VALTO | ENGINEERED MATERIALS

# INSTALLATION GUIDE

## FOR WALLS, CEILINGS, AND LAMINATED PANELS

**GLASBORD® | SEQUENTIA® | VARIETEX® | DESIGNS | KEMPLY®**

frp

FIBERGLASS REINFORCED PANELS

# TOPICS



# DISCLAIMER

PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE BEGINNING INSTALLATION

These guidelines are provided in good faith to help prevent installation problems caused by common errors. The manufacturer and/or distributor of the product bears no responsibility for installation actions taken or not taken. There are many nuances of installation that are assumed to be general construction knowledge to an experienced installer; such nuances are not included in these instructions. Rather, these installation guidelines are strictly recommendations and are not intended to serve as a step-by-step, foolproof installation checklist. Selection of an experienced FRP installer is the sole responsibility of the project owner and architect. VALTO does not accept any responsibility for job failure resulting from or associated with improper job site environmental conditions.

SEE OUR MOST CURRENT SDS AT VALTOEM.COM/SDS.HTML PRIOR TO WORKING WITH OUR PRODUCTS

# FACTORY MUTUAL APPROVAL

Fire-X Glasbord (FXE and FSFM) is the only fiberglass reinforced interior wall and ceiling panel that is accepted under Factory Mutual Research approved FRP, Plastic Interior Finish Materials when installed in accordance with Factory Mutual Research Approval Standard 4880. This information is available at www.approvalguide.com and www.FRP.com/FMApproved.pdf.

NOTE: Please contact your local FM Global Representative to provide a field exemption of alternative methods of installation.

# GENERAL INFORMATION

SEE OUR INSTALLATION VIDEO AT VALTOEM.COM/INSTALLVIDEO FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

## Safety Information

WHEN CUTTING OR DRILLING, ALWAYS WEAR PROTECTIVE GLASSES OR GOGGLES AND A FACE MASK WHICH COVERS THE FACE AND MOUTH. Itching due to glass fibers may be avoided by the use of barrier creams on exposed skin areas. Hearing protection is also recommended when using power tools.

## Supplies and Equipment

Supplies will vary depending on wall substrate, adhesive choice and seam treatment selection.

### STANDARD FRP TOOLS NEEDED

- VALTO Laminate Roller (Part # R50ROLLER)
- VALTO V-notched Trowel 3/16" x 1/4" x 5/16" (Part # R50TROWEL)
- Circular saw with fine tooth carbide tipped saw blade
- Swivel-head 18 gauge shears
- Drywall Roto-Zip®
- Jig-Saw
- Flat edge finishing tool (putty knife or equivalent)

### MATERIALS NEEDED

- VALTO FRP Panels
- Adhesive - VALTO Advanced Polymer Adhesive (R53829) or VALTO Fast Grab Adhesive (R53828)
  Refer to page 5 for assistance in selecting the appropriate adhesive
- Soap and water for clean-up (Latex or Polymer adhesives)
- Saw horses
- Plywood larger than panels
- Dry, lint free rags
- Sandpaper or Paper Tiger® Wallpaper Removal Tool for roughing up wall
- Tape measure
- Utility knife
- Six-penny nails or tool to measure spacing 1/8"
- Carbide tipped laminate cutter
- IMPORTANT NOTE: If installation room has high humidity (65% or higher) then a portable low-cost dehumidifier unit is suggested.

### SEAM TREATMENT

- Moldings
- Color Coordinating Caulk
- Seam Sealant (cleanroom only)
  - Cleanroom Wall System Seam Sealant - 7555 Urethane Sealant (R53827)
  - Applicator - Pneumatic Dual Chamber Applicator Gun (R50CAULKGUN)
  - 400ml Static Mixing Tips - 3/8" x 11" x 24 EL
  - Finishing Kit - Inline Seam and Radial Seam Finishers for seam smoothing (R50SEAM-KIT)
  - Solvent for clean-up (IPA, acetone)
  - Protective gloves needed when using seam sealant
- Sealant and Caulk Install Items
  - Painter's Tape (minimum 1½" wide)
  - Pre-Tooling Mist (4oz.-R53910, 32oz.-R53911, 128oz.-R53912)
  - Backer rod

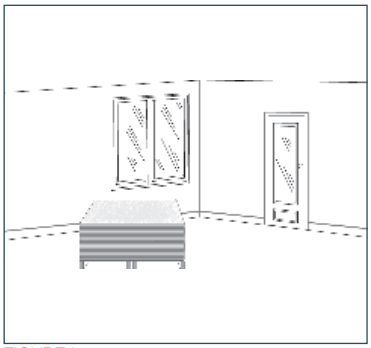


FIGURE 1

## Storage

Panels and accessories should be stored indoors on a solid, flat, dry surface other than the floor. Do not stack on concrete floor or any other surface that emits moisture. Lay panels flat with proper support on the ends of panels. Do not stand panels on edge. All FRP panels must be stored inside. Optimum storage conditions are 60° to 75° (16°C to 24°C) and 35% to 55% relative humidity (Figure 1).

Stainless Accessories edges are sharp, keep clear of other materials.

# INSTALLATION PREPARATION

## Pre-Conditioning

Before beginning the installation, the installer must determine that the environment of the job site meets or exceeds all requirements specified in the installation guide. Prior to installing, remove the packaging and allow the panels to acclimate to the room temperature and humidity for 24 hours. Acclimation temperature range should be 60°F to 75°F (16°C to 24°C) and relative humidity should be 35% to 55%. Ideally, both the room temperature and humidity during acclimation and installation should be the same as the final operating conditions.

## Installation Conditions

Installation should not begin until building is enclosed (windows and doors are installed), permanent heating and cooling equipment is in operation, and residual moisture from plaster, concrete, or terrazzo work has dissipated. Installation temperature range should be 60°F to 75°F (16°C to 24°C) and relative humidity range should be 35% to 55%.

## Wall Preparation

Every attempt is made to inspect panels for cosmetic and physical abnormalities prior to shipment, however, all panels should be inspected for any defects prior to installation. The installer assumes all responsibility for full inspection of product before installation. If panels are not acceptable, contact your Customer Service Representative (CSR) immediately. Do not install panels of unacceptable or questionable quality. Valto, Inc. will not be responsible for installation or removal costs of unacceptable panels. Walls should be flat and even. Remove high spots and fill in low spots prior to beginning installation. Remove any foreign matter that may interfere with the adhesive bond. The wall substrate must be dry and free from dirt, dust, and grease. Installation over uneven surfaces will result in little or no adhesion to the wall substrate, therefore bubbling due to air pockets will form behind the panel.

### PAINTED OR PRIMED SURFACES

Painted surfaces will not allow solvent-free or solvent-based adhesives to dry. Consequently, they will not achieve full bond strength. Painted surfaces must be perforated with a wallpaper removal tool to rough up the wall. If you do not have that tool available, surfaces must be gouged with a minimum 20 grit heavy sandpaper to break the moisture barrier of the paint. All loose paint, dirt and residue must be removed prior to installation. Refer to page 4 for assistance in selecting the appropriate adhesive.

### NEW GYPSUM BOARD OR DRYWALL

New gypsum should not be painted or primed. Tapered joints need only a fill and taped coating using a setting joint compound. A finish coat is not necessary or desirable. Any extremely uneven areas should be filled. Remove all drywall dust.

### PLYWOOD

Plywood walls must be flat and even, and warped plywood should be removed and replaced. Solvent-Free adhesive cannot be used on any installation over pressure treated or fire-rated plywood.

