se)  
Home page: [www.isolamin.se](http://www.isolamin.se)

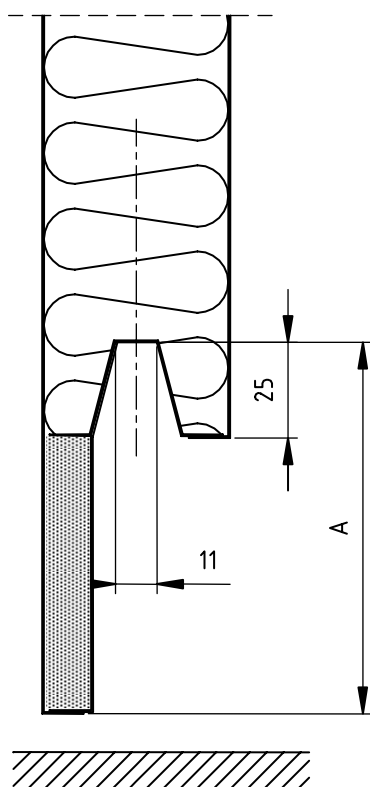
The technical information in this edition was accurate at the time of the printing. We reserve the right to make changes due to the progressive development of our products. The latest information can be obtained upon request.



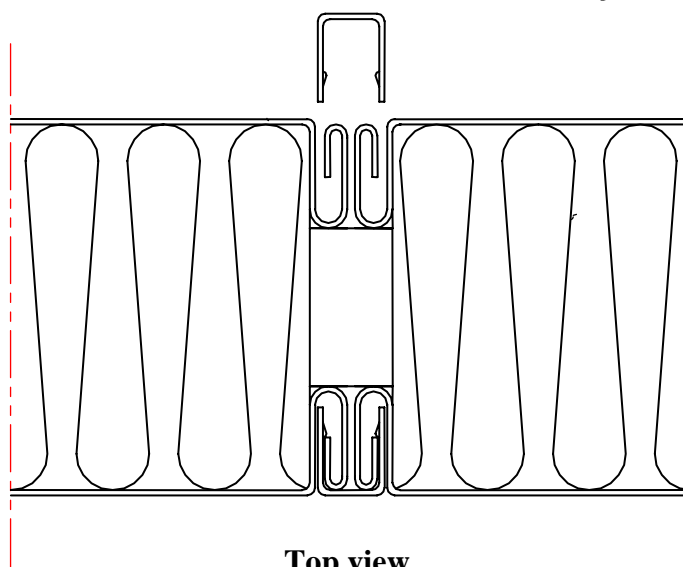
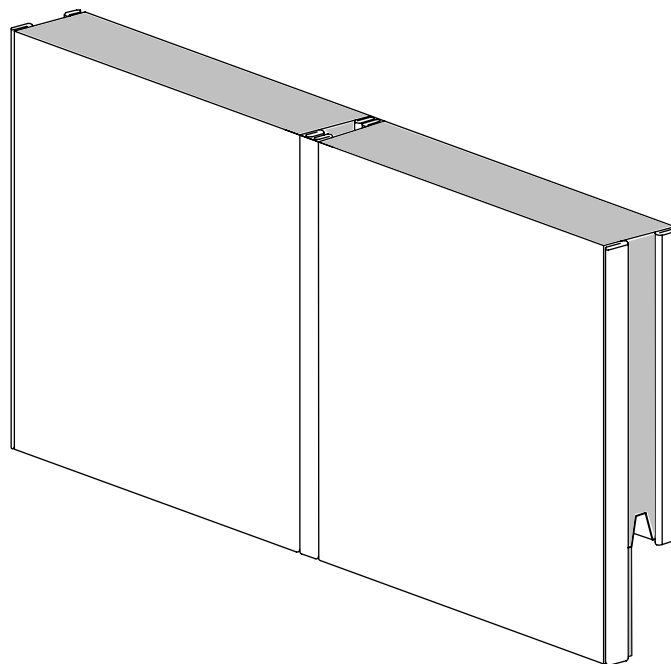
# ISOLAMIN WET ROOM PANEL PA 30 C 50 WE

Feb. 2006

The technical information in this edition was accurate at the time of the printing. We reserve the right to make changes due to the progressive development of our products. The latest information can be obtained upon request.



Side view



Top view

PANEL	PA 30C50 WE	Std. Dimensions	Customer Reg
Thickness	50 mm	A = 100 mm	A = _____ mm
Weight	14,2 kg/sq.m	A min= 75 mm	
Modulus width	600 mm	A max= 200 mm	
Sound reduction	30 dB Rw		

TOLERANCES	CORE MATERIAL	SURFACE MATERIAL
Length : ±2mm	Material : Mineral wool	Material : Hot dipped galvanised steel sheet
Width : +0/-1 mm	Density : ~80 kg/cu.m	Thickness : 0,5 mm
Thickness : ± 1 mm		Yield point : ~23 kp/sq.mm
Rectangularity : 1 mm/m		Coating : PVC-film 150 µ
		Fire class : Low flame spread surface class 1

Postal address: ISOLAMIN AB  
S-956 32 ÖVERKALIX, SWEDEN

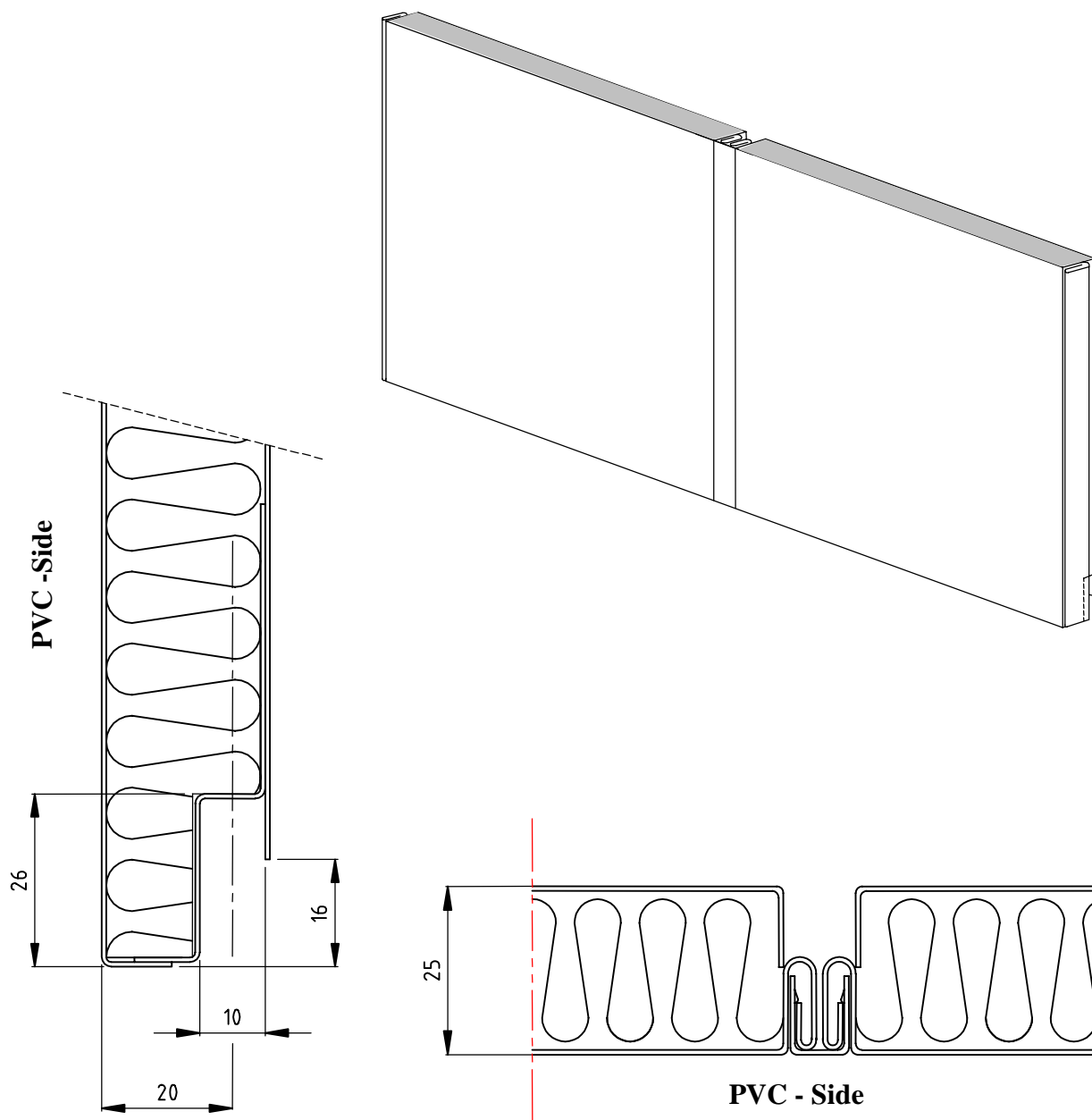
E-mail: [office@isolamin.se](mailto:office@isolamin.se)  
Home page: [www.isolamin.se](http://www.isolamin.se)



# ISOLAMIN WET ROOM PANEL PA 33 C 25 W

Feb. 2000

The technical information in this edition was accurate at the time of the printing. We reserve the right to make changes due to the progressive development of our products. The latest information can be obtained upon request.

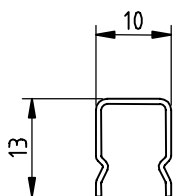


PANEL	PA 33C25W
Thickness	25 mm
Weight	14,1 kg/sq.m
Modulus width	600 mm
Fire class	B 0 / B 15
Sound reduction	29 dB Rw

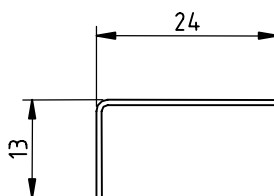
TOLERANCES	CORE MATERIAL	SURFACE MATERIAL
Length : $\pm 2$ mm	Material : Mineral wool	Material : Hot dipped galvanised steel sheet
Width : $+0/-1$	Density : $\sim 170$ kg/cu.m	Thickness : 0,7 mm
Thickness : $\pm 1$ mm		Yield point : $\sim 23$ kp/sq.mm
Rectangularity : 1 mm/m		Coating : PVC-film 150 $\mu$
		Fire class : Low flame spread surface class 1

**PR 11**

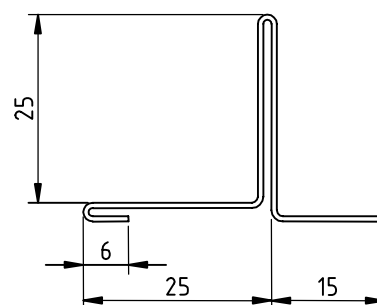
Thickness 0,7 mm  
 PVC – coated or galvanized  
 Weight 0,20 kg/m

**PR 12**

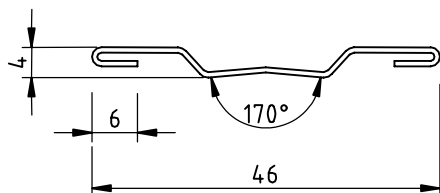
Thickness 1,0 mm  
 Galvanized only  
 Weight 0,20 kg/m

**PR 18**

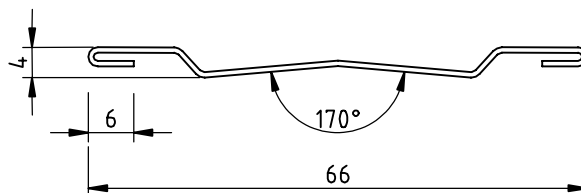
Thickness 0,7 mm  
 Galvanized only  
 Weight 0,52 kg/m

**PR 82**

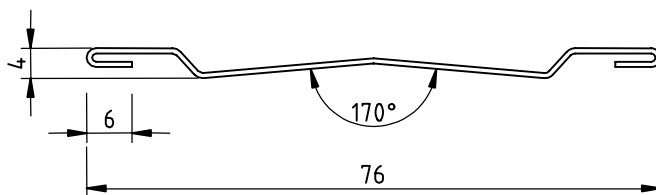
Thickness 0,7mm  
 Galvanized only  
 Weight 0,37 kg/m

**PR 83**

Thickness 0,7 mm  
 Galvanized only  
 Weight 0,48 kg/m

**PR 84**

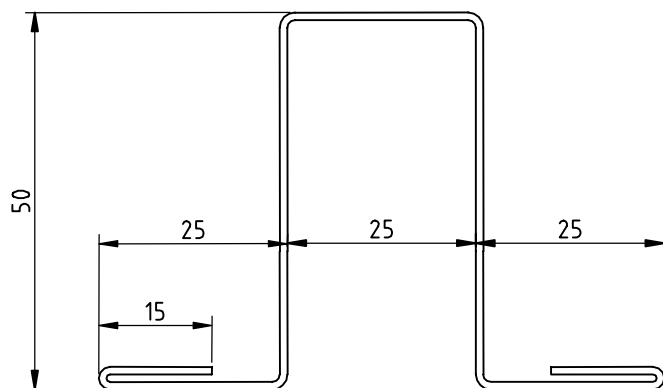
Thickness 0,7 mm  
 Galvanized only  
 Weight 0,51 kg/m



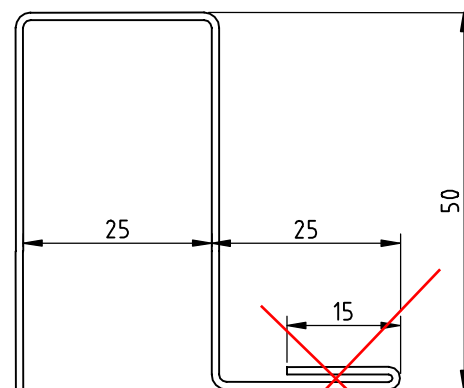
The technical information in this edition was accurate at the time of the printing. We reserve the Right to make changes due the progressive development of our products. The latest information can be obtained upon request.

**PR 55**

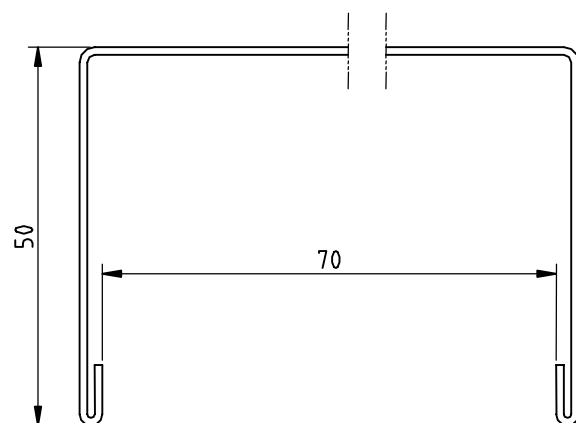
Thickness 1,0 mm  
 PVC-coated or galvanized  
 Weight 1,60 kg/m

**PR 56**

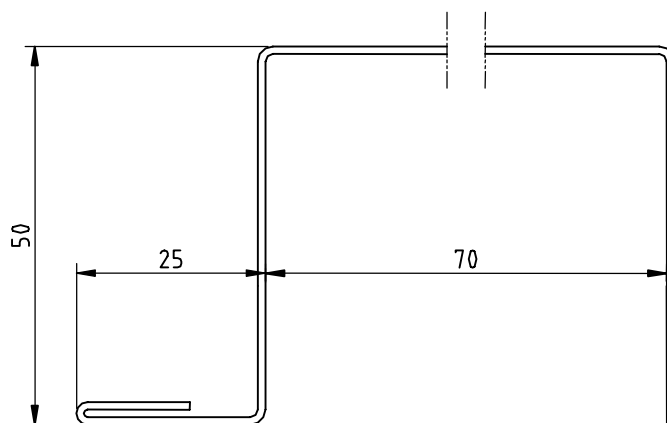
Thickness 1,0 mm  
 PVC-coated or galvanized  
 Weight 1,29 kg/m

**PR 57**

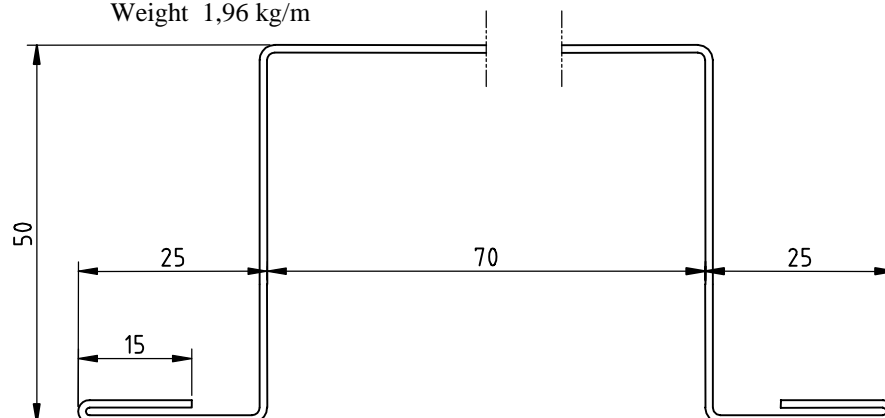
Thickness 1,0 mm  
 PVC-coated or galvanized  
 Weight 1,45 kg/m

**PR 58**

Thickness 1,0 mm  
 PVC-coated or galvanized  
 Weight 1,65 kg/m

**PR 59**

Thickness 1,0 mm  
 PVC-coated or galvanized  
 Weight 1,96 kg/m



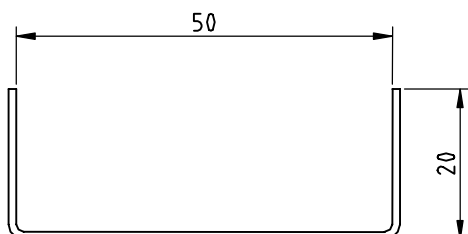
The technical information in this edition was accurate at the time of the printing. We reserve the right to make changes due to the progressive development of our products. The latest information can be obtained upon request.

