

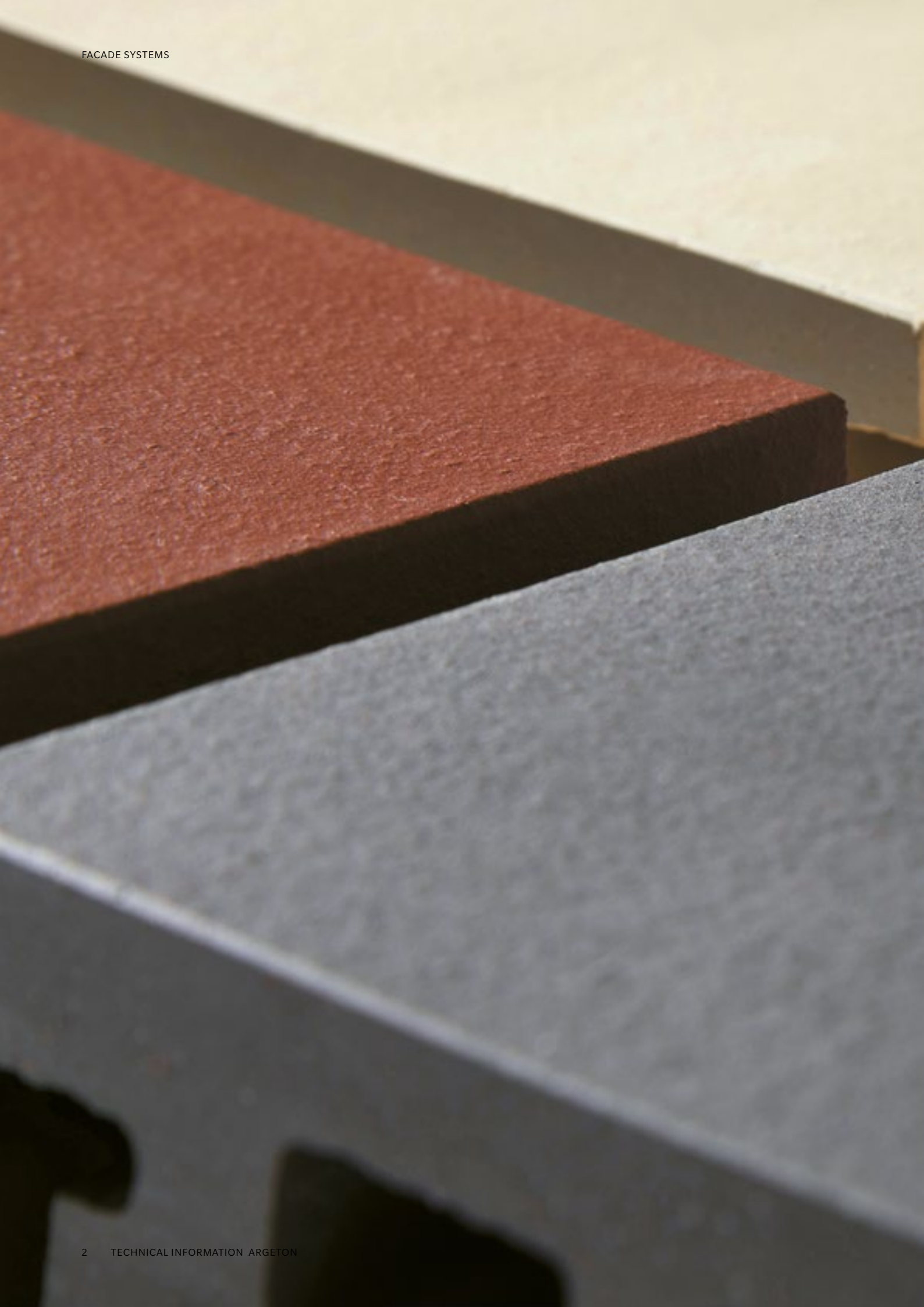
# Technical Information Argeton Facade System