### CONCRETE BLOCK AND BRICK

Concrete block and brick wall surfaces are by nature uneven, and FRP panels installed directly to these surfaces will likely develop loose spots, bulges and buckles. An alternate method is to install gypsum board, cement board or another appropriate substrate over the furring and then install FRP panels according to the standard installation instructions. If it is the owner or contractor's preference to install FRP panels directly to a concrete block or brick wall, it is recommended that the panels be installed with VALTO Advanced Polymer Adhesive.

### NON-POROUS SURFACES

Non-porous surfaces (i.e., ceramic tile, glazed block, moisture resistant substrates, and metal panels) do not provide a good surface for adhesive bonding. General-purpose latex-based, polymer or solvent-based adhesives will not dry properly on a non-porous surface. VALTO Advanced Polymer Adhesive is recommended in these applications. Installation over this type of surface can be accomplished with rivets or you may contact an adhesive manufacturer for additional recommendations.

## Environmental Considerations

The following special conditions require additional preparation or installation techniques:

### DIRECT SUNLIGHT

Prolonged Direct Sunlight on panels may cause abnormal fading and/or rapid expansion depending upon amount of heat buildup. Use caution in these areas.

### HIGH HUMIDITY ROOMS

Acclimate panels in the operating humidity conditions. Carefully follow the guidelines in this installation guide for expansion/contraction spacing and sealing. (see Expansion Joint Chart, pg 5). Failure to seal moisture entry points with silicone sealant can cause swelling of the substrate resulting in warping, curling, delamination or bond line separation. Use an adhesive that is recommended for high humidity conditions. A vapor barrier (e.g. 6 mil poly sheet) may be required. *Follow the architect or owner's specifications or check your local building codes for specific requirements. * Panels should be limited to 4' x 8'

### LOW TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS

Acclimate panels in the operating temperature conditions. Carefully follow the guidelines in this installation guide for expansion/contraction spacing and sealing (see Expansion Joint Chart, pg 6). Use an adhesive that is recommended for low temperature conditions. A vapor barrier (e.g., 6 mil poly sheet) may be required. Follow the architect or owner's specifications or check your local building codes for specific requirements.
* Panels should be limited to 4' x 8'

### FOAM INSULATION

An approved thermal barrier system (e.g., gypsum board) must be used between the FRP panels and any foam insulation (Figure 2). Check your local building codes for specific requirements.

### NEAR HEAT SOURCE

FRP panels will discolor when installed behind or near a heat source which radiates temperatures exceeding 130°F (55°C), such as cookers, ovens, and deep fryers. Stainless steel is recommended for these types of areas.

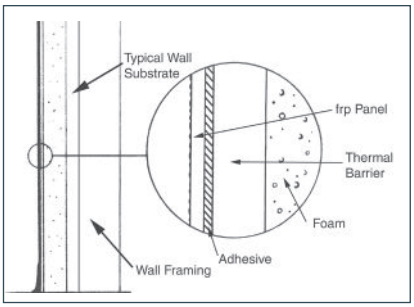


FIGURE 2

## Choose an Adhesive

The following information provides assistance on selecting the appropriate adhesive for installation:

### VALTO ADVANCED POLYMER ADHESIVE

Porous and most non-porous substrates, interior and exterior applications, fiberglass faced, mold resistant and firecode core drywall, drywall, steel, foamboard, vinyl, PVC, FRP,ceramic tile, laminate, sealed and unsealed concrete

### VALTO FAST GRAB ADHESIVE

Porous substrates, interior drywall applications, non-treated plywood

### ADHESIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR VARIOUS SUBSTRATES

| FRP TO: | Adv Polymer | Fast Grab |
|---|---|---|
| **Standard Unpainted Drywall** | YES | YES |
| **Painted Walls** (if paint is well anchored) | YES | NO |
| **Fiberglass Faced, and/or Mold/ Moisture Resistant Faced Drywall** | YES | NO |
| **Standard Unpainted Plywood** | YES | YES |
| **Treated Plywood** | YES | NO |
| **Fire Treated Plywood** | YES | NO |
| **FRP** | YES | NO |
| **Ceramic Tile** | YES | NO |

| FRP TO: | Adv Polymer | Fast Grab |
|---|---|---|
| **Stainless Steel** | YES | NO |
| **Aluminum** | YES | NO |
| **Galvanized Metal** | YES | NO |
| **Cement Board** | YES | YES ** |
| **Cement Board** (above grade or inside wall) | YES | YES** |
| **Polystyrene Foam** | YES | NO |
| **Polyurethane Foam** | YES | NO |
| **Foil-Faced Insullation** | YES | NO |

* Refer to form #6846 for additional VALTO Adhesive installation information.
** Will have longer drying time and FRP may need to be braced.

# PRE-INSTALLATION PLANNING

- Pre-fit each panel before fastening and/or adhering in place.
- All cutting and drilling should be done prior to the application of adhesive.
- Preplan for cove or base molding. FRP panels should be installed so that the base molding will not restrict normal panel movement during expansion and contraction. Cut panels 1/4" short of where the base molding will extend; poured acrylic floor with built-in base cove should be in place prior to installation.
- When using rivets, pre-drill holes in the panels using a drill bit that is 1/4" larger than the rivet. Plan ahead so that fasteners will not interfere with moldings or other wall fixtures.
- When using mechanical fasteners through FRP to attach wall angles or other fixtures, pre-drill holes using a drill bit that is 1/4" larger than the mechanical fastener. Without over-sizing the holes, the FRP will likely have bulges and/or buckles when panel movement occurs during expansion and contraction.

# BASIC FRP INSTALLATION STEPS

1. Trim panel to fit. Oversize pilot holes if drop-in ceiling wall angle is attached to and through FRP (please allow for proper expansion and contraction)
2. Radius corners of any cut out fixture openings.
3. Apply adhesive to 100% of the backside of panel using a cross-hatch pattern using a trowel recommended by the adhesive manufacturer.
4. Place panel on wall, leaving appropriate room at panel joints and corners for expansion and contraction.
5. Using a laminate roller, remove air pockets by rolling down and out toward the panel edge without a molding.
6. Fit appropriate moldings to panels edge leaving a minimum of 1/8" for expansion between panel and molding stem.
7. Install next panel.

The nature of FRP panels is to expand and contract. Without leaving required room for expansion and contraction, FRP panels can develop buckles and/or bulges because panel movement will occur.

# CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

POSITION PANEL FACE DOWN ON A COVERED WORK AREA
When cutting with a circular saw, position the panel so that the saw blade enters the back side of panel first to avoid chipping or damage. (Figure 3)

## Radius Corners of Cut-Outs

The inside corners of all cut-outs must have a radius of at least 1/8" (3.2 mm). Failure to radius corners may result in stress cracking. For pilot holes, a 1/4" (6.36 mm) diameter router bit or drill bit may be used, use a jig saw to complete the radius cut out. Allow 1/8" (3.2 mm) clearance around all fixtures, electric boxes, piping, etc.

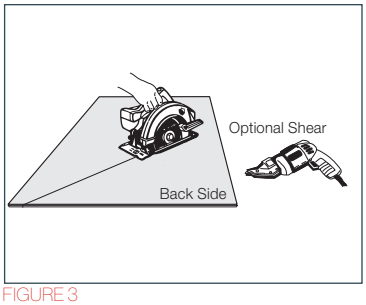


FIGURE 3

# ATTACHING TO WALL

Generally, FRP panels can be installed using adhesive alone, fasteners alone, or a combination of adhesive and fasteners. The method used should be determined by the room and wall conditions (see the wall conditions noted on pages 4 & 5). Check your local building codes for any restrictions or guidelines regarding approved installation methods.