**PR 25**

Thickness 1,0 mm

Galvanized

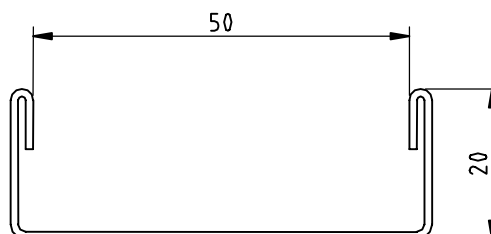
Weight 0,72 kg/m

**PR 26**

Thickness 1,0 mm

PVC-coated or galvanized

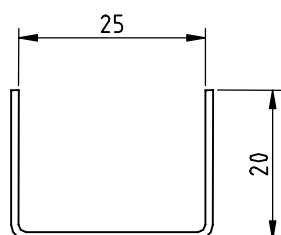
Weight 0,83 kg/m

**PR 27**

Thickness 1,0 mm

Galvanized only

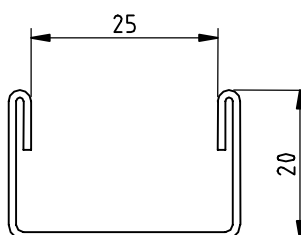
Weight 0,51 kg/m

**PR 28**

Thickness 1,0 mm

PVC-coated or galvanized

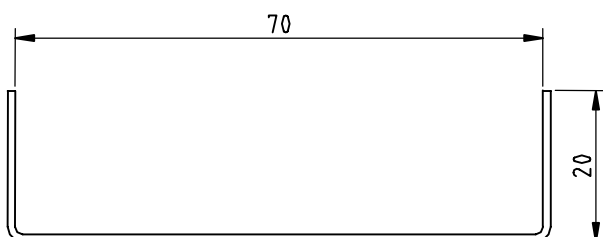
Weight 0,62 kg/m

**PR 62**

Thickness 1,0 mm

Galvanized

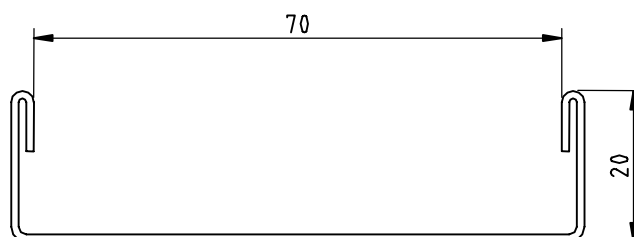
Weight 0,87 kg/m

**PR 63**

Thickness 1,0 mm

PVC-coated or galvanized

Weight 0,98 kg/m



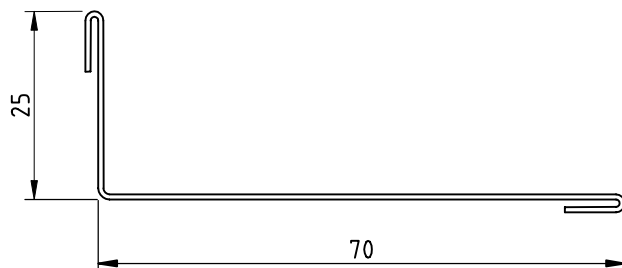
The technical information in this edition was accurate at the time of the printing. We reserve the right to make changes due to the progressive development of our products. The latest information can be obtained upon request.

**PR 30**

Thickness 0,7 mm

PVC-coated or galvanized

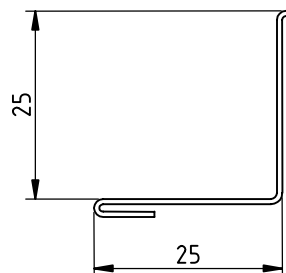
Weight 0,61 kg/m

**PR 31**

Thickness 0,7 mm

PVC-coated or galvanized

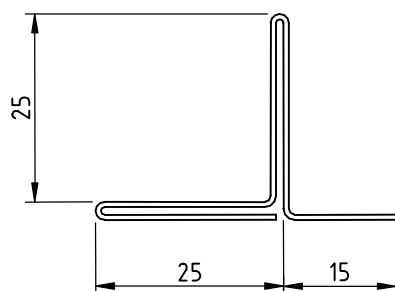
Weight 0,37 kg/m

**PR 32**

Thickness 0,7 mm

PVC-coated or galvanized

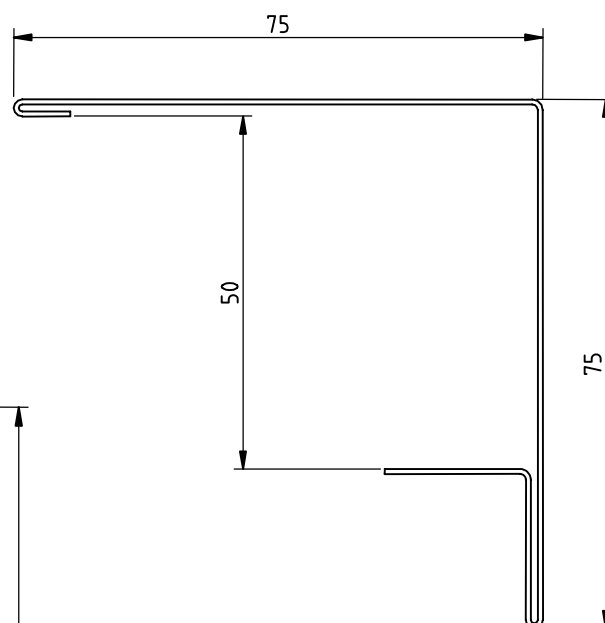
Weight 0,63 kg/m

**PR 33**

Thickness 0,7 mm

PVC-coated or galvanized

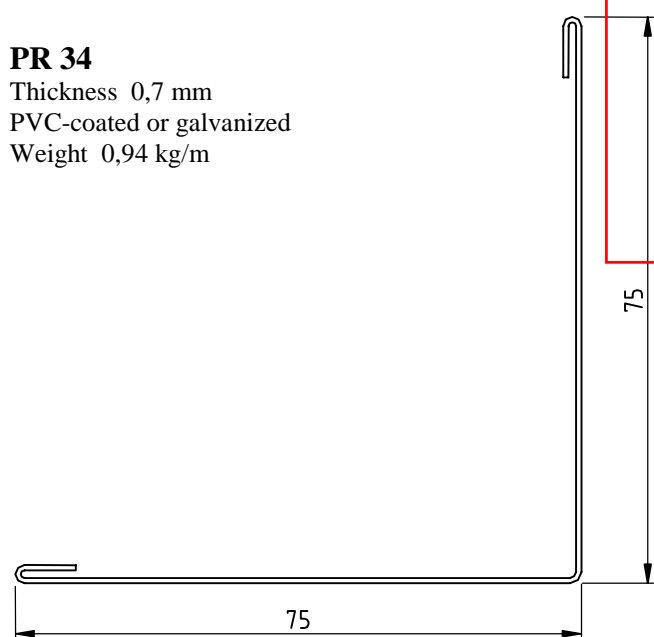
Weight 1,15 kg/m

**PR 34**

Thickness 0,7 mm

PVC-coated or galvanized

Weight 0,94 kg/m

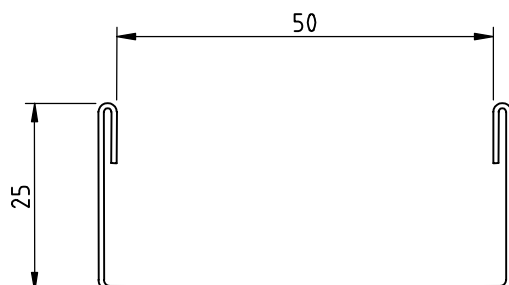


The technical information in this edition was accurate at the time of the printing. We reserve the right to make changes due to the progressive development of our products. The latest information can be obtained upon request.

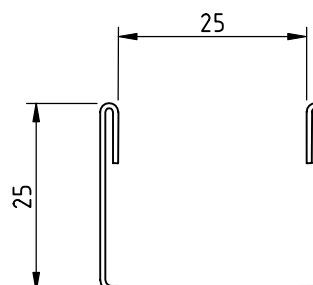


**PR 36**

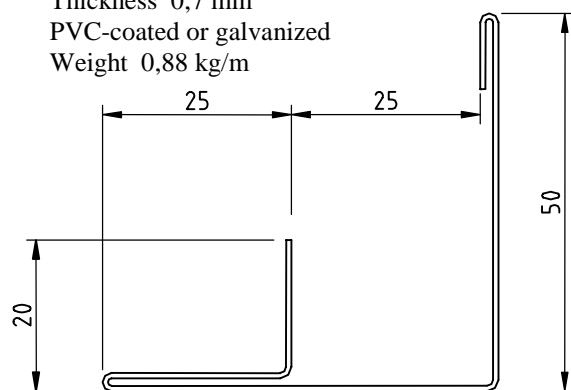
Thickness 0,7 mm  
 PVC-coated or galvanized  
 Weight 0,62 kg/m

**PR 38**

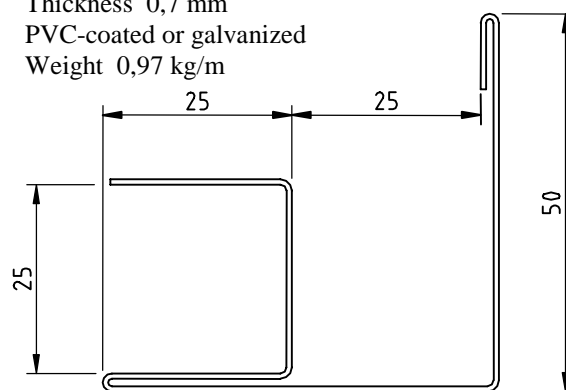
Thickness 0,7 mm  
 PVC-coated or galvanized  
 Weight 0,49 kg/m

**PR 39**

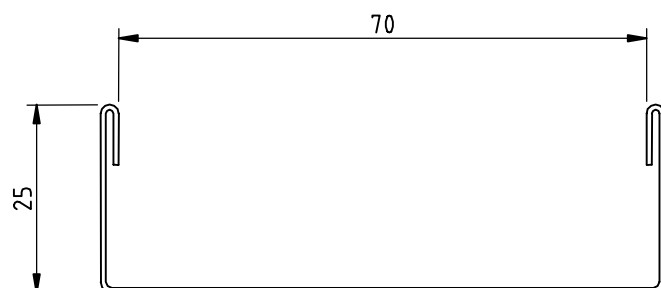
Thickness 0,7 mm  
 PVC-coated or galvanized  
 Weight 0,88 kg/m

**PR 40**

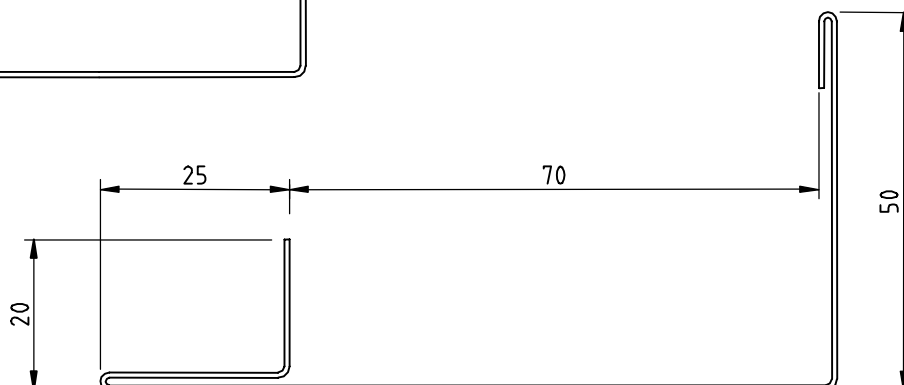
Thickness 0,7 mm  
 PVC-coated or galvanized  
 Weight 0,97 kg/m

**PR 64**

Thickness 0,7 mm  
 PVC-coated or galvanized  
 Weight 0,73 kg/m

**PR 65**

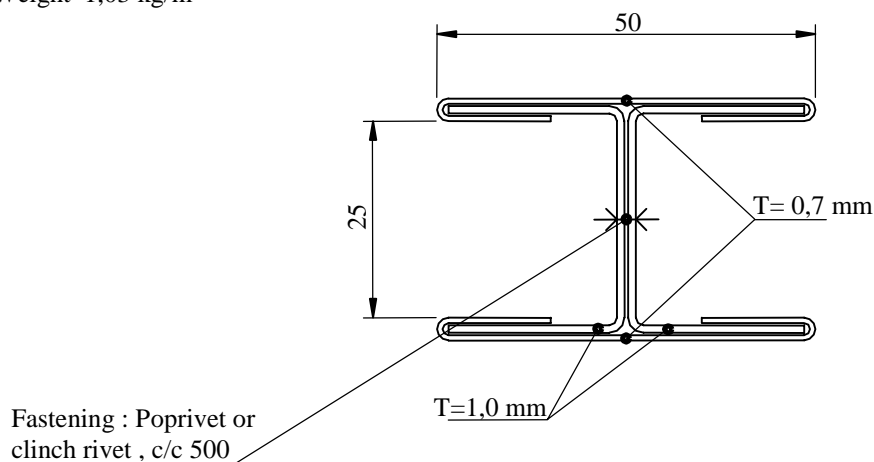
Thickness 0,7 mm  
 PVC-coated or galvanized  
 Weight 1,24 kg/m



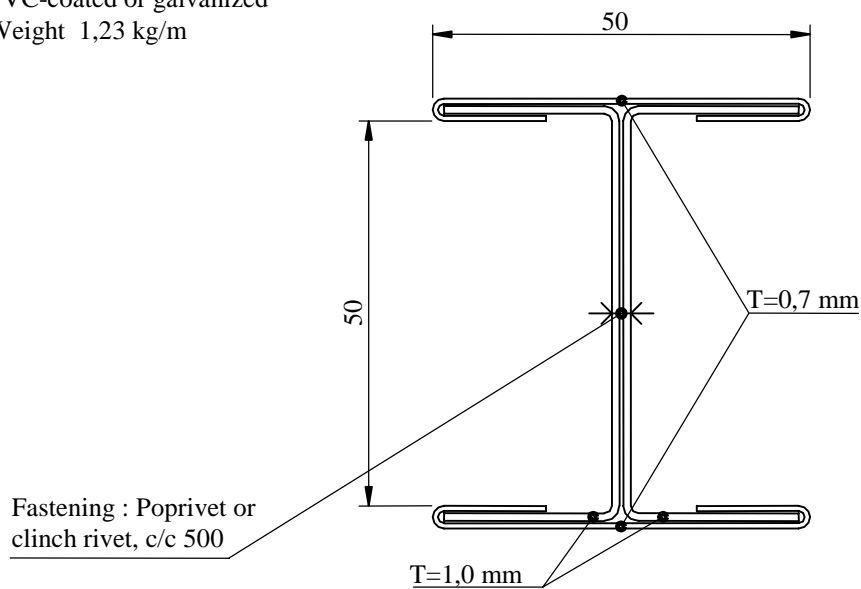
The technical information in this edition was accurate at the time of the printing. We reserve the right to make changes due to the progressive development of our products. The latest information can be obtained upon request.

