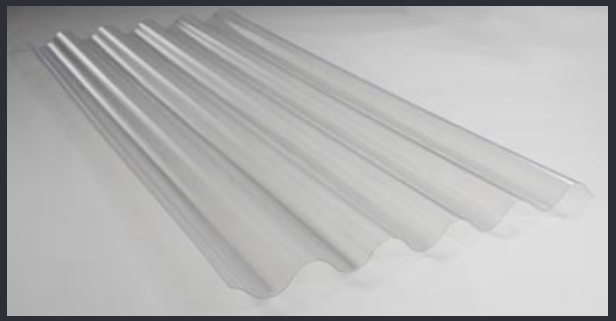
ELYSOL: THE NEW POLYCARBONATE SHEET

ELYSOL®
Polycarbonate sheets

A versatile, lightweight and transparent sheet that provides natural lighting wherever it is installed, either on the roof or curtain walls.
Simple and quick to apply, it is suitable for a thousand uses: on the terrace or garden, for building greenhouses, canopies, projected roofs, walkways and various types of roofing or curtain walls.

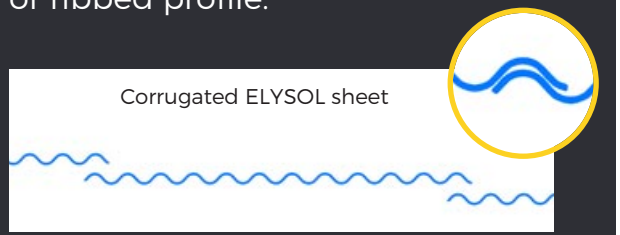
elysol.brianzaplastica.it/en

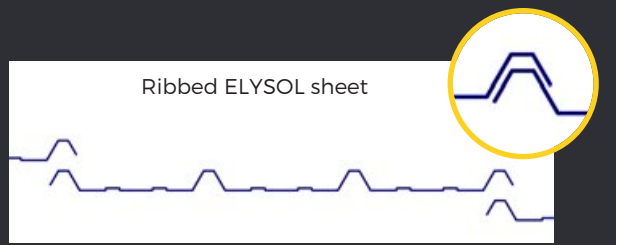
Brianza Plastica



TRANSPARENT AND RESISTANT

Elysol compact polycarbonate straight sheets are UV-protected on one or two sides sides, lightweight, highly resilient, versatile, with an excellent weather resistance; they have both a good fire performance and an exceptional capacity to transmit light. They are available in corrugated or ribbed profile.





Lateral overlap. The sheets are joined laterally by an overlap of one corrugation or rib, depending on the model chosen.

The polycarbonate sheets can NOT be walked on.

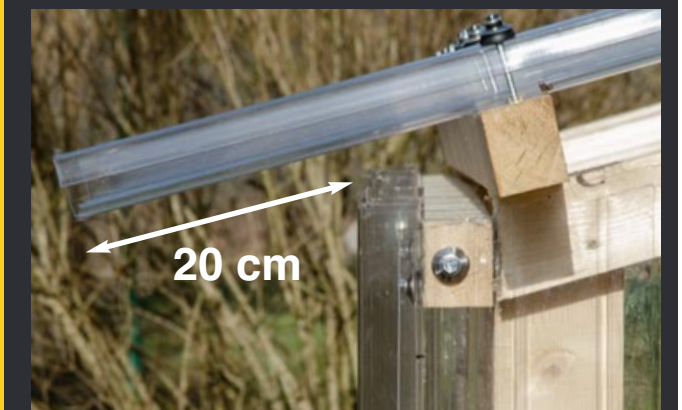
A FEW BASIC OPERATIONS

1 Choose the screws according to the material of the structure and, to correctly fix the sheets, **drill a hole 3 mm larger in diameter than the screw**, in order to compensate the thermal expansion of the sheet.
2 To cut the sheet, take the measurements on the structure that has been built, and then transfer these measurements to the sheets: for angles other than 90°, it is practical to use a false square.