Embossed (pebbled) panels should be installed in a uniform orientation, with fire rating sticker at the bottom of the panel. Installers should avoid alternating the orientation, to ensure compliance with HACCP certification.

BEFORE STARTING, DETERMINE WHICH SEAM TREATMENT IS BEING USED. PLEASE REFER TO THE APPROPRIATE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE TYPE OF SEAM TREATMENT BEING USED.
Moldings | Color Coordinating Caulk | Seam Sealant

## Applying Adhesive

When adhesive is used, be sure that it is an FRP-formulated product. FRP adhesives are widely available. Follow the adhesive manufacturer's recommendations for trowel style (e.g., appropriate height of adhesive bead left by trowel). It is important to apply adhesive carefully and follow all directions to prevent problems that may result from using too little or too much adhesive. 100% adhesive coverage applied to the entire back of the panel is recommended by using a "crosshatch" pattern. Adhesive should extend to all edges of the panel and should be applied directly to the back of each individual FRP panel. (Figure 4) Do not apply adhesive to wall.

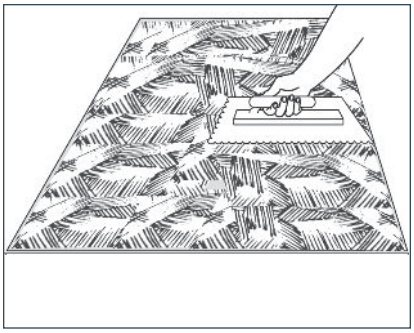


FIGURE 4

## Spacing

All FRP panels have expansion characteristics due to changes in humidity and temperature that must be accounted for during installation with proper spacing around panel edges and around fixtures attached to the panel/wall. Adequate space must be allowed for panel expansion and contraction. For FRP panels, a minimum gap of 1/4" is required at the top and bottom of each panel. Between the panels should have a minimum of 1/8", but it is recommended to have 1/4". It is recommended that panels do not exceed 48" in width and 12' in length to aid in ease of installation and ensure a satisfactory finished installation. See the FRP panel Expansion Joint Chart for appropriate spacing at ceiling, floor and between panels. When a moisture resistant installation is required, silicone sealant should be applied in all moldings around all panel edges, fastener, and fixtures.

EXPANSION JOINT CHART

| | Recommended | Minimum |
|---|---|---|
| **Gap at Ceiling** | 1/4" | 1/4" |
| **Gap at Floor** | 1/4" | 1/4" |
| **Gap Between Panel and Center Molding** | 1/4" | 1/8" |
| **Gap Between Panel When Not Using Moldings** | 1/4" | 1/8" |
| **Gap Around Rivets** | 1/8" | 1/8" |

## Panel and Seam Treatment Sequence

Depending on your seam treatment selection, panels are either installed in sequence with the seam treatment or panels are installed independently. Before starting, determine which seam treatment is being used.

MOLDINGS

When using moldings, panels and molding are installed in sequenced.

COLOR COORDINATING CAULK AND SEAM SEALANT

When using caulk and sealant, all panels are installed prior to the seam treatment. Before caulk and sealant can be applied, installed panels need to be adhered for a minimum of 6 hours, but 24 hours is recommended when room temperature is at 72°F and 45%-50% humidity.

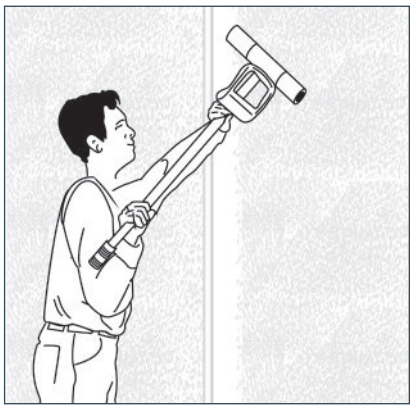


FIGURE 5

## Panel Installation Finish

- Use a laminate roller to ensure all air pockets are removed between the panel and the wall and to ensure a good bond between the panel and the wall. Start in the top corner of the panel away from the leading edge. Begin rolling down and out towards the panel edge without a molding. (Figure 5)
- Adhesive residue may make panels appear stained and will collect dirt. Remove any adhesive residue upon completion of the job. To remove latex-based adhesive, clean with a non-abrasive cotton cloth and warm water. If necessary, use a mild, non-abrasive detergent.
  For best results, change water and cleaning rags frequently. For clean-up with solvent based adhesives, use mineral spirits or acetone to remove residue (Figure 6).

NOTE: SOLVENT-BASED OR ABRASIVE CLEANERS SHOULD NOT BE USED ON DESIGNS PANELS OR PATTERN MATCHED MOLDINGS

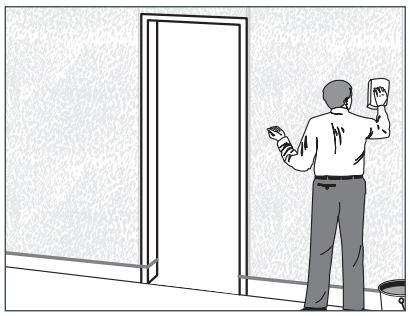


FIGURE 6

# SEAM TREATMENT OPTIONS

Before starting, determine which seam treatment is being used.

## Moldings

One-piece moldings with expansion control guides or two-piece moldings are available for installation with standard frp wall panels. Panels are inserted into the one-piece molding opening, while both parts of the two piece molding are installed on top of the panel (Figure 7). Panels beneath the two-piece molding should maintain the recommended expansion spacing. FRP adhesive should be used when installing moldings. Do not apply silicone to install. Installations requiring additional abuse resistance should use the heavy-duty corners and batten strip.
Installation of panels over 12 feet long is not recommended.

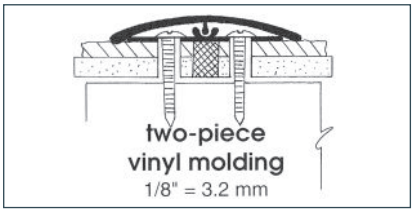


FIGURE 7

### USING MOLDINGS

1. Start in an inside corner. Mark plumb line 48-1/8" (1.2 m) from corner. The first panel should be set true with a plumb line.
   NOTE: If the panel is supplied with a protective tack film, leave film on during installation. Peel back tack film approximately 1/2" (12.7mm) for easy insertion into moldings. Remove film after installation.
2. Place first panel against wall and align leading edge with plumb line.
3. Insert a division bar on the first panel up to expansion control guide and continue installing panels. The free edge of the molding or division bar may be tacked in place if preferred before installing next panel. (Figure 9)
4. Use a laminate roller to ensure all air pockets are removed between the panel and the wall and to ensure a good bond between the panel and the wall.
   NOTE: If using cap at the top or bottom of panel, slide it completely on to panel and maintain recommended expansion spacing. When not using cap at top and bottom, leave 1/4" (3.2 mm) gap for expansion. If a moisture resistant installation is required, silicone sealant should be applied in all moldings and around all panel edges, fasteners and fixtures.
5. Install the last panel on the first wall as stated above, but with no corner molding on the leading edge. The first panel on the new wall will receive a corner molding, thus completing the corner transition.
6. Slide the next panel into the division bar. Repeat process working in one direction around the room.