**PR 96**

Thickness 0,7/1,0 mm  
 PVC-coated or galvanized  
 Weight 1,03 kg/m

**PR 97**

Thickness 0,7/1,0 mm  
 PVC-coated or galvanized  
 Weight 1,23 kg/m



The technical information in this edition was accurate at the time of the printing. We reserve the right to make changes due to the progressive development of our products. The latest information can be obtained upon request.



# **MOUNTING MANUAL**

**ISOLAMIN  
FLEXIBLE STANDARD  
ACCOMMODATION SYSTEM**



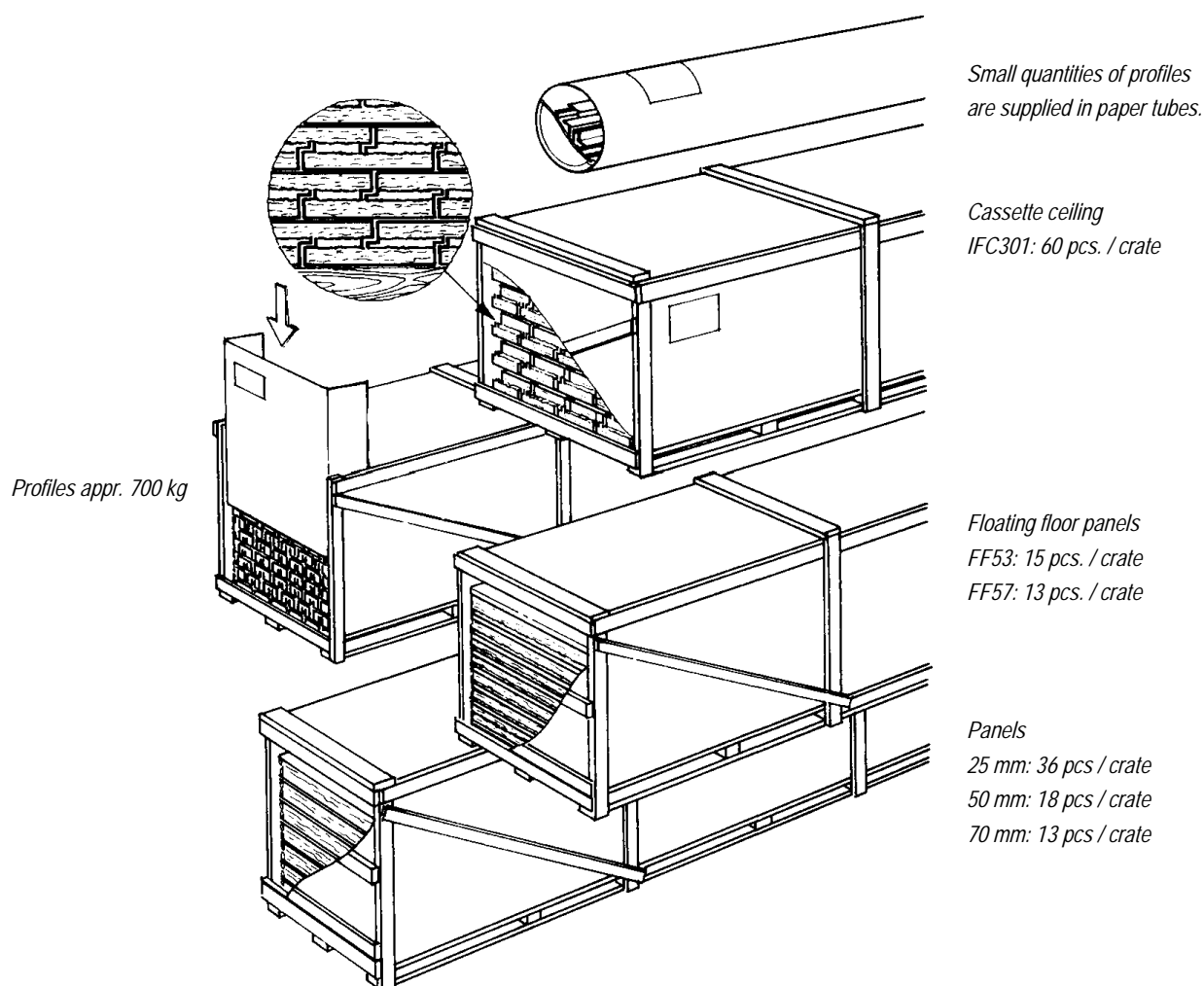
<b>General</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Floating Floor</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Panels</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Doors</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Window Boxes</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Electrical Wiring</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Accessories etc.</b>	<b>7</b>

## MOUNTING MANUAL

### ISOLAMIN FLEXIBLE STANDARD ACCOMMODATION SYSTEM

#### Panel layout, panel dimensions, profiles, colours, etc.

Properties of Isolamin products can be found on the design drawings and their attached material lists. These drawings are usually supplied by the customer himself, but can also on special request be supplied through ISOLAMIN AB.



#### Packing

All ISOLAMIN bulkheads, ceiling and floating floor panels are packed in crates. Profiles are packed in paper boxes with wooden reinforcements. The weight of each package depends on content but is normally about 700 kg.

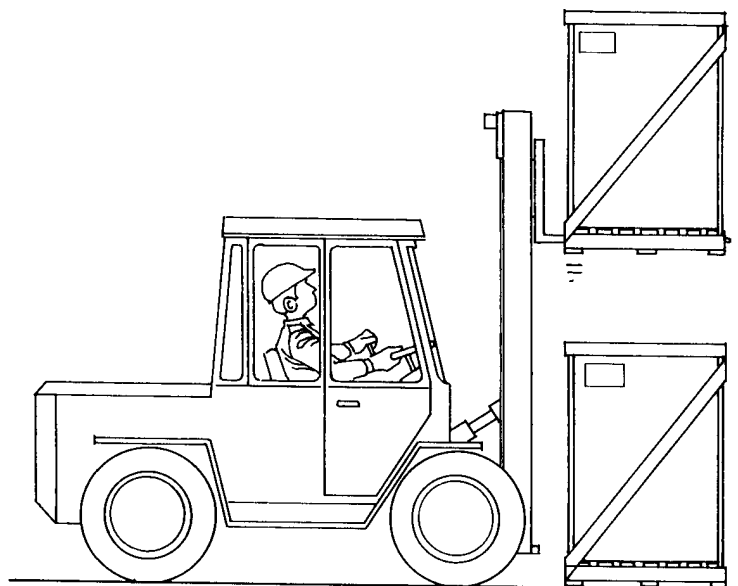
Small quantities of profiles are delivered in paper tubes.

In this manual is to be found technical information based on years of experience in the field of Marine Accommodation. The information herein is to assist our customer in determining the general suitability and does not constitute a warranty expressed or implied concerning the reliability of this information.

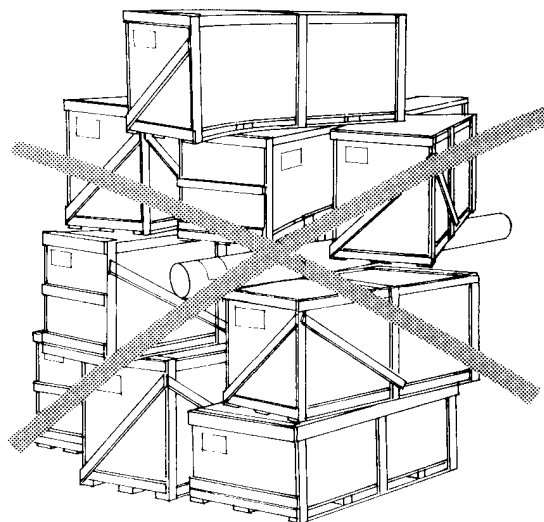
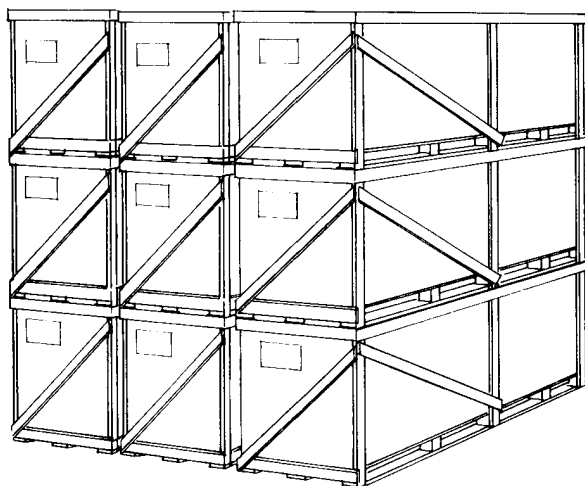
We will reserve us for changes which depends on our fourth on going product development.

Latest available information regarding products will be given on request

The crates shall be stored indoors and handled with a fork lift




Maximum 3 full size crates shall be stored on height. Avoid to place crates of different length on top of each other.



Each crate is labelled on one short end and at one long side, a third label is placed inside each crate.

## Marking

 <b>Isolamin</b> MADE IN SWEDEN <b>Isolamin AB</b> S-966 80 Överkalix Tel. +46 926-107 70 Telex 889 896 Isolam S	1					4
						5
						6
	2		3			7
8					9	
10	11	12	13	14	15	

## Label

The label gives following information:

- Customer order number
- Delivery address
- Isolamin order confirmation number
- Material content according to Isolamin order acknowledgement
- Weight declaration
- If on request special marking such as section, cabin no. etc.

The fields on the label have headlines corresponding to the figures listed below.

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1) Consignee                              | 9) Order number                |
| 2) Customer's marking                     | 10) Item No.                   |
| 3) Dimension of package in cm (L x W x H) | 11) Qty. of items              |
| 4) Package No.                            | 12) Product No.                |
| 5) Gross weight in kg.                    | 13) Dimension of product in mm |
| 6) Net weight in kg.                      | 14) Colour                     |
| 7) Volume in m3                           | 15) Notes                      |
| 8) Content                                |                                |

## Tools and accessories

Besides the tools that normally are available at the yard's workshop, the equipment listed below is useful during the installation work.

Straight edge levelling bar

Large triangle

Chalked string

MIG welding machine

Nail gun and nails

Jig saw

Mitre box

Small band saw or disc saw

Vacuum handles

Drilling machine

Hand plate shears (left, right and straight)

Rubber hammer

Pop rivet tongs and pop rivets

Fold tongs

Nibbler

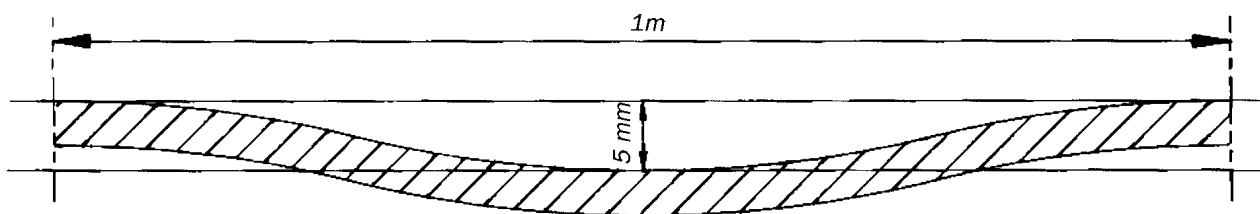
The installation is carried out in the following order:

- 1) Floating floor – if any
- 2) Lining / bulkhead panels and doors
- 3) Ceiling

### Preparations

The deck should be swept with broom stick before placing the floating floor (FF) panels on the deck. Smaller deflections in the deck plate and normal welding strings can be accepted.

Larger irregularities as shown below must be levelled out with deck compound or by placing stripes of mineral wool under the floating floor panels during installation.



### Installation

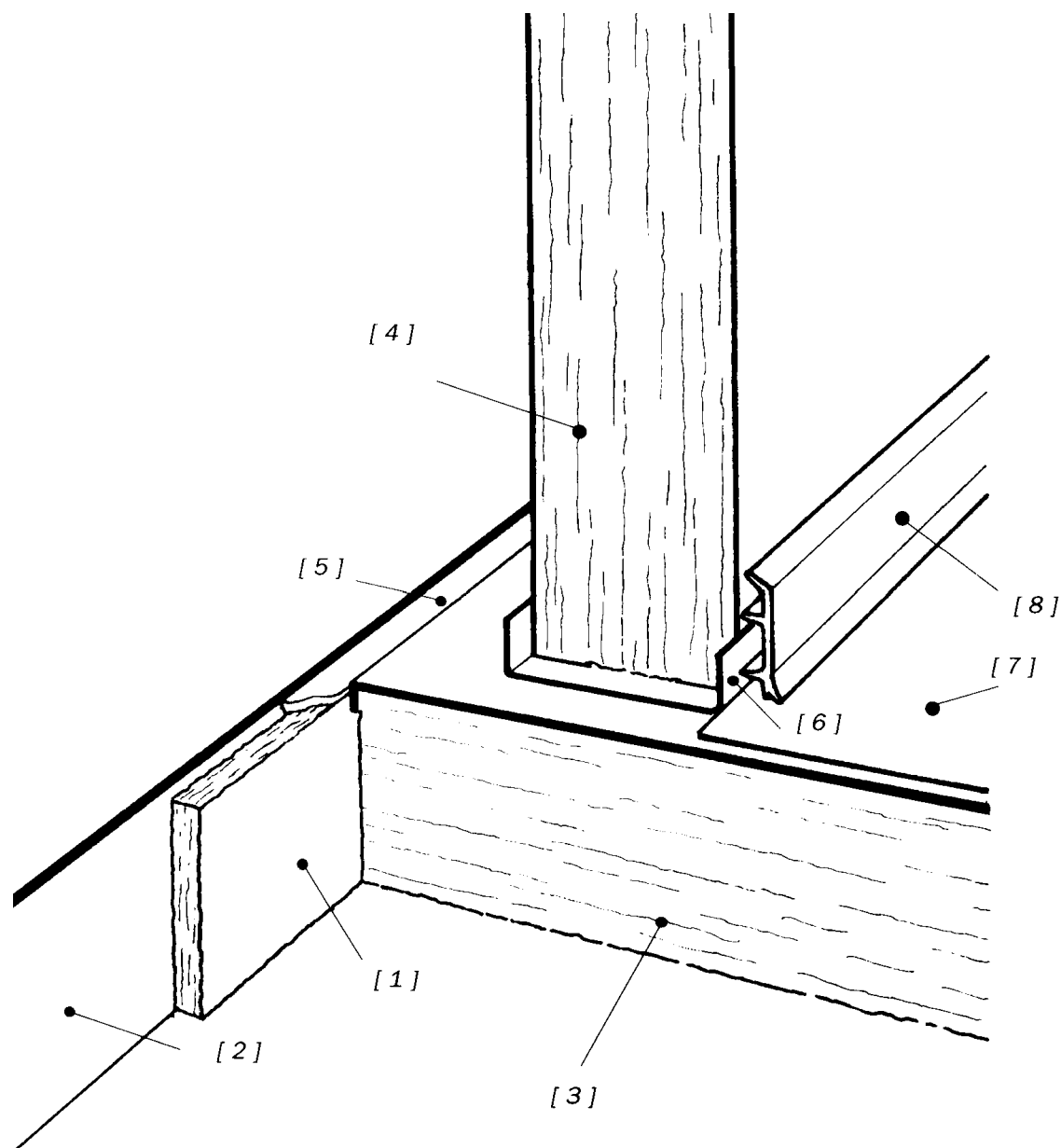
The installation work consists of the following sequences:

- 1) Laying of panels.
- 2) Cutting of panels.
- 3) Levelling the panel.
- 4) Welding panels together.
- 5) Grinding of eventual protruding welds.
- 6) Filling the joint with mastic.