FACADE SOLUTIONS

## Komproment

Design Strength Meets  
System Intelligence







**Argeton**  
Design Strength meets  
System Intelligence.



# The Raiment of Architecture

## A Tribute to Gottfried Semper

Architecture is more than construction. It is expression, attitude, and culture. Gottfried Semper emphasized that for architecture, cladding is fundamental, not the primary structure. The facade becomes language and a cultural sign, shaping identity and opening a dialogue with its surroundings. This perspective continues to shape architecture to this day and finds tangible form in the ventilated rainscreen facade. By separating the primary structure, insulation, and surface, it makes visible that technology and design belong together.

What Gottfried Semper set out in his theory of dressing finds its built expression in our ceramic facades. We too understand the facade not as a mere envelope, but as a form of expression, as language, as a cultural sign. From this understanding, we develop facade systems that are more than components. They are structured solutions that give architecture meaning and substance. In Semper's sense, the facade becomes the raiment of architecture, a medium between structure and expression, technology and culture. It creates identity by placing architecture in relation to space, to the city, to time.

Our facade systems open up a level of design freedom that is unrivalled. They encompass a wide spectrum of formats, colours, and surfaces, enable project specific custom solutions, and, through digital engobing, allow for almost unlimited design variations, from subtle textures to expressive graphic motifs. In this way, the ceramic panel becomes a projection surface for architectural ideas, giving designers the freedom to give each design a distinctive character.

They provide technical clarity through coherent system logic, a standards compliant system design, and detailed planning documentation, ensuring that design and execution rest on a secure foundation. They build trust by supporting architects and planners throughout all project phases. The result is architecture in dialogue: conceived with inspiration, planned with precision, built to endure.

**Products**

Tampa, Barro-Ellipse

**Project**

International Airport  
Manama, Bahrain

# Table of Contents

<b>Advantages of the Argeton Facade System</b>	8
Technical Advantages	10
Design Advantages	10
<b>Technical Specifications</b>	5
Materials, Terms & Requirements	10
Technical Data	11
<b>Horizontal Substructure</b>	14
Basic Construction	14
Installation	14
Clamps	16
Profiles	17
Installation Dimensions	19
Vertical Profile Joints	21
<b>Vertical Substructure</b>	22
Basic Construction	22
Installation	22
Panel Holder	24
Profiles	25
Installation Dimensions	26
Vertical Profile Joints	28
<b>Altivo</b>	30
Vertical Installation	30
Substructure and Accessories	31
Joint Design	31
Examples of Substructures	32
<b>Argelite</b>	38
Basic Construction	38
Installation	39
Installation Dimensions	42
Profiles	43
EPDM Spacers and Removal Protection	44
Combination of Argelite and Hollow Core Panels	46
<b>Corner Solutions</b>	50
Corner Profiles	50
Mitre Cut	51
<b>Building Curves</b>	52
Polygonal Configuration	52
Curved Configuration	53
<b>Construction Details</b>	54
<b>Cleaning and Panel Replacement</b>	58
Cleaning	58
Panel Replacement	59
<b>Barro</b>	60
Barro with X Profile	60
Formats	61
Installation	62
Accessories	64

# Advantages of the Argeton Facade System

## Technical Advantages

1

### Moisture Protection Through Rear Ventilation

The air cavity separates the cladding from the substrate and ensures continuous moisture removal. This prevents moisture damage and mould growth and extends the service life of the structure.

2

### Long lasting Insulation Performance

The insulation is protected by the cladding and remains free from moisture ingress. This ensures consistently high energy performance over the long term.

3

### Reduction of Thermal Bridges

The thermal separation of the cladding from the primary structure improves the U value and supports the building's energy optimisation.

4

### Durability and Mechanical Resistance

Thanks to its appropriate material construction, frost resistant materials and high weather resistance, Argeton offers a long service life. The system is resistant to impact, ball impact and vandalism. Low maintenance requirements make it economical and robust in daily use.