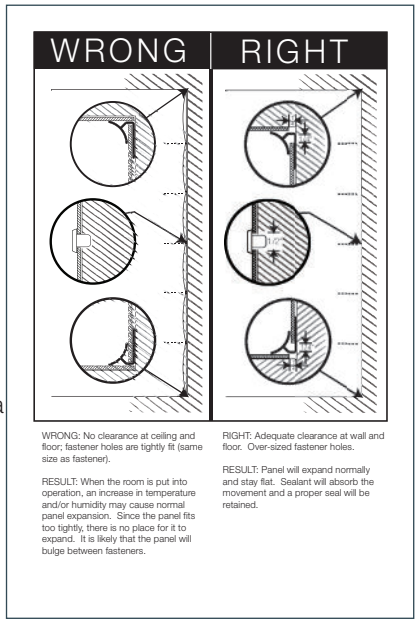


FIGURE 8

## Fasteners

Nylon drive rivets, or corrosion resistant screws are appropriate fastener options. If rivets or fasteners are used, panels should be predrilled using a drill bit that is 1/8" to 1/4" larger than the fastener. During installation, holes only slightly larger than the fastener should be drilled into the substrate through the pre-drilled holes in the panel and prior to any adhesive application (Figure 10). Apply silicone sealant prior to inserting rivets or fasteners.

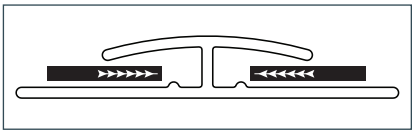


FIGURE 9

The recommended fastening frequency is 16" on center both horizontally and vertically. Space perimeter holes at least 1" to 1-1/2" from panel edge when using one piece moldings and stagger holes of abutting panels. When using two piece moldings put perimeter holes 1-1/2" to 2" away from panel edge (Figure 8, Figure 11).

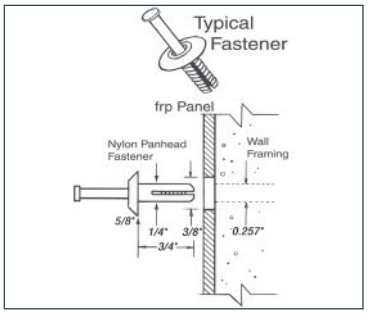


FIGURE 10

## Color Coordinating Caulk

### WALL PREPARATION

1. Start in an inside corner. Mark plumb line 48" (1.2 m) from corner. The first panel should be set true with a plumb line.
   NOTE: If panel is supplied with a protective tack film, leave film on during installation.
2. Apply 100% adhesive coverage to the entire back side of the panel using a "crosshatch" type pattern. Place panel against wall and align leading edge with plumb line. Use caution so that adhesive does not seep into the gap between the panels.*
3. Use a laminate roller to ensure all air pockets are removed between the panel and the wall and to ensure a good bond between the panel and the wall. Start in the top corner of the panel away from the leading edge. Begin rolling down and out towards the leading panel edge. (Figure 5)
4. Hammer six-penny nail against the panel leading edge two feet on center. This will maintain proper spacing between panels. **Leave nails in place until adhesive sets up (per manufacturer's instructions) and then remove.
5. Surfaces should be free of grease, dirt, and other contaminants. Clean seams as necessary with a dry, lint free rag or a rag dampened with solvent if necessary.

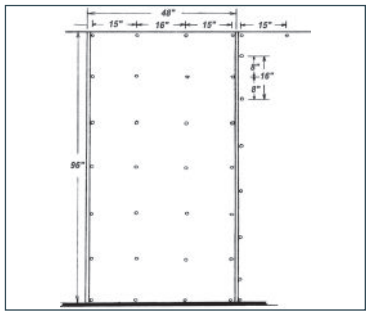


FIGURE 11

6. Installed panels need to be adhered to the wall before beginning seams for a minimum of 6 hours, but 24 hours is recommended
7. Remove any adhesive between the panels with a sharp edged screwdriver or small flat blade (Figure 12).

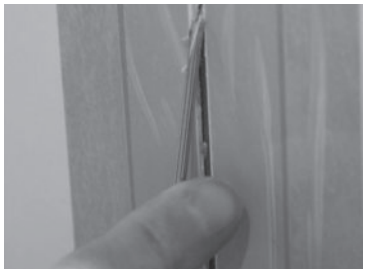


FIGURE 12: REMOVE EXCESS ADHESIVE

### OPTION #1 | PRE-TOOLING MIST

1. Fill the 1/8" (3.2 mm) gap between the panels with caulk, making sure that the gap is completely filled. Push tube in the direction of travel.
2. Spray Pre-Tooling Mist from top to bottom cover about 1" in width on both sides of bead.
3. Smooth bead.

### OPTION #2 | PAINTER'S TAPE

1. Prior to dispensing caulk, each seam will need to receive painter's tape on each side of the seam. Tape needs to be applied as close to the panel edge a possible with out going over into the seam. If panel has a pre-applied tack film, that If panel has a pre-applied tack film, that can be left in place (Figure 16).
2. Fill the 1/8" (3.2 mm) gap between the panels with caulk, making sure that the gap is completely filled. Push tube in the direction of travel. Wet your finger and smooth bead if necessary.
   After smoothing bead, allow caulk to dry before removing tack film or painter's tape.


FIGURE 16: APPLYING THE PAINTER TAPE

If using a cap at the top or bottom of panel, slide it completely on to the panel. When not using a cap at the top or bottom, leave 1/4" (3.2mm) gap for expansion. If a moisture resistant installation is required, Silicone sealant should be applied in all moldings and around all panel edges, fasteners and fixtures.

## Seam Sealant

NOTE: VALTO recommends the use of a pneumatic caulk gun with all seam sealant applications

### WALL PREPARATION

1. Start in an inside corner. Mark plumb line 48" (1.2 m) from corner. The first panel should be set true with a plumb line.
2. Apply 100% adhesive coverage to the entire back side of the panel using a "crosshatch" type pattern. Place panel against wall and align leading edge with plumb line. Use caution so that adhesive does not seep into the gap between the panels.*
3. Use a laminate roller to ensure all air pockets are removed between the panel and the wall and to ensure a good bond between the panel and the wall. Start in the top corner of the panel away from the leading edge. Begin rolling down and out towards the leading panel edge. (Figure 5)
4. Hammer six-penny nail against the panel leading edge two feet on center. This will maintain proper spacing between panels. **Leave nails in place until adhesive sets up (per manufacturer's instructions) and then remove.
5. Surfaces should be free of grease, dirt, and other contaminants. Clean seams as necessary with a dry, lint free rag or a rag dampened with solvent if necessary.
6. Installed panels need to be adhered to the wall before beginning seams for a minimum of 6 hours, but 24 hours is recommended
7. Remove any adhesive between the panels with a sharp edged screwdriver or small flat blade (Figure 12).

### PREPARATION OF A NEW CARTRIDGE

1. Loading the cartridge into the dispensing gun
   A. Remove the plastic nut from the outlet end of the sealant cartridge.
   B. Remove the metal retaining clip and the plastic plug in the outlet ports of the cartridge and discard (re-insertion of the plugs into the wrong side can cause sealant to cure and block the ports).
   C. Load cartridge into dispensing gun ensuring that the plungers are lined up properly.
2. Leveling the plungers (Figure 13)
   A. To ensure that the sealant is mixed and dispensed at the proper ratio, the plungers need to be level at the start of each new cartridge prior to use.
   B. Prior to installing the mixing tip, slowly advance the plungers until a small amount of material is equally dispensed from each port. Once this occurs, the plungers are level.
   C. Hand mix the dispensed material and discard.
3. Attach Mixing Tip and Purge (Figure 14)
   A. After leveling the plungers, fit the plastic mixing tip onto the outlet end of the cartridge and secure with the plastic nut that was removed previously.
   B. After mixing tip has been secured, dispense a small bead of material (approximately one tip length) to ensure that a proper mix ratio is being achieved.
   C. Material is now ready for use.