**Sum up for mounting of Floating Floor**

1. Strip of insulation
2. Gutter steel or steel bulkhead
3. Floating floor
4. Lining / bulkhead panel
5. Sealing mastic
6. Bottom profile
7. PVC carpet etc.
8. Skirting

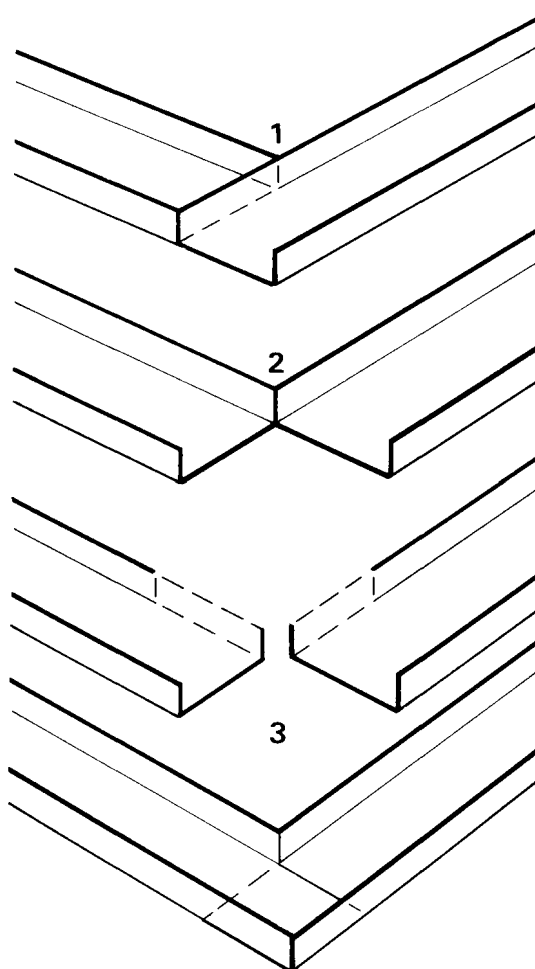


### Preparations

Position of bulkheads, measurements etc. are shown on the actual installation drawings. The drawing must also show the type of deck covering i.e. a plain steel deck, deck composition or a floating floor since this is a vital information for installing the bottom profiles in a correct way.

We recommend you to have a cutting station on board or close to the working area.

We also recommend you to unpack the profiles, sort them out and place them on a rack.



### Bottom profiles

Use for example a chalked string to mark the position of the bottom profiles. If necessary, cut the profiles to suitable lengths, with end shapes to fit the corner connections as shown above or on actual drawings.

Before fixing the profiles to the surface, carefully check all measurements including diagonals and angles.

Depending on actual deck surface and space below the deck, the profiles can be fixed to the deck as follows

**Steel deck**

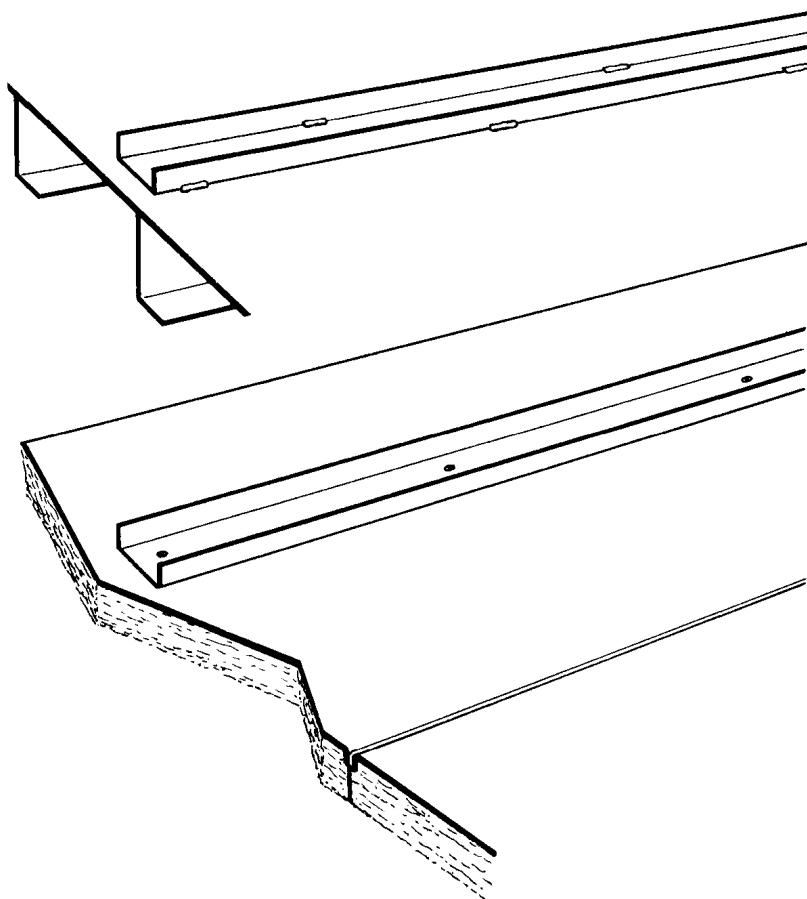
Zig-zag tack welds, maximum 10 mm long, spaced 300 mm each side of the profile.

**Steel deck with deck compound**

Bolt pistol with nails in the centre of the profile and the nail spaced 300 mm apart.

Self-tapping screws with a fixing spot spaced 300 mm apart.

For necessary thickness of deck compound, pls. refer to manufacturers manual.

**Floating Floor type ISOLAMIN**

Zig-zag tack welds, maximum 10 mm long, spaced 300 mm each side of the profile.

Bolt pistol with nails in the centre of the profile and the nail spaced 300 mm apart.

**Floating Floor type ISOLAMIN**

Self-tapping screws with a fixing spot spaced 300 mm apart, in the centre of the profile. However this is to be checked with the supplier of actual type of floating floor.

**Panels installation C-type joint.**

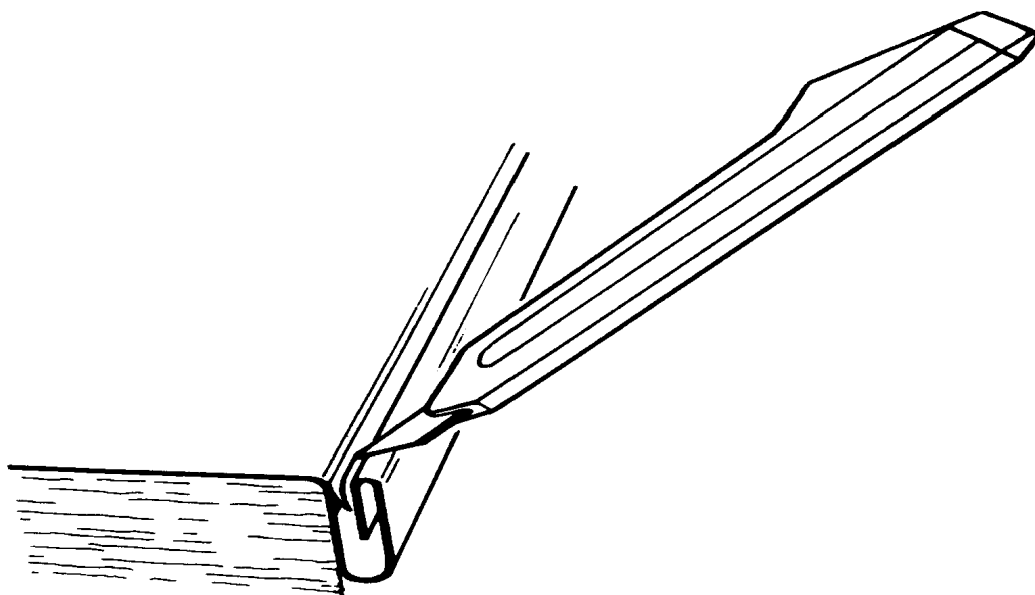
Panel dimension, colours etc. can be found on drawings and specifications.

If not otherwise required by the actual authority, we recommend to install the panels as free standing as possible i.e. with few hangers from steel deck or stays from webs on the steel bulkheads. Where stays are needed they should be mounted with flexible connections.

If using the "free standing" system the bulkhead and ceiling panels will together with floating floor form a self standing box, separated from the ship structure, which will reduce the structural born sound transmitted into the cabins.

Before mounting the panel we recommend you to remove the protection foil from the C-joints, by cutting it with a sharp knife and an easy hand.

Cut inside the C-joint and make sure that the cutting line is BELOW the bend.



Use the top of the C-joint as a support for the cutting blade

When the protection foil later is to be removed from the panel, it is an advantage if it is not fixed by the joint profile, PR11, is knocked into the C-joint.

Panels shall normally be vertically mounted i.e. related to a "vertical" plane through the ship's centre line.

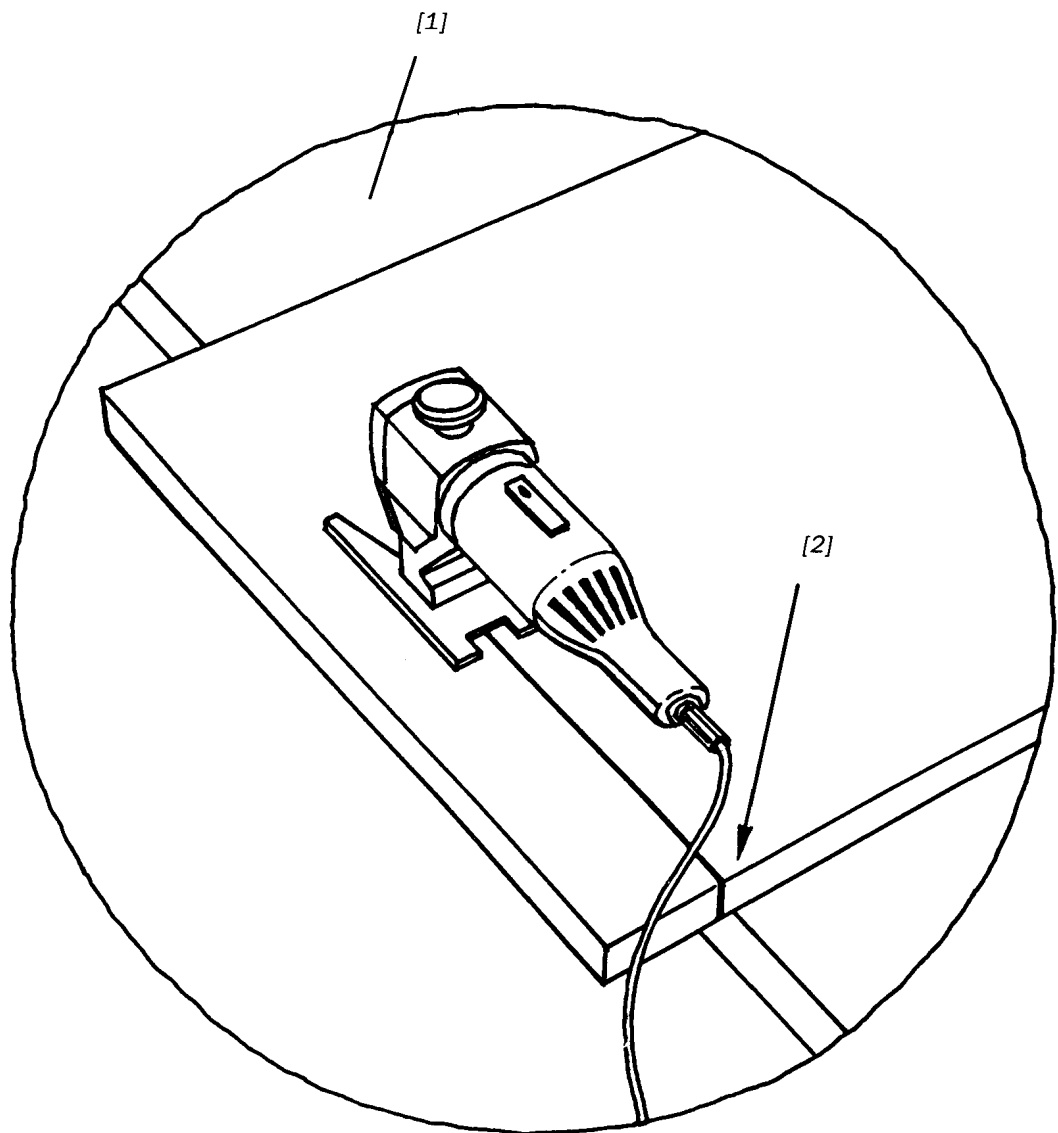
If the ship is afloat or for other reasons not trimmed horizontally, it is impossible to use a standard water level or load line to get the panels "vertically".

In this case a special adjustable water level or other instrument has to be used to check the mounting of the walls



When a panel has to be cut, try to use a stable table [1] and cut as close as practicable possible, [2] to a support underneath the panel.

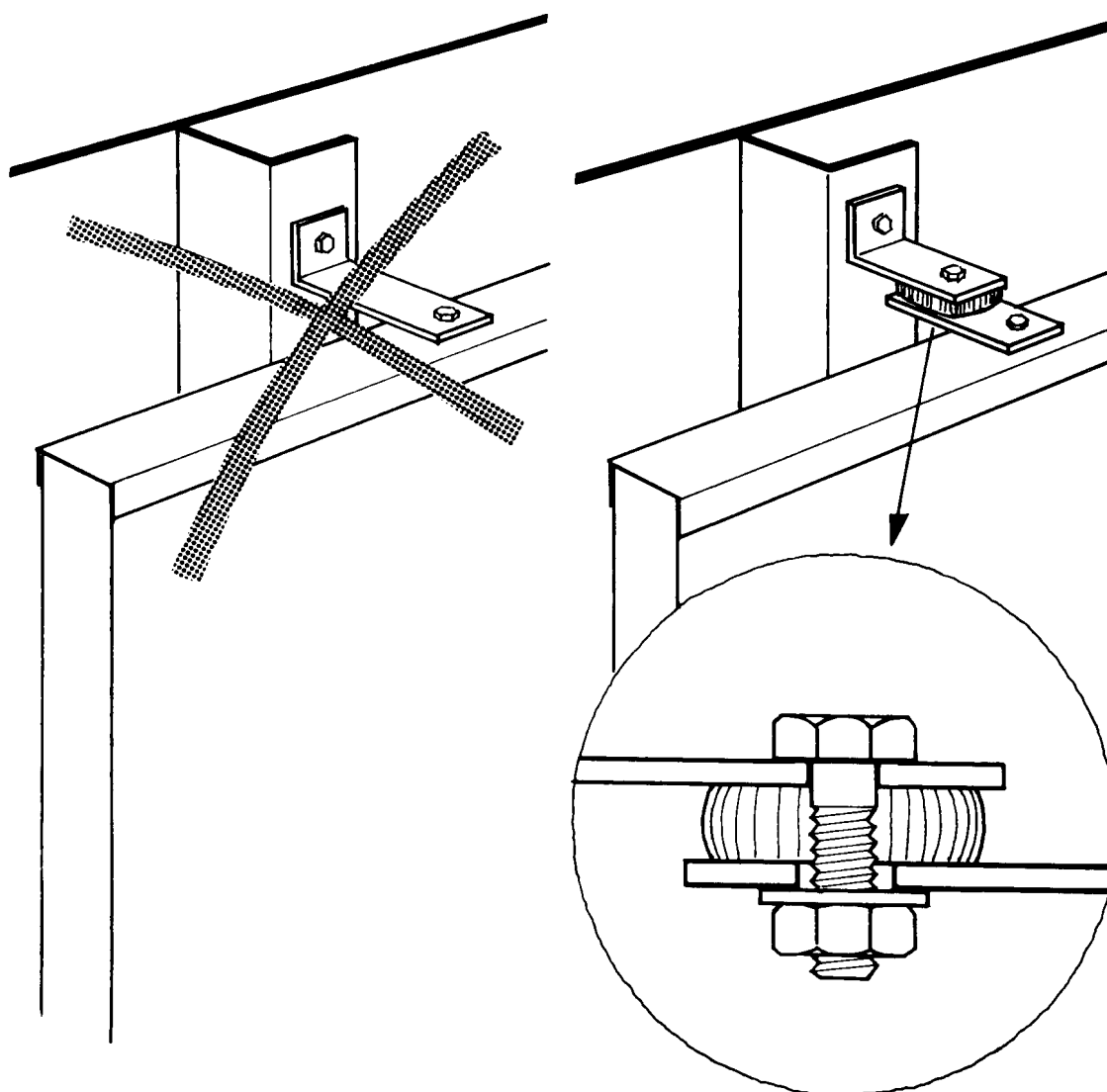
Jig saw and blades can be purchased from ISOLAMIN AB.



In public areas and other larger spaces where there are few or non connecting bulkheads, the lining bulkhead shall be stabilised with stays. Number and spacing of stays must be judged on site.

The stay can preferably be fastened to steel bulkhead webs with nails by using a bolt pistol or fixed by screws. Avoid welding as far as possible. We do not recommend you to fix the stay directly to the bulkhead steel plate.