5

### High Fire Protection

Thanks to the use of non combustible materials (A1/A2 in accordance with DIN EN 13501), the Argeton facade system is suitable for special buildings and higher building classes without height restrictions.

6

### Sound Insulation Optimisation

The multi layer construction enables sound insulation improvements of up to 18 dB (depending on the system). This is particularly advantageous in urban or high noise environments.

7

### Design and Insulation Flexibility

The choice of insulation thickness is not limited by structural requirements, and the wide range of material options and surfaces allows a high degree of technical and design adaptability.

8

### Ease of Inspection and Retrofitting

Individual panels or system components can be removed easily, enabling the integration of, for example, PV modules, sensors or ventilation components. This makes the system future proof and technically flexible.

9

### Sustainability Through Single Material Construction

The ability to separate, reuse or recycle materials makes Argeton resource efficient during dismantling and appropriate in terms of its life cycle.

10

### Refurbishment Compatibility

The Argeton facade system is ideal for existing buildings, structurally independent and technically compatible. This is particularly advantageous for energy efficient and design oriented refurbishment projects.

## Design Advantages

1

### **Colour Variety and Digital Customisation**

Numerous design variants (natural engobes, special colours and digital engobes) and project specific colour developments enable colour design with maximum design freedom.

2

### **Wide Range of Formats and Customised Special Shapes**

Rectangular and long formats, variable heights and lengths, and the development of project specific special cross sections ensure flexibility in proportion, expression and architectural structure.

3

### **Surface with Depth, Texture and Character**

The wide range of surfaces (smooth, brushed, textured, grooved, etc.), the visible clay character and the natural finish enable facades with an authentic material expression.

4

### **Variable Installation Direction: Horizontal and Vertical**

The design flexibility offered by horizontal or vertical installation allows Argeton to be adapted to the facade concept and the building articulation, supporting clear design ideas, whether rhythmic or calm.

5

### **Surface Effect Through Precision in the Sequence**

Uniform panel spacing, precisely aligned element axes and concealed fixing technology ensure a clear surface effect. This creates a sense of calm and architectural order.

6

### **System Thinking, Using Design Potential**

Argeton can be combined seamlessly with other materials and construction methods, making it a defining layer within the architectural concept. The facade becomes the design's individual signature.

# Technical Specifications

## Materials, Terms & Requirements

### Argeton Brick Panels

Argeton brick panels are extruded coarse ceramic facade elements. After firing, they are cut to length perpendicular to the extrusion direction. In accordance with DIN 4102 4, Section 2.2.1 f (building material class A1), brick panels are classified as non combustible. Argeton brick panels offer high structural strength and are resistant to weathering and frost.

### Substructures

The outermost layer of the substructure consists of aluminium profiles in accordance with DIN 41 13 1 (alloy EN AW 6063 T66).

The vertical substructure consists of wall brackets and vertical T profiles. The brick panels are fixed to the T profile using panel holders. The horizontal substructure consists of wall brackets, vertical angle shaped base support profiles and horizontal support rails. The brick panels are fixed to the horizontal support rail using clips. In principle, all panel cross sections can be installed on either a horizontal or a vertical substructure. The interaction between the ceramic panel and the substructure is governed by technical approval Z 10.3 784. The Argelite system and its associated substructure are governed by technical approval Z 10.3 730.

In addition, the brick panels can also be installed vertically, for example as used for the Altivo product.

### General

The substructures, insulation, fixings, connections and anchors required for facade systems are specified in DIN 18516 1 "External wall cladding, rear ventilated". The suitability for use of Argeton facade systems is governed by the German general building authority approval Z 10.3 784.