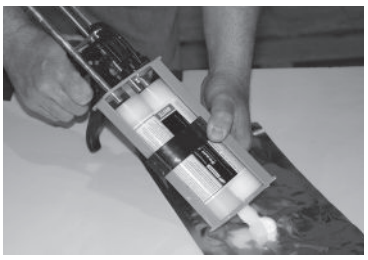


FIGURE 13: LEVELING THE PLUNGERS


FIGURE 14: ATTACH STATIC MIXING TIP

4. Open Time
   A. Open time is the amount of time from when the sealant begins to travel down the mixing tip until dispensed product needs to be completely worked/processed in the seam.
   B. It is important to note that open time begins at initial mix, not at time of dispense onto the surface of the application.
   C. For urethane sealant, the approximate open time is 3-5 minutes at 75°F (24°C). This means that at an ambient temperature of 75°F (24°C), the material applied to the seams of the wall panel must be worked/processed within 3 minutes of the initial purge through the mixing tip.
   D. Open time will fluctuate as temperature increases or decreases. It can be estimated that for every 18°F (10°C) increase in temperature, the open time will be cut in half.
   E. Operators will also need to be aware of the timing in regards to the material remaining in the mixing tip after each application. Material will either need to be purged (approximately every 2-3 minutes at 75°F) between uses or a new mixing tip applied at the re-start of a partial cartridge. Temperature fluctuations described above have same effect on purge time.

Seam Sealant Workability Time

| Time (Minutes) | Temperature (°F) 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| 4 | | | | |
| 5 | | | | |
| 6 | | | | |
| 7 | | | | |
| 8 | | | | |
| 9 | | | | |
| 10 | | | | |

Workable
Suspect
Not Workable

IMPORTANT INSTALLATION NOTE
Seam Sealant workability begins at initial dispense

PAINTER'S TAPE

1. Prior to dispensing caulk, each seam will need to receive painter's tape on each side of the seam. Tape needs to be applied as close to the panel edge a possible with out going over into the seam. If panel has a pre-applied tack film, that If panel has a pre-applied tack film, that can be left in place (Figure 16).

APPLY URETHANE SEALANT TO SEAMS/JOINTS

General Process notes:

1. At end user discretion as to the number of operators used for the seam seal application process. A minimum of two operators is recommended.
2. If one operator is used, then each seam will have to be processed individually (filled and then smoothed by the same operator before moving on to the next seam). A new mixing tip will likely need to be used for each seam in this case.
3. For multiple operators (two or more), the end user may design the process such that one operator can dispense, while a second operator can follow and smooth the joints. Care will need to be taken to ensure that the open time of the material is not exceeded in these scenarios.
4. Seam Seal Process order should be:
   A. Vertical flat panel seams
   B. Vertical outside corners
   C. Vertical inside corners
   D. Floor and/or ceiling joints
   E. Windows and door frames

VERTICAL FLAT PANEL SEAMS

1. Vertical Seams should be processed first as they are intended to be smoothed flat with the panel. Inside corners, floor, and ceiling joints are smoothed such that the seam sealant stands proud of the surface, which would require placement over any vertical seams that may interface with these joints.
2. Material should be dispensed into each seam at a rate such that the seam is completely filled with sealant but completed within the necessary open time for the sealant. It is recommended that sealant is installed in sections no longer than 3' for all panel length as a bench mark. Section length will vary dependent on environmental conditions at job site.

FIGURE 17: APPLYING THE PAINTER TAPE HORIZONTAL IN 3' SECTIONS

3. It is recommended to pull dispensing gun away from bead during application.
4. A good technique is to add a small horizontal piece of painters tape every 3' and ensure that there is enough sealant in the cartridge to complete a full seam. Performing a cartridge change in the middle of a seam application could increase the risk of exceeding the open time of the sealant (Figure 17).
5. If the seam has a large gap and/or cannot be filled by the sealant in one pass, an initial "filler bead" can be applied and then a secondary bead can be applied over the top of the initial bead after initial bead has reached full cure. Mechanical filler, such as weather-strip putty, may also be used to fill large gaps prior to the application of the urethane seam sealant.
6. Smoothing the sealant
   A. After the sealant has been dispensed, smooth the sealant beads flush with the panel surface using the Inline Seam Finisher.
   B. Finishing/smoothing tools and techniques are at the discretion of the operator and/or the end user.
   C. Smoothing of the sealant must occur within the open time of the sealant.
   D. As soon as the smoothing of the sealant is complete, remove the horizontal painters tape.
7. Remove horizontal tape and begin next 3' section. A good technique is to apply the sealant below the previous section and "bump up" the sealant into the previous section (Figure 19).
8. Once all the sections of the wall are completed, remove the vertical painters tape. Remove Any excess sealant on panels can be cleaned using a solvent dampened rag

FIGURE 18: REMOVING EXCESS SEALANT

FIGURE 19: BUMP ADHESIVE IN TO PREVIOUS SECTION

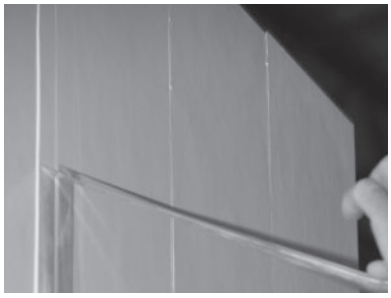


FIGURE 20: REMOVING PAINTER'S TAPE

## VERTICAL INSIDE CORNERS

1. Repeat process listed in Vertical Flat Panel Seams except for the format to smooth the sealant
2. Smoothing the Sealant
   A. After the sealant has been dispensed, smooth the sealant beads flush with the panel surface using the Radial Seam Finisher if a rounded corner joint is desired.
   B. The Inline Seam Finisher can also be used if a flat inside corner bead is desired.
   C. Finishing/smoothing tools and techniques to be at the discretion of the operator and/or the end user.
   D. Smoothing of the sealant must occur within the open time of the sealant.
   E. As soon as the smoothing of the sealant is complete, remove the painters tape. Any excess sealant on panels can be cleaned using a solvent dampened rag.

FIGURE 21: USING RADIAL SEAM FINISHER FOR ROUNDER CORNER JOINT

## HORIZONTAL FLOOR AND CEILING JOINTS

1. Material should be dispensed into each seam at a rate such that the seam is completely filled with sealant but completed within the necessary open time for the sealant.
2. It is recommended to pull dispensing gun away from bead during application.
3. Ensure vertical seams are cured prior to processing horizontal seams.
4. It is also recommended that operators ensure that there is enough sealant in the cartridge to complete a full seam. Performing a cartridge change in the middle of a seam application could increase the risk of exceeding the open time of the sealant.
5. If the seam has a large gap and/or cannot be filled by the sealant in one pass, an initial "filler bead" can be applied and then a secondary bead can be applied over the top of the initial bead after the initial bead has reached full cure. Mechanical filler, such as weather-strip putty, may also be used to fill large gaps prior to the application of the urethane sealant.
6. Smoothing the Sealant:
   A. After the sealant has been dispensed, smooth the sealant beads flush with the panel surface using the radial seam finisher if a rounded corner joint is desired.
   B. The inline seam finisher can also be used if a flat inside corner bead is desired.
   C. Finishing tools and techniques to be at the discretion of the operator and/or the end user.
   D. Smoothing of the sealant must occur within the open time of the sealant.
   E. As soon as the smoothing of the sealant is complete, remove the painters tape. Any excess sealant on panels can be cleaned using a solvent dampened rag.