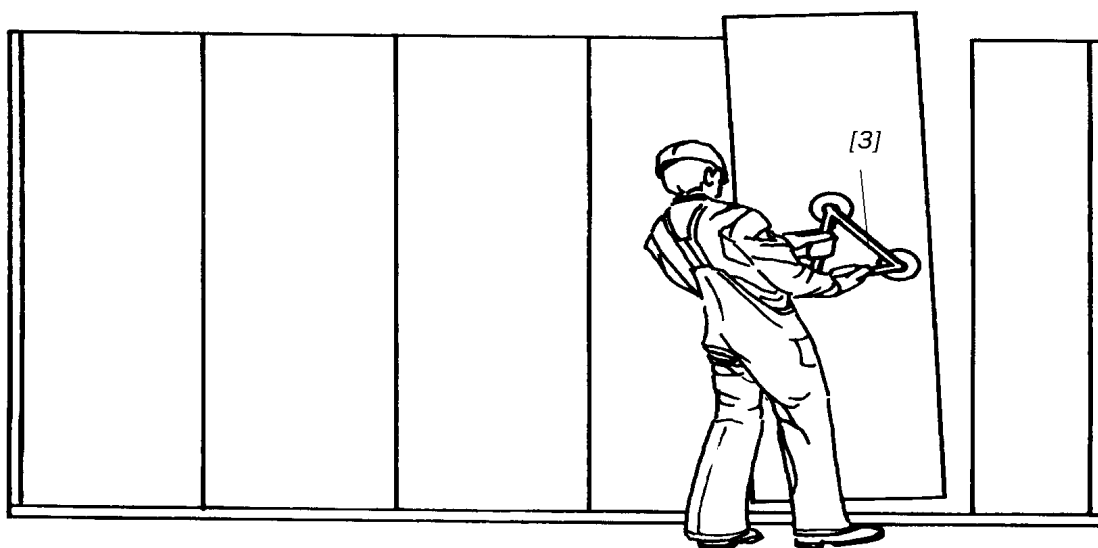
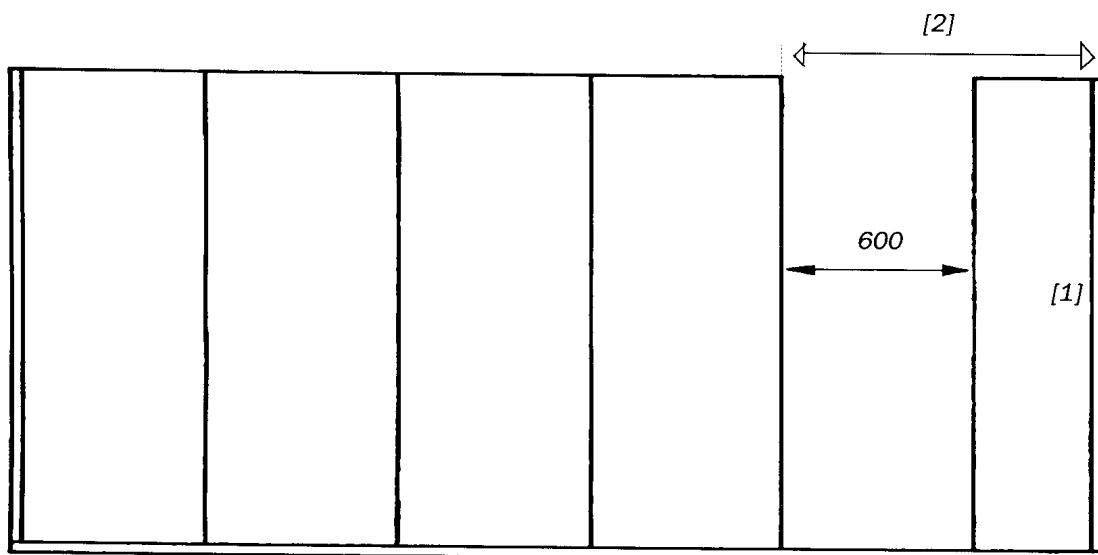
Use a flexible connection in order to prevent vibrations and non desirable noise.



All panels in the standard system are delivered in 600 mm widths which means that the last panel has to be cut. We recommend using the earlier mentioned jig saw.

The width of the last panel [1] might be indicated in your design drawing. However, we advise you to check the actual measurement on site.

This shall be done before the last panels of the full width once are installed, i.e. the measurement [2] shall be less than 600 mm. *Do note that the building measure 600 mm is calculated from centre to centre of the joint profile PR11.*



For mounting the last full width panel (the next last panel of a the wall) we recommend to use vacuum handles [3]. The same type as used to carry glasses can be used.

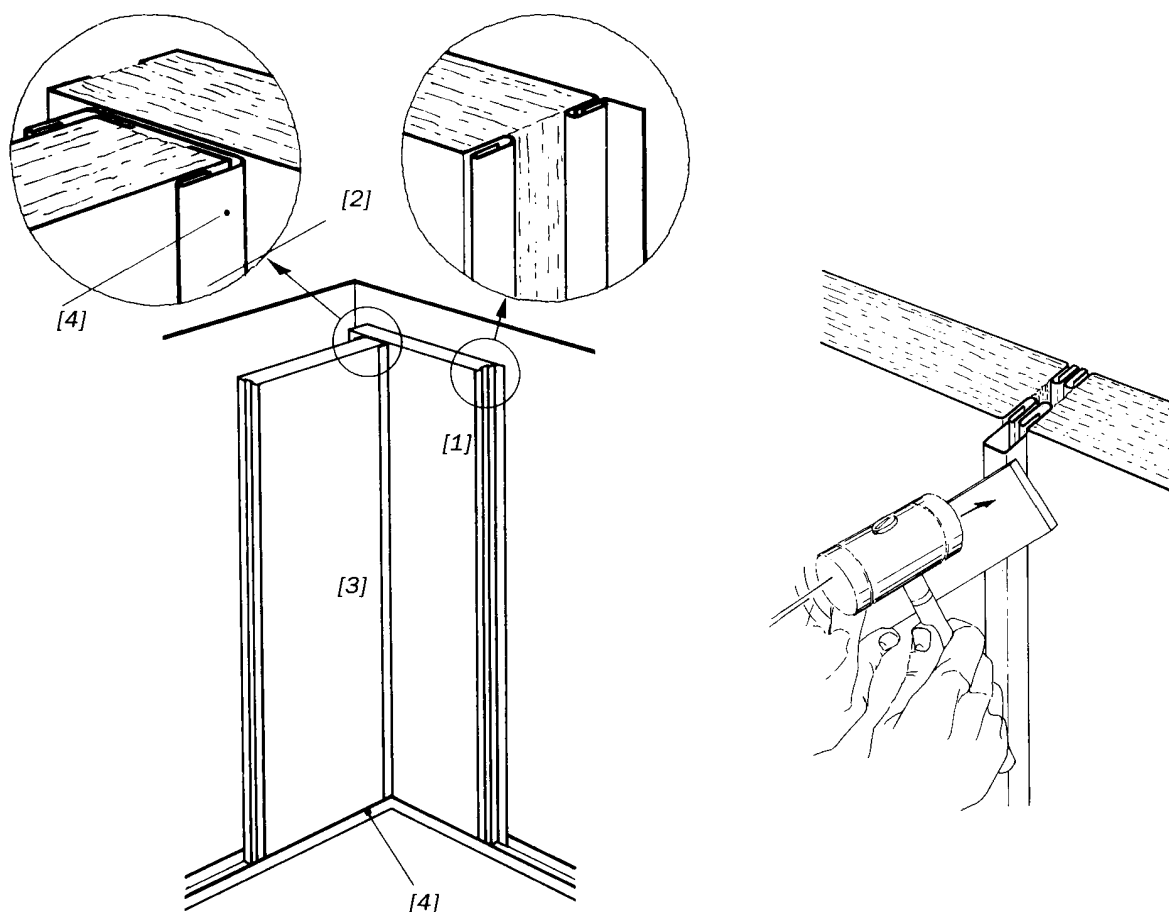


Start with lining panel [1] in a corner and fix the actual *corner profile(s)* [2] to the panel with pop rivets or self tapping screws. Continue with the panel [3] on the adjacent perpendicular bulkhead. Fix the perpendicular panel to the first panel by using pop rivets or self tapping screws through the profile(s) into the panel.

Locate the fixing spots to the top and bottom [4]. In this way a self standing corner is created. Continue with the next panel which has to be connected by the *joint profile* PR11.

On the standard system you press in the PR11 in its whole length, starting from the top or bottom by using a rubber hammer. Make sure that the hammer has a smooth surface and does not leave any marks of black rubber etc.

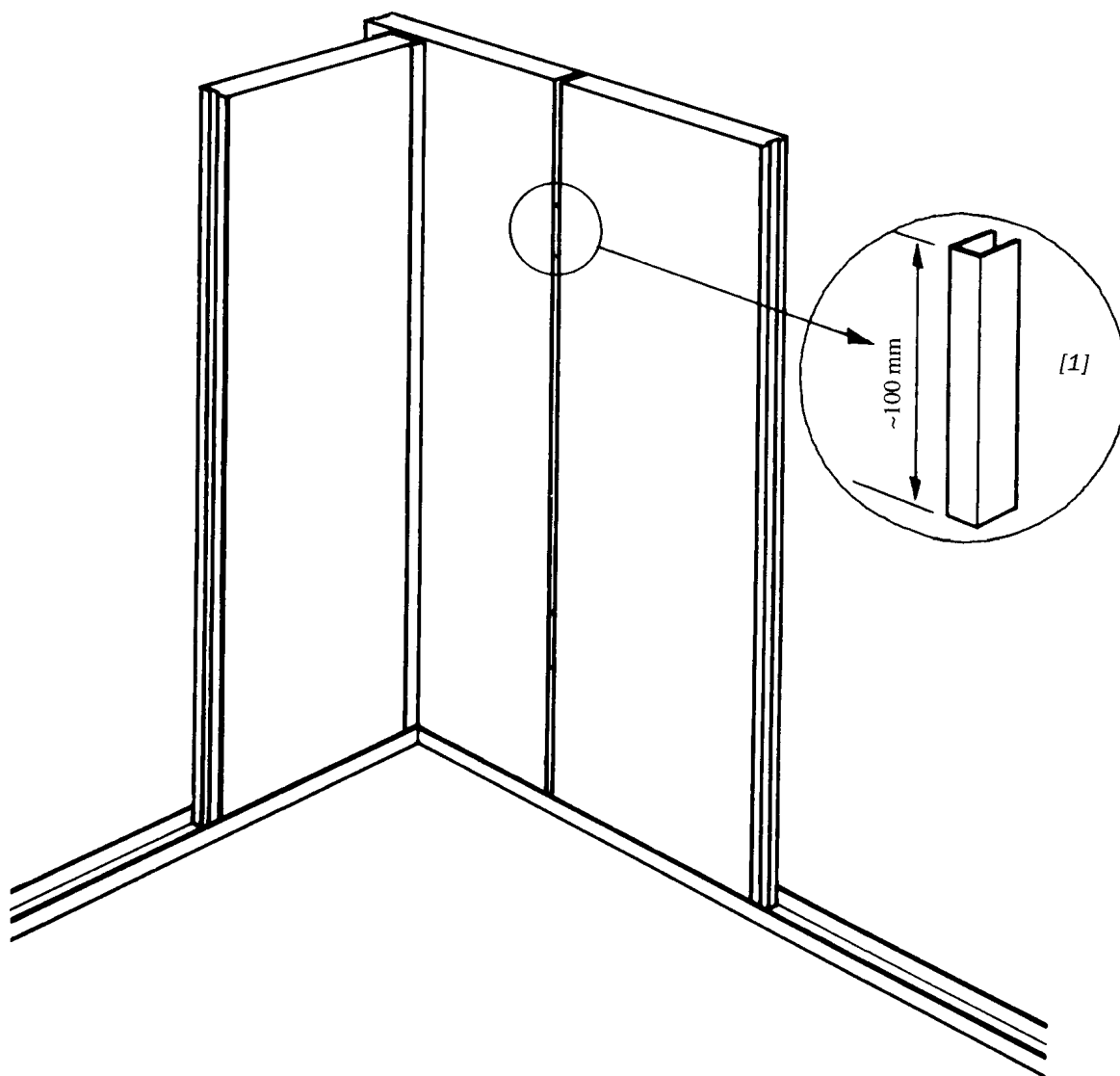
The best result is obtained if a straight edge piece of wood is used as a protection while knocking the profile PR11 into the joint.



As an alternative to mount the PR11 direct during the installation of panels, you can use a temporary PR11 piece [1] of approximate 100 - 120 mm length. By using short pieces of PR11 during the installation, the panels will be correctly positioned and a panel can later on also easily be removed for inspection of pipe work etc.

Some minor adjustments of the individual panel positioned in a row of panels can also be made before the full length PR11 is to be mounted.

The use of this temporary PR11 makes it possible to install the panels in a very short time. When finishing the installation, revert and remove the short pieces of PR11 and mount the full length profiles as described above.



We recommend you to start with lining panels. There is no joining profile at the rear side of 25 mm panels. Two PR12 profiles shall be mounted to every second panel if 50 mm or thicker panels are used as lining.

The following mounting sequence is applicable for 50 mm or thicker panels with the C-joint also on the back side.

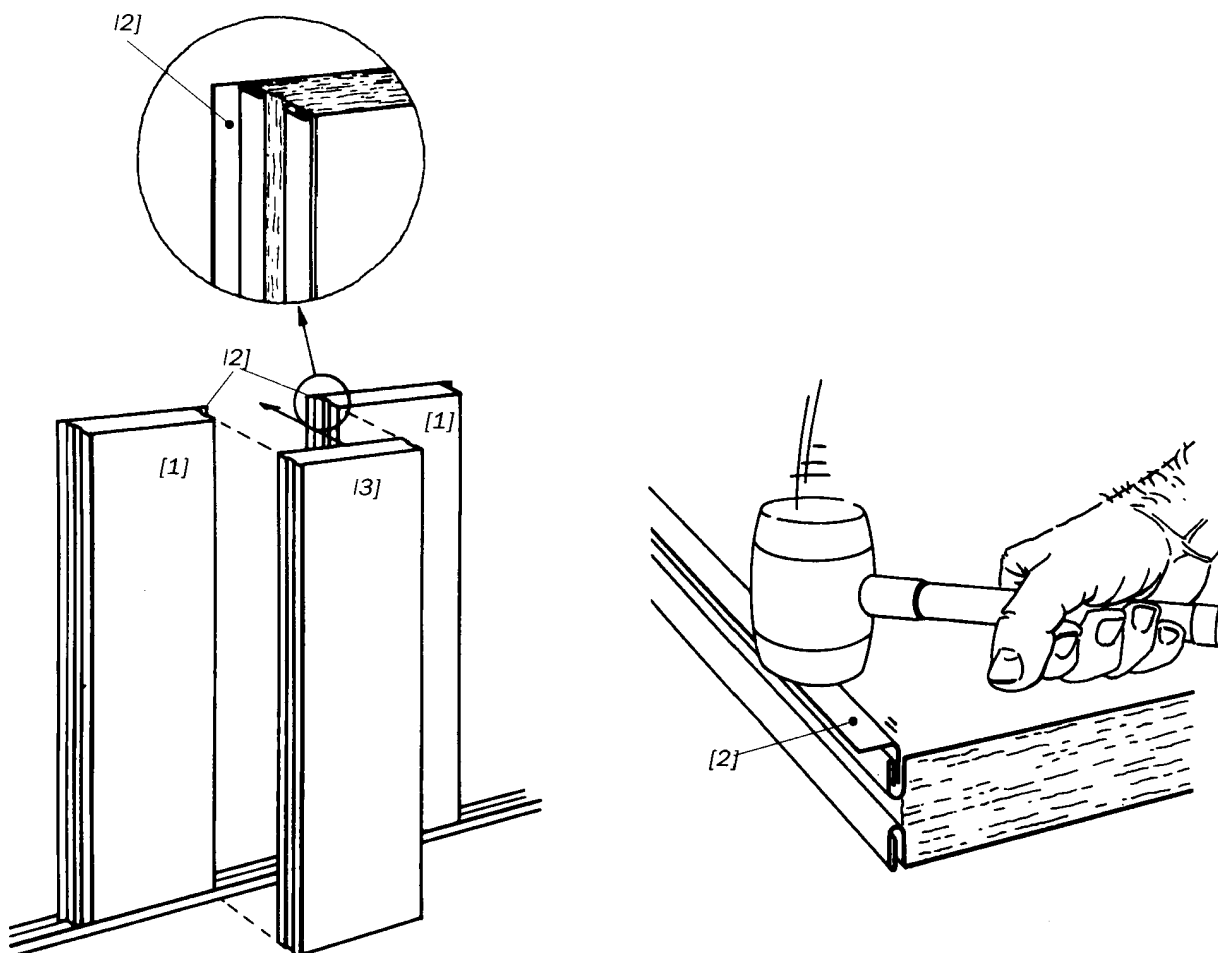
Start with installation of two panels [1] with PR12 [2] mounted at the back side of each long side edge (for lining panels only).