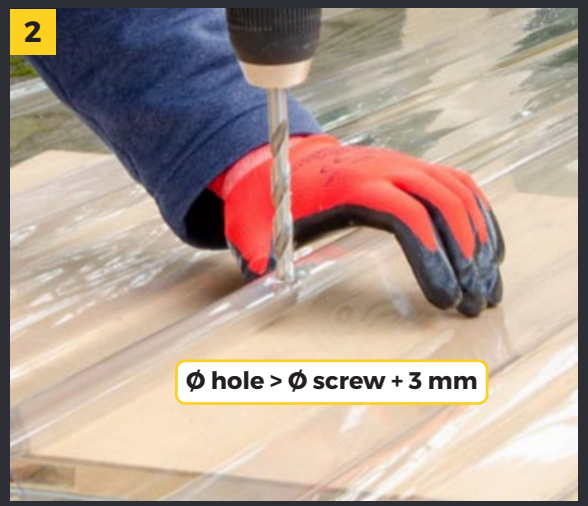
3 To mark the cuts squarely, after taking the correct measurements, place one full sheet on top to trace the cutting line, so that all the reliefs are followed with precision.
4 It is recommended to use an angle grinder with a thin disc for metal to cut the polycarbonate sheets, however, diamond-coated discs can also be used. The edges are very clean and smooth, which means that the work can be carried out quickly.

ELYSOL FOR ROOFING

Lightweight and easy to handle, Elysol can also be easily installed on lightweight structures, even in case of large roof surfaces.
It is recommended that the sheets protrude by 20 cm along the lower edge of the pitch; if you also want an overhang on the sides, allow one rib or corruption to protrude.



THE LARGE SIZE OF THE HOLE IS FUNDAMENTAL

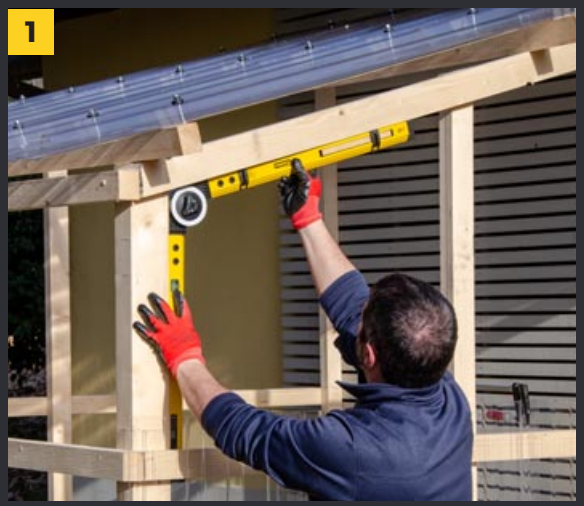


1 For the first row of sheets, holes can be drilled even before laying the sheets; this is quicker, but it is important to have taken the exact measurement from the free edge of the sheet to the first fastening batten, at the centre of which the screws must be inserted.
2 The hole must always be drilled on the top rib (or top corrugation, in the case of corrugated sheets). **Make sure the hole is always 3 mm wider than the screw** and that it is clean and free of burrs.
3 Position the sheets of the first row starting from the leeward side; the side must overlap by one rib (or corrugation).
4 When cutting the sheets of each horizontal row, a greater length must be considered for the end overlap, which must be not less than 15 cm.

ELYSOL IN CURTAIN WALLS

ALWAYS MAKE A HOLE AND FIX IN CORRESPONDENCE OF A RIB OR CORRUGATION

1



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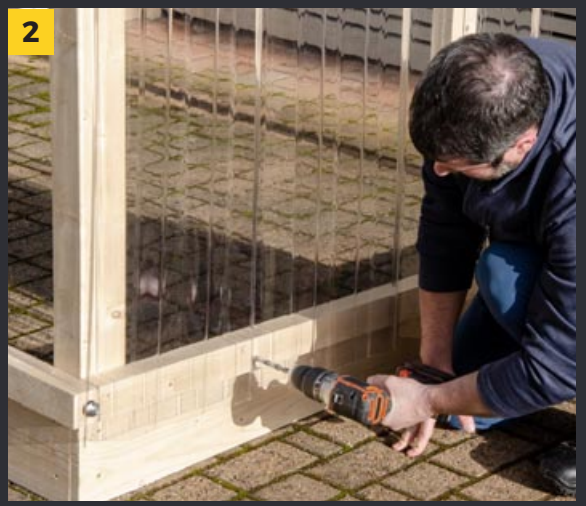

1 To accommodate the slope of the roof, inclined cuts must be made; measure the exact inclination with the false square and mark it on the sheet correctly.
2 On the wall, the fixing procedure does not change, except for the fact that, if the sheets are corrugated, the corrugation must be positioned towards the inside. The screws must still be applied in correspondence of the corrugation or of the rib.

3 The holes (3 mm larger than the diameter of the screw) must be drilled with the sheets positioned correctly, especially at the overlapping points, where the holes must match perfectly.
4 In case of inverted installation, the length of the screws must be shorter than those applied on the roof; in fact, the corrugation of the sheet will be in direct contact with the structure of the wall.

3

4

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