### SEAMS AROUND DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES OR OTHER SPECIAL APPLICATION AREAS

1. Repeat process listed in Vertical Flat Panel Seams.
2. Material should be dispensed into each seam at a rate such that the seam is completely filled with sealant but completed within the necessary open time for the sealant. As these seams typically have a larger gap, they may not be able to be filled by the sealant in one pass. In that situation, an initial "filler bead" can be applied and then a secondary bead can be applied over the top of the initial bead after initial bead has reached full cure.
   A. A mechanical filler, such as weather-strip putty, may also be used to fill large gaps prior to the application of the Urethane Sealant.
   B. IMPORTANT NOTE: A larger mass of sealant, which is likely present in these types of seams, will lower the available open time during which the material can be successfully smoothed.
3. Smoothing the Sealant
   A. After the sealant has been dispensed, smooth the sealant beads flush with the panel surface. Since these joints are larger and often have an irregular shape, it is at the discretion of the installer to determine the best method for smoothing the joint. A combination of common smoothing tools may be required. (Inline seam finisher should be used for small in-line panel seams or larger radial seam finisher used for corners.)
   B. Smoothing of the sealant must occur within the open time of the sealant.
   C. As soon as the smoothing of the sealant is complete, remove the painters tape. Any excess sealant on panels can be cleaned using a solvent dampened rag.

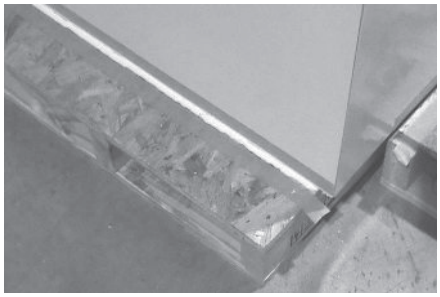


FIGURE 22: HORIZONTAL SEAM FILLED COMPLETELY WITH SEALANT

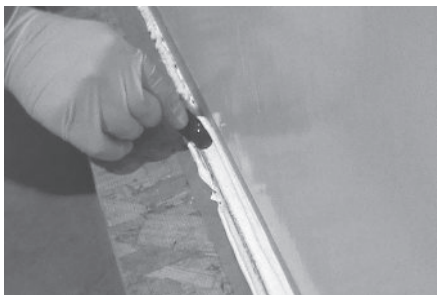


FIGURE 23: HORIZONTAL FINISH WITH ROUNDED CORNER

### SEAM SEALANT CLEANING

Clean equipment and tools prior to the sealant cure with organic solvents such as isopropyl alcohol.

## Stainless Trims

### CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

Only allow skilled and trained personnel who are familiar with using these tools to handle this equipment. Only mount the wheel on a machine designed for the operation. Never use force when mounting the wheel. Always start cutting in a straight line, at ninety degrees to the work piece, applying only light pressure, keeping the cut positioning constant. Applying too much pressure may reduce the speed of rotation with affects the quality of cut and damages the wheel. Ultra-thin wheels of 1.0mm, 1.6mm, or 1.9mm can be applied on massive material. By swinging the machine slightly forward and backward, the cut will be made easiest and quickest. Never give the wheel side pressure as this will cause wheel breakage and is dangerous.

FIGURE 24: TYPICAL WINDOW SEAM APPLICATION

- Only allow an experienced user to handle such equipment.
- Only mount the cutting wheel on the machine designed for the operation.
- Do not use force. Do not give the wheel side pressure.
- Cut in a straight line, ninety degrees to the work piece.

### WAINSCOT INSTALLATION STEPS

One-piece moldings with expansion control guides for installation with Glasbord wall panels. Panels are inserted into the one-piece molding opening. Polymer based adhesive should be used when installing moldings. Do not apply silicone to install. Installations requiring additional abuse resistance should use the stainless steel corner guards. Installation of panels over 12 feet long is not recommended.

1. Create a level line in the room. Start in an inside corner.
2. Measure the distance from bottom of the panel to the bottom of the top cap trim and cut inside corner trim to that dimension.
   TIP: Its recommended to keep a small sample piece of cap trim with you as you install to verify the height of the divider trim or inside corner trim.
3. Relieve the top of the back flange on the inside corner trim to allow for cap trim installation.
4. Place the Inside Corner Trim into position and secure with self-tapping stainless steel screws.
5. Place first panel against wall and align leading edge with plumb line.
6. When divider trim is required, measure and cut the divider trim, then relieve both sides of the back flange to allow for cap trim installation later.
7. Place the second panel into position and slide the division bar between the two panels, leaving the gap for top cap, repeating steps 3-7 as needed. Work in one direction around the room.
8. If a moisture resistant installation is required, silicone sealant should be applied in all moldings and around all panel edges, fasteners and fixtures.

FULL HEIGHT INSTALLATION STEPS

One-piece moldings with expansion control guides for installation with Glasbord wall panels. Panels are inserted into the one-piece molding opening. Polymer based adhesive should be used when installing moldings. Do not apply silicone to install. Installations requiring additional abuse resistance should use the stainless steel corner guards. Installation of panels over 12 feet long is not recommended.

1. Create a level line in the room.
2. Install all perimeter bottom cap trim. Use self-tapping stainless steel screws to secure bottom cap trim. (See Figure 1)
3. Install 1st panel, then measure the distance between the top and bottom exposed edges of the cap trim. Use this measurement to cut divider, inside corners and outside corners. (See Figure 2)
4. All divider, inside and outside corner trim is to be measured and cut to install between the exposed edges of the top and bottom cap. Inside and Outside Corner Trim should be secured with self-tapping stainless steel screws. (See Figure 3)
5. Slide the next panel into place and then insert the divider trim. Work in one direction around the room.
6. Once all panels, divider, inside and outside trims are installed in each section, go back and slide cap trim onto top edge of panels. Work in one direction around the room.
7. If a moisture resistant installation is required, silicone sealant should be applied in all moldings and around all panel edges, fasteners and fixtures.

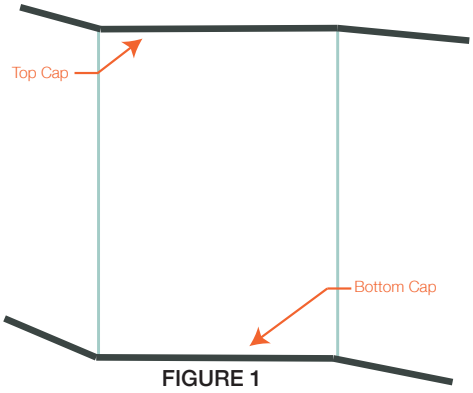


FIGURE 1

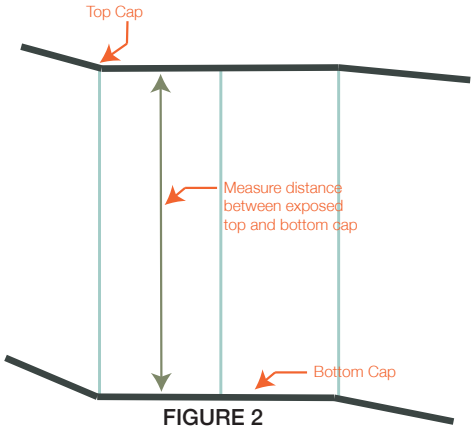


FIGURE 2

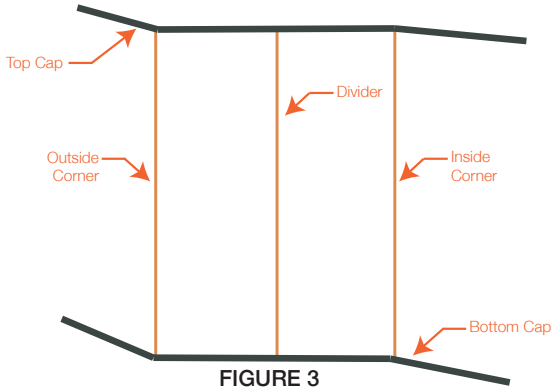


FIGURE 3

# Speciality Installations

## Sani-Base Accessories

CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

Only allow skilled and trained personnel who are familiar with using these tools to handle this equipment. Only mount the wheel on a machine designed for the operation. Never use force when mounting the wheel. Always start cutting in a straight line, at ninety degrees to the work piece, applying only light pressure, keeping the cut positioning constant. Applying too much pressure may reduce the speed of rotation with affects the quality of cut and damages the wheel. Ultra-thin wheels of 1.0mm, 1.6mm, or 1.9mm can be applied on massive material. By swinging the machine slightly forward and backward, the cut will be made easiest and quickest. Never give the wheel side pressure as this will cause wheel breakage and is dangerous.