Leave a space equal to one panel width in between the panels . Install a panel [3] without any PR12 in between the two first panels.

Fix the panels with the mounted PR12 to the bottom profile with pop rivets.

Continue in the same way through the entire wall. The joint profile PR11 shall later be mounted on the visible side of the panel.

Installing the panel in this way gives possibilities to a later dismounting of each second panel, for inspection purpose etc.



**Alternative arrangements when colour changes in from cabin to cabin****Alt. A**

Fix two PR25\* [1] profiles back to back. Cut the panel where the centre of the division wall shall be located [2].

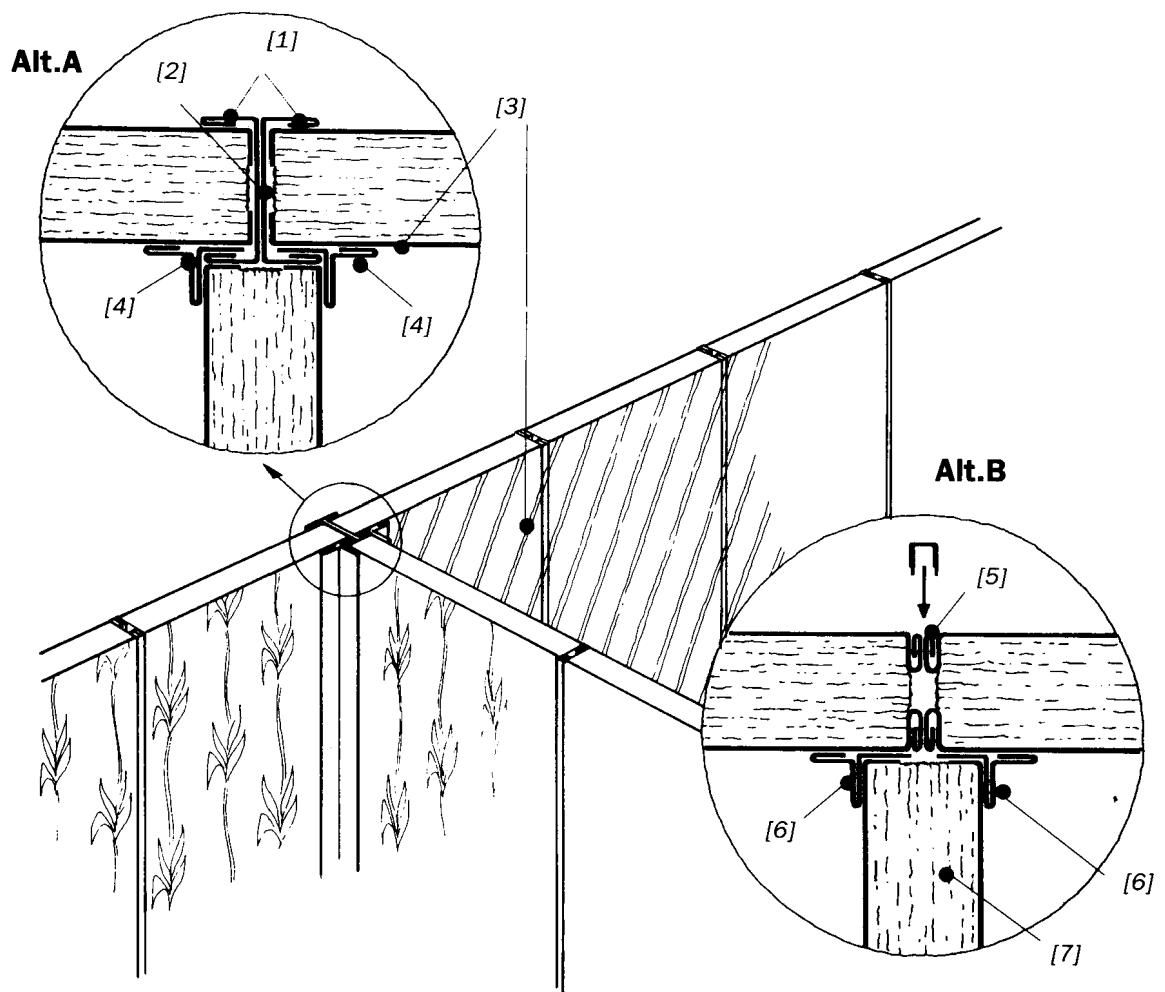
Mount the two PR25 to the cut edge and continue with the panel having the other colour [3]. For the perpendicular wall use PR32 [4] on each side with colour corresponding to respective cabin. Press in the flange of the PR32 between the flanges of each PR25 and the panel. Fix the PR32 with pop rivets through both the PR25, PR32 and the surface sheet of the panel. Install the first panel of the division wall by inserting it into the opening between the two PR32.

\* The PR25 can be replaced by PR26 if PVC coated surface is needed.

**Alt. B**

If the change of colour can be located at a standard C-joint [5], simply fix PR32 [6] of right colour on each side of the joint.

In both cases the first panel of the dividing wall [7] can be a cut out or a whole panel. With a little planning and use of a division wall cut to a certain width, the joints of the division wall can be adjusted to line up with the joints of the ceiling. This providing that the ceiling panels are installed perpendicular to the division wall and having a building module of 300 or 600 mm.

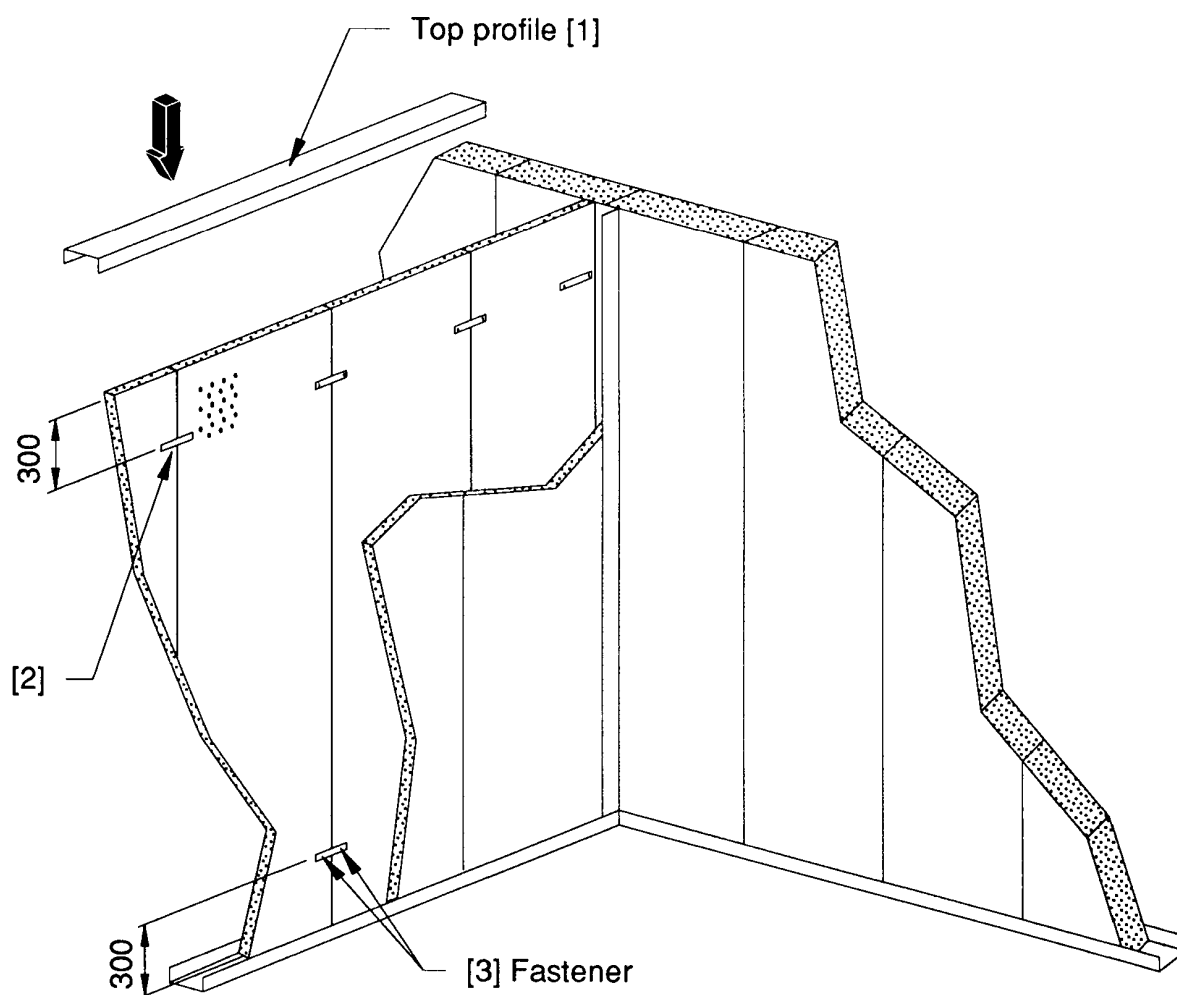


**PA42C – Isolamin cavity wall panel 50 or 70 mm**

Start with fixing two (2) PR313 or PR314 [2] (distance profiles for 50 / 70 mm wall), to the back of one of the 20 mm thick panel, 300 mm from top and bottom by using pop rivets or self tapping screws.

When five (5) complete panels have been installed in a row the top profile [1] or a short piece of a top profile can be used to fix the panels during the installation.

Panels should be fixed to top and bottom profiles every second panel.



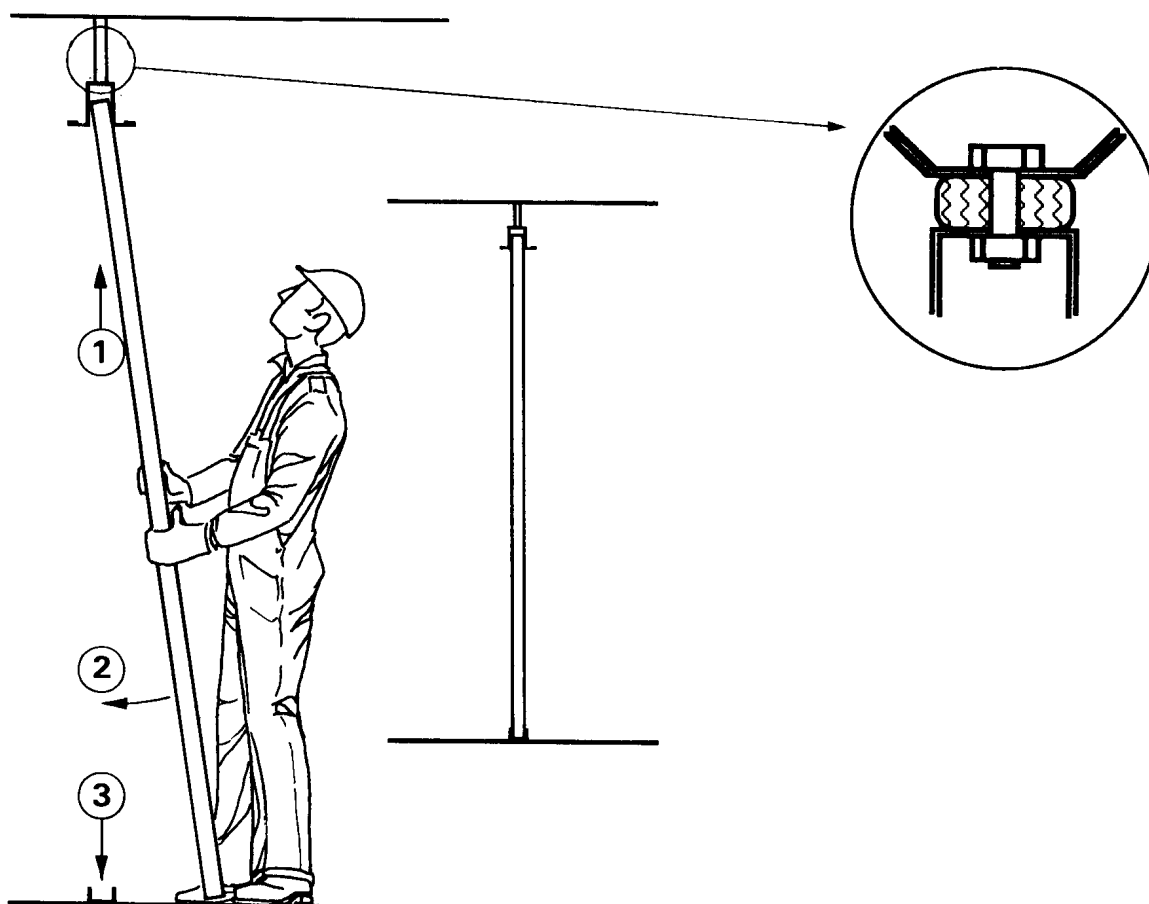
Some authorities require the use of fixed top profiles i.e. the profiles are attached to hangers from the deck head or stays from the stiffeners of the steel bulkheads. Spacing of hangers and stays as per the requirements from actual authority.

Hangers from the deck head can be lined up with thin strings. The design shall allow minor adjustments when mounting the top profiles to the hangers. The hangers must be adjusted so the top profile can be mounted "vertically" above the bottom profiles.

Each panel is installed by tilting and lifting the panel into the top profile [1]. In vertical position [2], lower the panel into the bottom profile [3]. This way of mounting allows you to dismount a panel.

In order to reduce vibrations transmitted into the cabins, we suggest use of flexible connections, where the profiles are connected to hangers or stays.

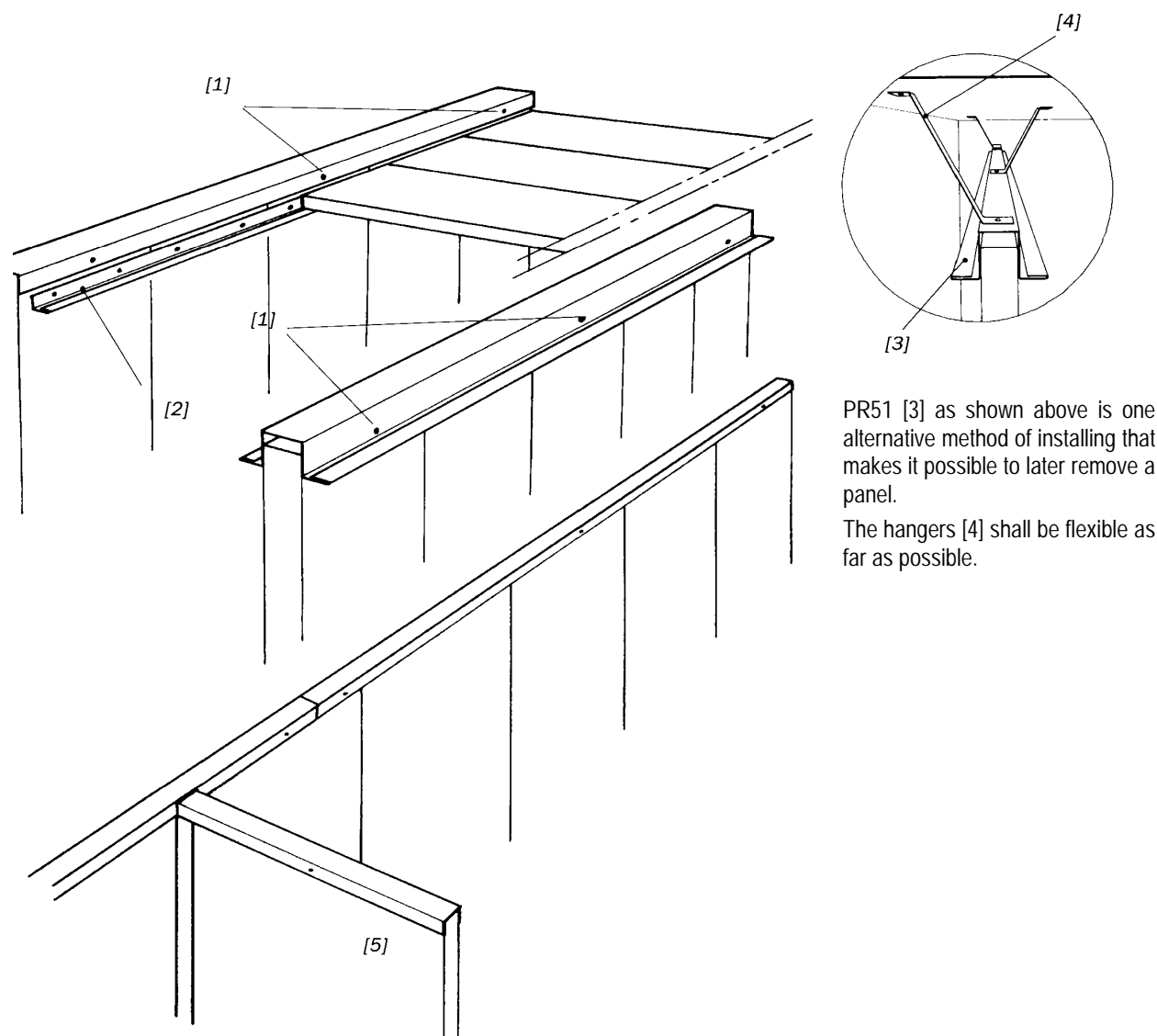
Alternatively, the panels can first be installed as a free standing system and the top profile is afterwards mounted and fixed by stays to the steel bulkhead stiffeners. Leave a space in the profile above the panel, corresponding to bottom profile, allowing the panel to be lifted out for dismounting.