- Only allow an experienced user to handle such equipment.
- Only mount the cutting wheel on the machine designed for the operation.
- Do not use force. Do not give the wheel side pressure.
- Cut in a straight line, ninety degrees to the work piece.

# INSTALLATION GUIDE FOR WALL, CEILING, AND LAMINATED PANELS

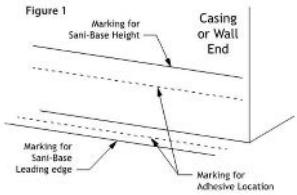
## INSTALLATION PREPARATION

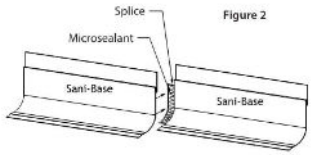
- Prior to installing the base and related components, all surfaces must be clean, structurally sound, and free of loose particles.
- Also check for any paint, solvent, grease, sealers, and drywall residue that would inhibit proper building of the base/components to the substrates. If necessary, do and adhesion test in a non-conspicuous area. [see manufacture's recommendations for adhesive]
- Floors must be clean and level per industry standards. Any deviation greater than 1/8" within 10' is deemed unacceptable, and will not be permitted. Corrections to an un-level floor can be made by floating or grinding the concrete into the proper tolerances.
- Prolonged direct sunlight on stainless may cause rapid expansion depending upon amount of heat buildup. Use caution in these areas.
- Lay out all of the pieces as a sequenced puzzle to dry fit the entire run/ room.
- Ensure all joints are "hairline" in nature (adjust if need be using a file, grinder, or sander)
- Pre-fit scribe each component before fastening and/or adhering in place.
- All cutting and drilling should be done prior to the application of adhesive.
- Preplan intersecting points/joints surface applied cove, base moldings and trims to eliminate any interference with other molding's and or wall fixtures. Pre-drill a counter sinking hole using a drill bit 3/32" larger than the fastener required. Pre-drilled holes should be placed at stud locations.

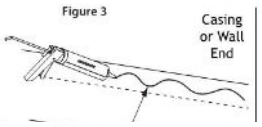
| Expansion of Stainless Steel Chart | |
|---|---|
| **Coefficient of Thermal Expansion μ in./ in ºC** | 16.5 |
| **Expected Expansion of a 120 inch sheet (in)** | 0.08 |
| **Expected Expansion of a 3 meter sheet (mm)** | 2.03 |

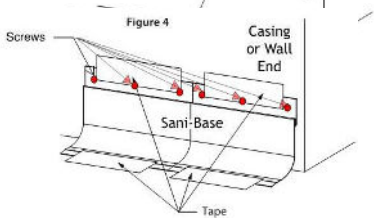
## EXPANSION OF STAINLESS STEEL BASIC INSTALLATION STEMS

1. Establish a true and level line on the wall appropriate to the back height used [see fig. 1]
2. Mark and/or snap a line [see fig. 1]
3. Locate and mark a series of points to indicate the leading edge of the base on the floor [see fig. 1]
4. Using a pencil or permanent marker, continue with a straight edge to complete the line
   Do Not Use A Chalk Line: Using a pencil or permanent marker, mark adhesive location(s) per base requirements [see fig. 1
5. Apply micro sealant interconnection [see fig.2] (one per joint) at joint(s). Allow for a 50% overlap. Press firmly to back and bottom of base.
6. Attach adjoining piece, pressing firmly to back and bottom of base.
7. Only attach as many pieces in a run that can be properly installed by 1-2 peopled in a 10 minute time frame  A run is typically from inside corner to outside corner .
8. Apply adhesive per Manufacturer recommendations [see fig. 3]
   Do Not apply any more adhesive than can be installed/embedded in the time allowed
   Adhesive open time is 10 minutes
9. Embed "run" vertically into the sealant.  Do Not side horizontally
   Align base to top of marks on wall and secure with tape or rivets [see fig. 4]
   Align front edge of base on floor line and secure with tape [see fig. 4]
10. Seal all seams with manufacturer recommended silicone, when required
11. Immediately clean up excess sealant with mineral spirits and a clean rag. Dispose of properly.




# Ceiling Panel

## LAY-IN CEILINGS

For lay-in ceiling grid systems, in order to avoid unacceptable deflection, purchase factory pre-cut ceiling panels. To install ceiling panels, lay into ceiling grid. Trim as necessary to accommodate lighting or other fixtures.

Always leave a 1/8" gap between panel and grid or fixture to allow for normal panel expansion and contraction. FRP grid systems may require specially sized ceiling panels. See the FRP grid system installation guide. Do not attach ceiling grid through top of panels.

## WHEN USING FRP PANELS IN A CEILING GRID

In order to minimize gaps between the panel and the grid system, VALTO strongly recommends FRP ceiling panels be used with butt-end ceiling grid systems. Smooth FRP panels will highlight the space between the grid and a flush mount ceiling panel. VALTO is not responsible for space between panel and grid when overlay grid systems are used. For optimal results use Sanigrid II - Fiberglass Ceiling Grid System.

## Car Wash

Using FRP panels that have been factory laminated to fluted polypropylene is the ideal solution for lining the interior walls of a car wash, with its high moisture environment. The expansion and contraction due to thermal changes and extended exposure to moisture can, however, cause any frp panel product to expand.

Bulging from expansion can be minimized if panels are installed properly. The key to a satisfactory installation in such a high moisture environment is to provide adequate clearance around fasteners, moldings, pipes, and junctures so the panels are free to expand and contract. As little as 1/64" change in length can cause bulging if there is no clearance for a panel to expand. NOTE: Bulging of panels in a car wash installation is not cause to consider the panels defective. In general, follow the wall panel installation instructions within this guide.

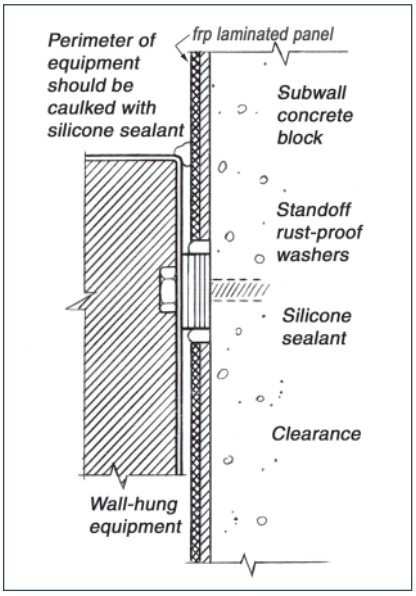


FIGURE 25

Additionally, the following guidelines will aid in completing a satisfactory high moisture installation.