When five (5) wall panels have been installed in a row, the top profile shall be mounted and fastened with pop rivets, self drilling screws or other suitable fasteners [1] to each second bulkhead panel.

The type of top profile depends on the type of ceiling. This information will be found on the design drawings.

The Isolamin profile PR21G as shown [2] below is an example of ceiling support profile that preferably can be used when ceiling heights differs.

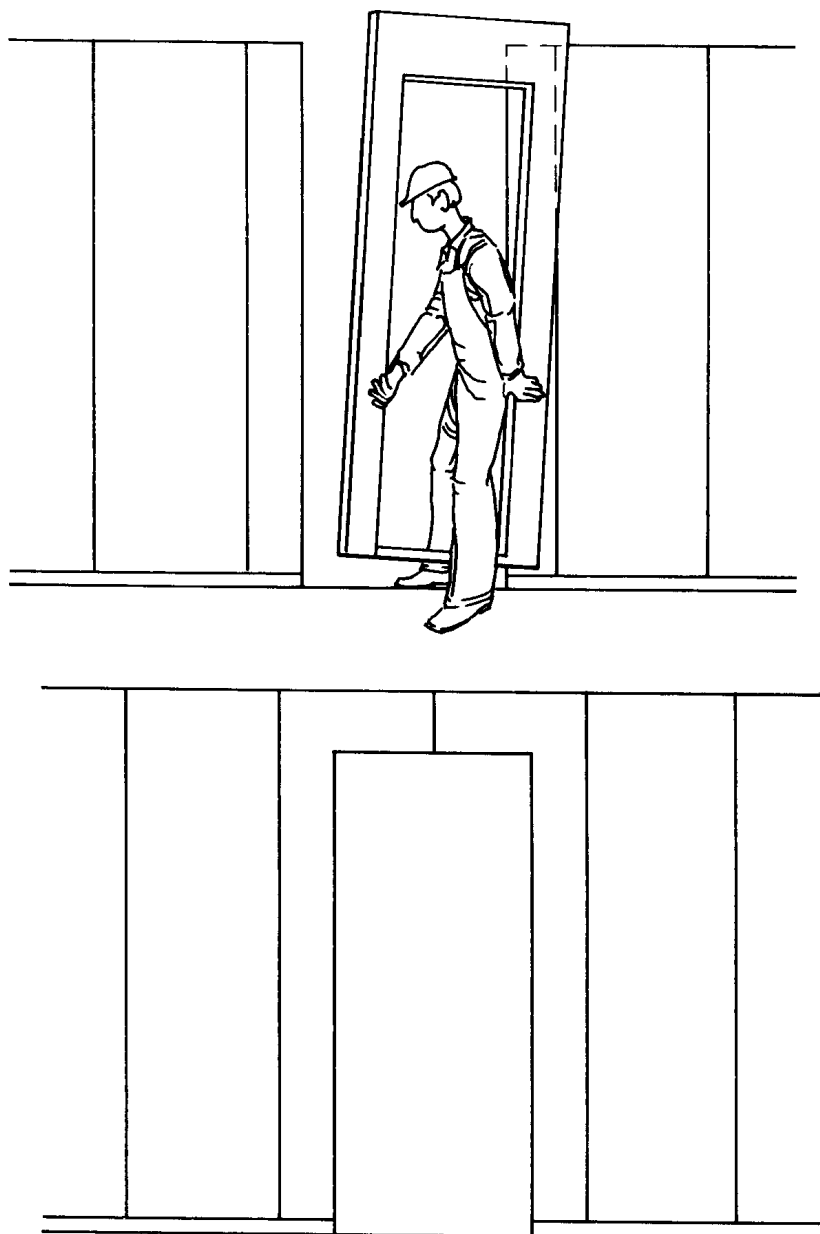


Continue with the panel installation until you pass the spot where a connecting crossing bulkhead [5] shall be mounted.

Install one panel of the connecting wall [5] to stabilise the lining bulkhead. Check if room colour is different on the other side of the crossing bulkhead. In such a case we refer to the alt. A or B in the part "Alternative arrangements when colour changes from cabin to cabin".

Doors can either have a full height frame or a standard frame. The full height frame has the same height as the bulkhead panels and forms a part of the bulkhead system. Door positions are determined on the design drawings.

The width of panels adjacent to the doors depends on the width and frame type of actual door. Some doors need bottom profiles while other stands directly on the deck, deck covering of floating floor.



Standard doors are lower than the bulkhead panels which means that the surrounding panels have to be cut out to fit the door frame. Cutting can either be done before or after the panels have been installed.

### Inspection Hatches

The ISOLAMIN inspection hatches are manufactured to be integrated in the bulkhead arrangement and therefore installed principally in the same way as a standard panel.



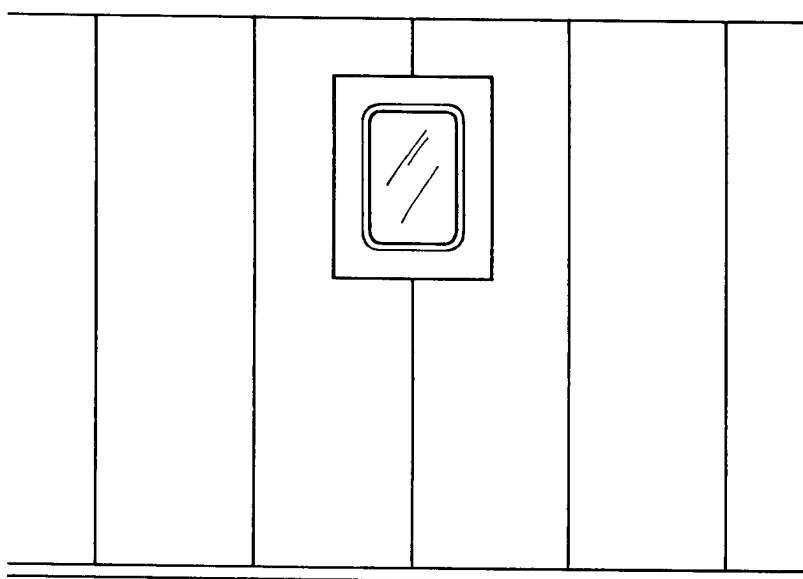
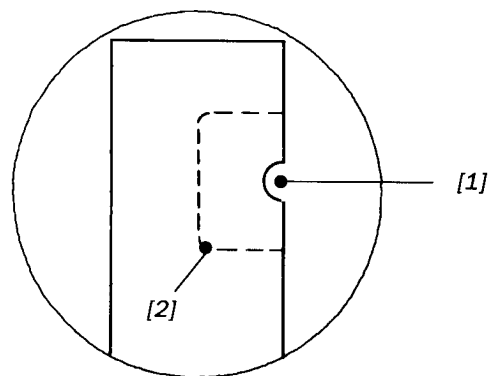
When window boxes shall be mounted into standard panels a hole must be cut in the lining panels.

Where small window boxes is to be mounted the final hole can be cut after the lining has been completed. During the mounting of the lining panels, just cut away a part of the edge of the panel [1] in the area where the window box shall be located.

Later when the window box is to be fixed, use a master and make a marking on the panel where the window box shall be mounted [2]. Cut out the hole for the window box by using a jig saw. Start the cutting in the opening of the edge that was previously made.

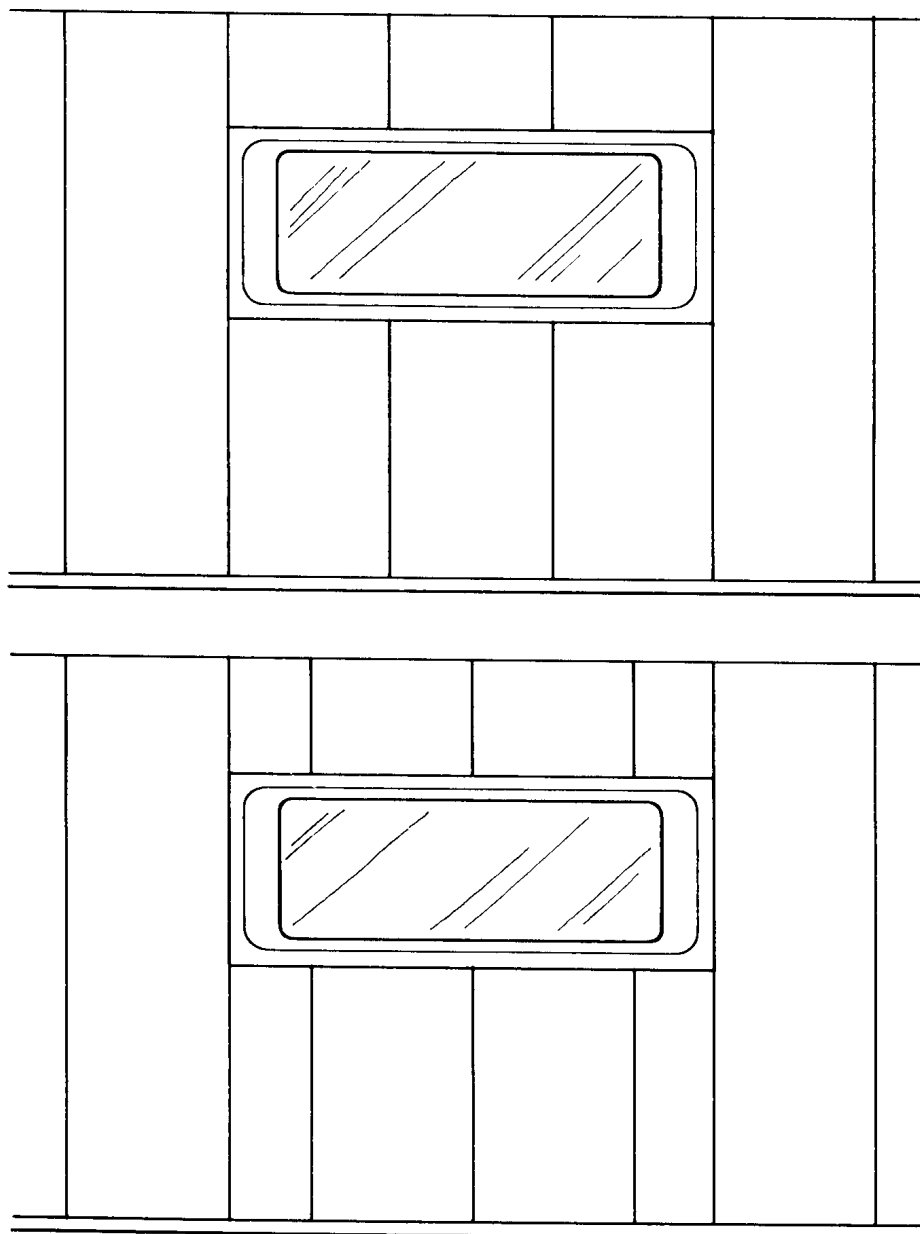
When the installed panel has to be cut, the support under the panel, as described earlier, can not be used. Therefore be careful, and try to avoid vibrations in the saw as much as possible. Hold the saw firmly in the hand and move it slowly. **Stop the saw before it is removed from the cut slot.**

If no panel joint can be located in the area where the window box shall be mounted, just drill a hole in the panel to mark a starting point for the cutting. Mark and cut as described above.



For walls with window boxes wider than one or two panels widths, the panels must be cut in length to fit the distance below and above the box.

Before starting to cut any panels, please check with the layout drawing and the order specification.



Regardless if the panels are cut at site or delivered in suitable lengths we recommend to reinforce the bottom and top of the opening where the window box are wider than one panel width.

The reinforcement can be done with the profile PR27, PR25 or PR62 for 25, 50 and 70 mm panel thickness. Fix the profile with pop rivets to the panel. One pop rivet at each front side and backside of each panel is sufficient.

It is presumed that the window box has a flange wide enough to cover the flange of the profile on the visible side.

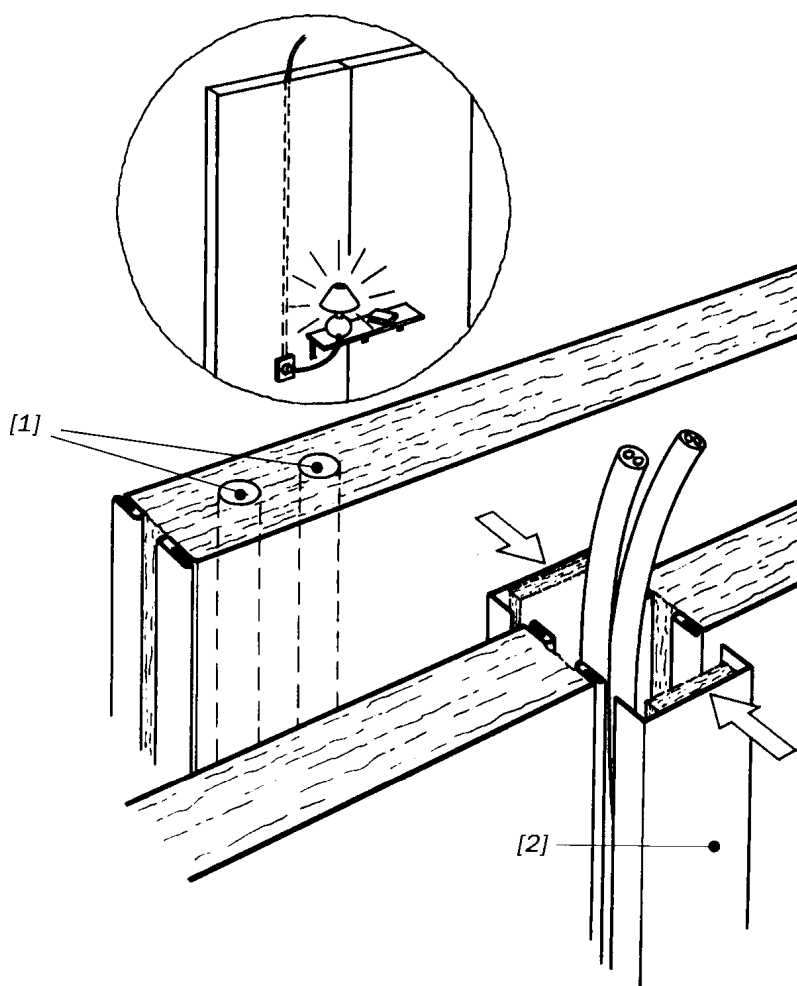
### Electrical wiring

Electrical cables are normally installed on cable trays hanging down from the deck head. The wiring in cabins may either be visible or concealed depending on *Authorities* or *Owners* requirements.

For both alternatives, corresponding holes must be drilled for each cable trough the top profile.