1. Limit panel length to 8'.
2. Install panels vertically.
3. Acclimate panels to the ambient temperature and moisture conditions for a minimum of 48 hours prior to installation.
4. Install panels leaving a minimum of 1" space at both the floor and ceiling junctures.
5. Use mechanical fasteners (metal or nylon drive rivets). Always oversize the fastener holes. Do not use adhesive.
6. Install wall-hung equipment and signs with standoffs (washers) between the substrate wall and equipment, making certain that the standoffs are thick enough to expand and contract. Drill panels 1/4" diameter larger than the standoffs (Figure 25).
7. Caulk and seal all edges to keep water from getting behind the panels (Figure 25).

## Factory Laminated Panels

Laminated panels may be installed following the FRP panel installation instructions. Laminated panels are commonly installed directly over a steel or wood studded wall. Stud spacing is recommended to be 16" or less on center. Stud spacing should be planned so that panel edges will occur on stud centers. Laminated panels should not be installed over C-Channel aluminum studs, as the aluminum may not be strong enough to resist any movement in the paneling should expansion or contraction occur.

- Use the same spacing guide for panels and fasteners as listed in FRP panel installation recommendations.
- Laminated panels may be installed without a division bar molding, but maintain a 1/8" space between panels. This space allows for normal expansion and should be filled with silicone sealant to completely seal the installation from moisture (Figure 26).
- Always seal around any moldings, fixtures or fasteners to provide a moisture resistant installation.
- Laminated panels may be fastened with non-corroding nails or screws directly to wood or steel studs (minimum 25 GA.) or with nylon drive rivets to drywall, plaster, or concrete block. Install fasteners no further than 8" apart around outside edges and 12" apart on intermediate 16" centers.
- Put perimeter fastener holes 1/2" to 2" from panel edge depending upon width of molding being used.
- Fastener holes in the panel should be predrilled 1/8" larger than rivets.
- One-piece moldings are available for use with standard 9/32" OSB and 0.32" and 0.40" fluted polypropylene laminated panels.
- Two-piece molding or heavy-duty batten strip and corners are available for non-standard thicknesses (Figure 7). See your FRP panel distributor for availability.

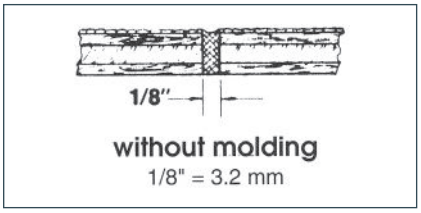


FIGURE 26

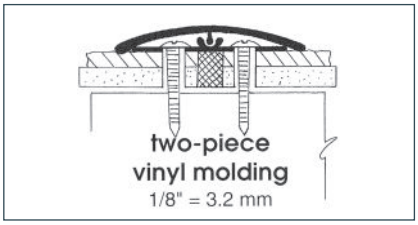


FIGURE 7

- Silicone sealant should be applied in all moldings and around all panel edges, fasteners, and fixtures to provide moisture resistant installation.

## AN IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT MOISTURE RESISTANT SUBSTRATES

MOISTURE-RESISTANT GYPSUM VARIES TREMENDOUSLY, WHILE SOME OF THESE NEW SURFACES ALLOW MOISTURE TO PENETRATE, OTHERS RETARD OR TOTALLY PREVENT PENETRATION OF WATER OR SOLVENT. TESTING BY VALTO INDICATED THAT WHEN WATER BASED OR SOLVENT BASED FRP ADHESIVES ARE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH MOISTURE RESISTANT GYPSUM THE ADHESIVE ABILITY TO CURE IS SEVERELY COMPROMISED IN THE CRUCIAL FIRST 24 HOURS OF INSTALLATION AND THE POTENTIAL FOR A SUCCESSFUL INSTALLATION IS GREATLY DIMINISHED. THE CONSTRUCTION TRADE IS BECOMING EXPOSED TO AN INCREASINGLY LARGE NUMBER OF NEW TYPES OF MOISTURE RESISTANT GYPSUM FROM THE DRYWALL INDUSTRY. GIVEN THESE TWO FACTS, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU CONTACT YOUR ADHESIVE MANUFACTURER'S TECHNICAL SUPPORT DEPARTMENT, PRIOR TO ANY FRP INSTALLATION OVER WALL SUBSTRATES OTHER THAN STANDARD GYPSUM.

STANDARD GYPSUM IS VALTO PREFERRED SUBSTRATE CHOICE WHEN INSTALLING FRP WALL PANELS. FRP OFFERS RESISTANCE TO MOLD, MILDEW, AND BACTERIA GROWTH AND HAS A HIGH IMPACT STRENGTH, HIGH MOISTURE RESISTANCE, CHEMICAL RESISTANCE AND STAIN RESISTANCE. A MOISTURE RESISTANT SUBSTRATE MAY NOT BE NECESSARY WHEN AN FRP FINISH IS SPECIFIED. HOWEVER, SHOULD A MOISTURE-RESISTANT GYPSUM BE REQUIRED PLEASE CONTACT ADHESIVE SUPPLIER TO REVIEW THE PROPOSED SUBSTRATE AND OBTAIN A RECOMMENDATION ON APPROPRIATE ADHESIVE FOR THAT TYPE OF SUBSTRATE SURFACE PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.

VALTO WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR FAILED INSTALLATIONS DUE TO LACK OF ADHESIVE BOND STRENGTH BETWEEN THE ADHESIVE AND THE SUBSTRATE.

## FOR QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS, PLEASE CONTACT:

**VALTO Customer Service Department**
**1.800.435.0080 | 1.815.467.8600**

KEMPLY® LAMINATED PANELS

Kemply panels have not been tested for physical properties or fire resistance. All Glasbord finishes have been tested for surface burning characteristics (see Technical Bulletins 6226, 6229, 6296, 7901 and 65020). Physical properties and fire resistance data on the substrate are available from the specific substrate manufacturer. VALTO makes no representation or warranty as to the composite panel fitness for any specific application, overall physical properties, fire resistance, or burning characteristics.

The intended use of laminated panels that use fluted polypropylene as a substrate, is to line the walls or ceilings of car washes and agricultural buildings. Installation of these panels in any application should be approved by the local building code official before panels are ordered. VALTO cannot ensure code compliance in all situations.

FLAME SPREAD AND SMOKE DEVELOPMENT RATINGS

The numerical flame spread and smoke development ratings are not intended to reflect alleged hazards presented by VALTO products under actual fire conditions and this product has not been tested by VALTO except as set forth below. These ratings are determined by small-scale tests conducted by Underwriters Laboratories and other independent testing facilities using the American Society for Testing and Materials E-84 test standard (commonly referred to as the "Tunnel Test").

VALTO PROVIDES THESE RATINGS FOR MATERIAL COMPARISON PURPOSES ONLY. Like other organic building materials (e.g. wood), panels made of fiberglass reinforced plastic resins will burn. When ignited, FRP may produce dense smoke very rapidly. All smoke is toxic. Fire safety requires proper design of facilities and fire suppression systems, as well as precautions during construction and occupancy. Local codes, insurance requirements and any special needs of the product user will determine the correct fire-rated interior finish and fire suppression system necessary for a specific installation. We believe all information given is accurate, without a guarantee. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, all risks are assumed by the user. Nothing herein shall be construed as a recommendation for uses which infringe on valid patents or as extending a license under valid patents. www.astm.org/Standards/E84.htm.

At VALTO, we partner with our customers, and through innovation, deliver advanced materials that enhance everyday environments. We succeed through a culture of collaboration, continuous improvement, and excellence. With integrity at our core, we challenge the status quo and pursue innovative approaches that benefit our customers and associates.

Since 1954, VALTO Engineered Materials has provided innovative products and services and is a leading provider of FRP composite panels. Our lightweight composite products deliver unsurpassed strength and durability; and we continue to pioneer next level performance in building materials, recreational vehicles, and transportation.





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