ISOLAMIN can supply 50 mm and thicker panels with two 25 x 25 mm pre manufactured channels [1] per panel. Panels with 4 or more channels can be ordered on request.

In areas where the wiring can be located at a panel butt joint, an alternative arrangement of concealed wiring can be done. For this purpose ISOLAMIN can provide a special cable duct profile PRCDC [2].



Where these cable duct profile, PRCDC, are to be used the adjacent panels are to be spread apart leaving a distance corresponding to the width of the profile.

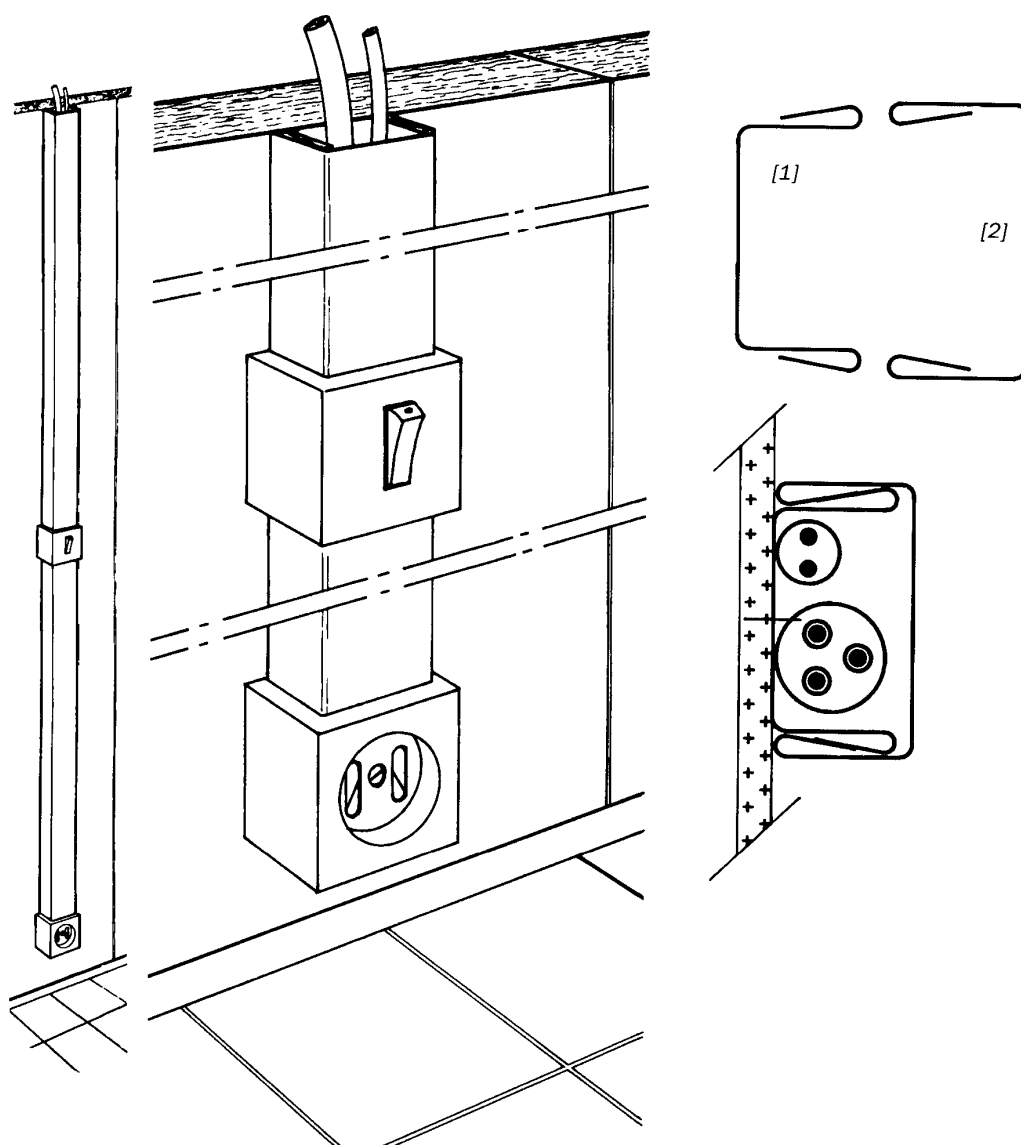
When the wiring is to be done after the panels have been installed the cables have to be fixed to the panel.

In order to make this arrangement as invisible as possible, ISOLAMIN can provide a third alternative by using the cable duct profile PR40.

The PR40 is in fact two profiles PR40a and PR40b.

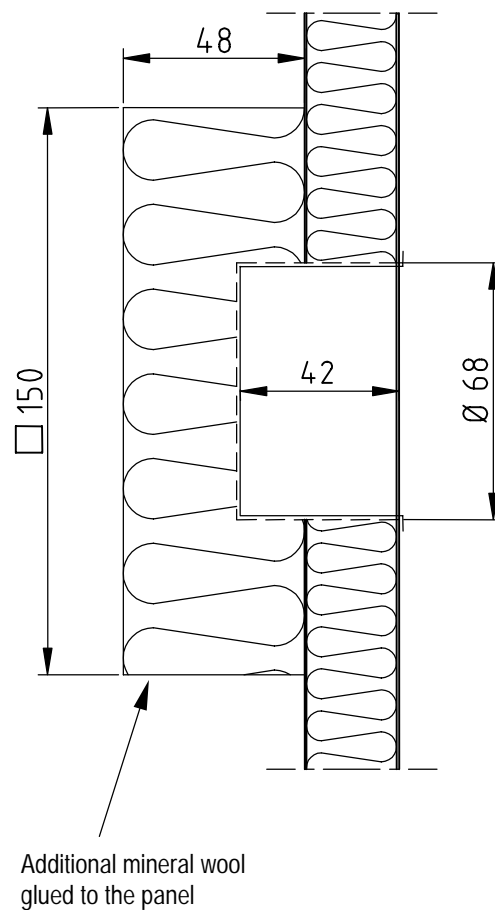
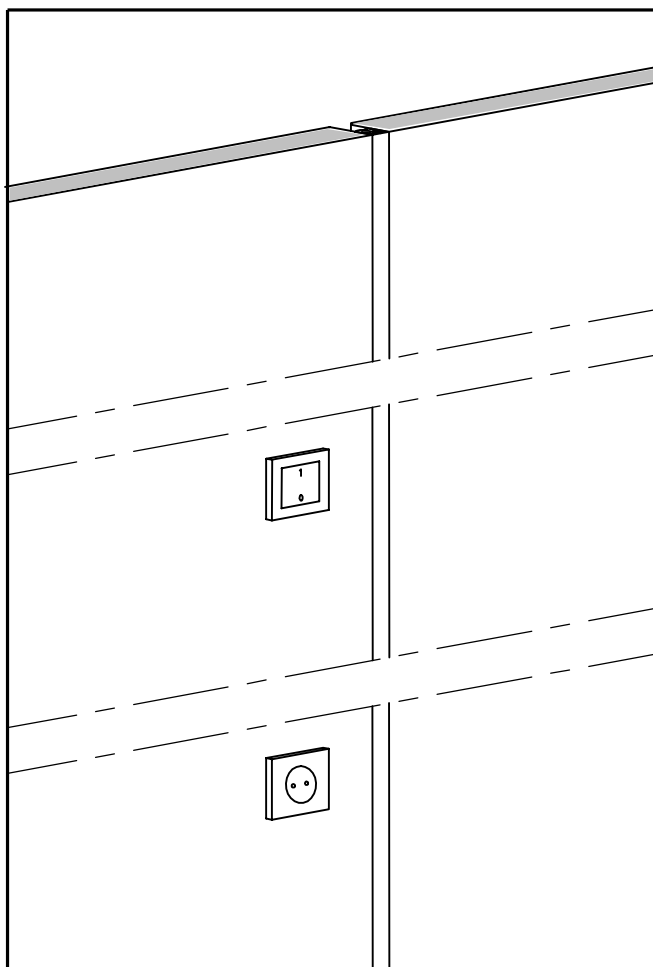
When using our cable duct PR40, a cable duct can be made that extends from the panel surface but which can be obtained in the same colour as the panel decorative surface.

Start with the PR40a [1], which is the profile for fixing to the bulkhead. Fasten the profile with pop rivets to the bulkhead. Finish the wiring and "snap" on the cover profile PR40b [2], which is a PVC coated profile. The profile can be ordered in the same colour as the panels.



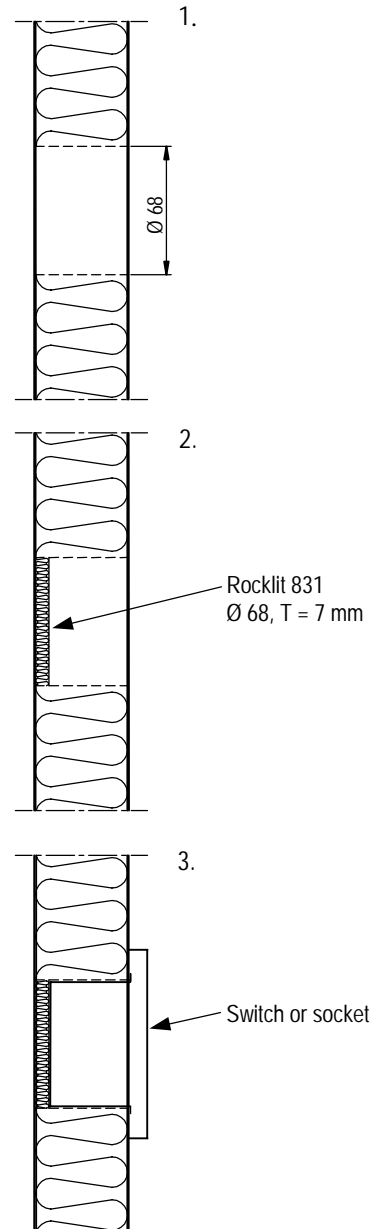
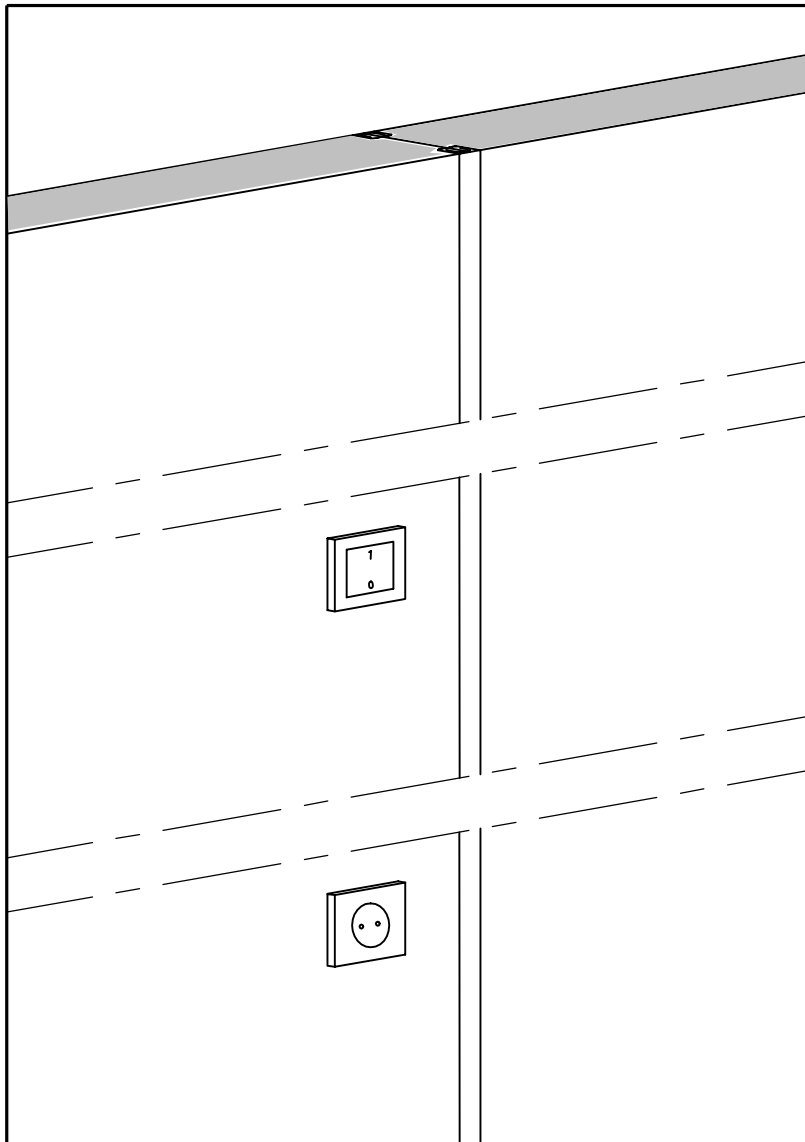
**Isolamin 25 mm panels**

Cut a hole, maximum diameter 68 mm, through the 25 mm panel and into the additional insulation with a maximum depth of 42 mm, the extra insulation is to be minimum 48 mm thick with a density of 170 kg/m<sup>3</sup> glued to the panel.



**Isolamin 50 mm panels**

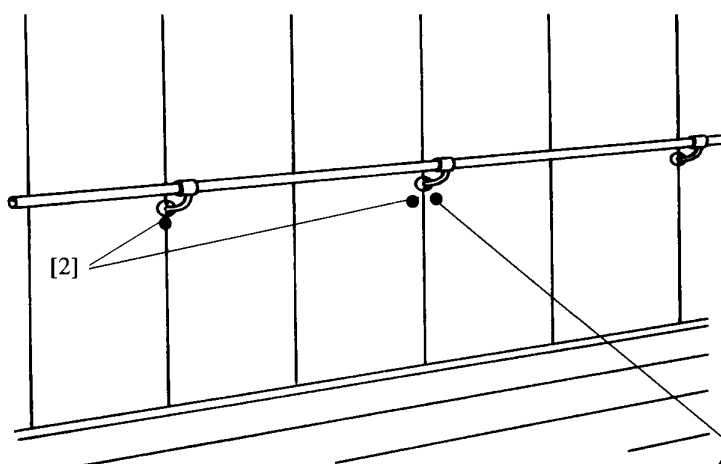
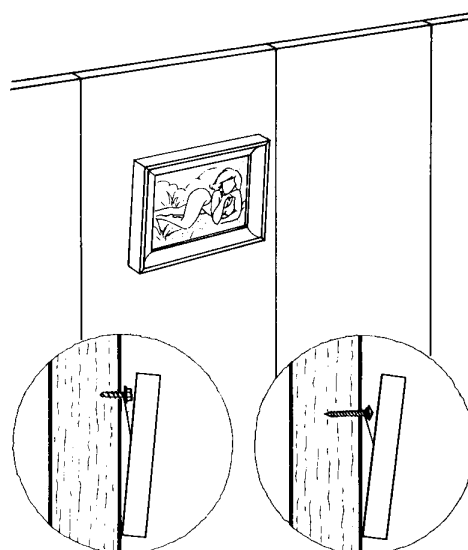
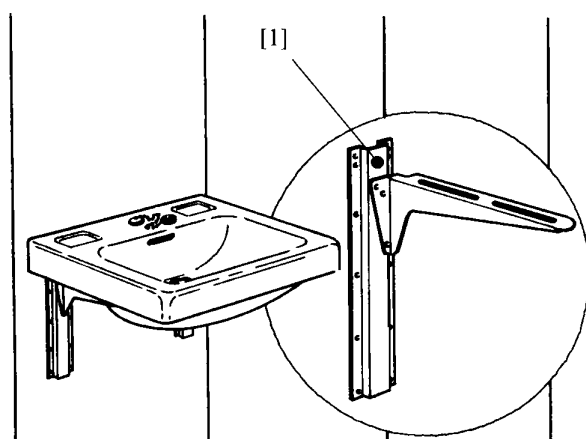
Cut a hole [1], maximum diameter 68 mm, through one of the steel sheets and the insulation, remove the original insulation and place an additional 7 mm thick ROCKLIT 831 [2] insulation at the bottom of the hole.



Equipment such as hooks, mirrors, light armatures, small book shelves etc. can easily be fastened with self tapping screws or pop rivets directly to the panels.

Heavier items such as wash basins etc., need special reinforcement profiles PR24 [1] or ISOLAMIN can provide, special pre-manufactured panels with built in reinforcement items on request.

The ISOLAMIN reinforcement profile, PR24, can be provided in 1,0 mm thick PVC coated steel.



Fixing points preferably to be located at the panel butt joints [2].