### Specifications

The specific mass or density is determined in accordance with DIN EN ISO 10545 3. Argeton brick panels meet the requirements for frost resistance in accordance with DIN EN 14411, Section 5.4.3. As part of internal and external quality monitoring, tests in accordance with DIN EN ISO 10545 are carried out regularly, including the determination of:

- dimensions, flatness and surface quality
- water absorption
- flexural strength and breaking load
- impact resistance
- thermal expansion
- frost resistance and thermal shock resistance
- chemical resistance
- resistance to stains

The details shown in this brochure are schematic drawings in principle. The final dimensions and the components to be used must be coordinated with the facade planner and the structural engineer and dimensioned in accordance with the influencing factors described in the relevant standards, depending on the building class and the project location.

## Technical Data

<b>Plate Dimensions</b>	
<b>Length</b>	max. 1500 mm, tolerance $\pm 1,0$ mm For technical reasons, some cross-sections are only available in shorter lengths. The minimum length depends on the specific requirements and the desired cross-section.
<b>Height</b>	150 mm bis 500 mm (centre to centre distance), tolerance $\pm 2,0$ mm
<b>Thickness</b>	Standard: 30 mm thickness, tolerance $\pm 1,0$ mm For 500 mm height (centre to centre): 35 mm thickness, tolerance $\pm 1,5$ mm Special cross sections may differ. Dimensions and tolerances as specified in the technical drawing
<b>Dimensional Stability (DIN EN 1304)</b>	
<b>Warpage</b>	$\pm 0,25$ % of the diagonal (out of plane)
<b>Straightness</b>	$\pm 0,25$ % of the length or height (in plane)
<b>Flatness</b>	$\pm 0,25$ % of the length (out of plane) $\pm 0,70$ % of the height (out of plane)
<b>Squareness</b>	Panel height $\leq 300$ mm: $\pm 1.0$ mm (in plane) Panel height $> 300$ mm: $\pm 1.5$ mm (in plane)
<b>Weight (dry)</b>	depends on the selected cross section
<b>Bulk density</b>	$\geq 2,0$ g / cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Load bearing capacity (DIN EN 1304)</b>	Mean value $\geq 1,5$ kN / lowest individual value $\geq 1,2$ kN Flexural strength: 12 - 20 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
<b>Water absorption (DIN EN 539-2)</b>	between 3 % and 8 %, depending on colour
<b>Moisture expansion</b>	approx. 0,03 %
<b>Frost resistance (DIN EN 539-2)</b>	verified in accordance with test reports issued by Güteschutz Ziegel e. V.
<b>External monitoring</b>	IFBT GmbH, Institute for Facade and Fixing Technology, Leipzig Güteschutz Ziegel e. V. (testing, monitoring and certification bodies recognised by the building authorities)
<b>Test Certificates</b>	German general building authority approval: Z-10.3-784 Test reports issued by Güteschutz Ziegel e. V. covering dimensional stability, load bearing capacity, water absorption and frost resistance Test reports issued by IFBT Leipzig on load bearing capacity and ball impact resistance in accordance with DIN 18032-3 Test reports issued by BAUTEST Dresden GmbH on acid and alkali resistance

**Product**

Custom Made Special Solutions

**Project**

CRBC (Bioclinical Research Centre)  
Clermont-Ferrand, Frankreich



# Horizontal Substructure

## Basic Construction

The horizontal substructure consists of vertical angle shaped base support profiles fixed to the building using wall brackets. Horizontal aluminium support rails are installed on these vertical base profiles.

The spacing of the support rails follows the height module of the Argeton brick panels. The panels are fixed to the horizontal rails with aluminium clips.

A joint profile is installed at the vertical panel joints. It prevents lateral movement of the facade panels and, through its clamping action, ensures a secure fit of the panels within the clips, preventing noise within the facade. At the same time, it prevents water ingress through the vertical joints. If an open vertical joint is required, or if joint profiles cannot be installed on both sides in connection areas, a fully concealed tongue profile can be used on one or both sides as an alternative.

Possible substructure variant for the Tampa, Terzo, Lineo and Danza models, as well as various special cross sections.

## Installation

- 1 Anchoring of the wall brackets
- 2 Installation of the thermal insulation
- 3 Fixing of angle shaped support profiles to the wall brackets
- 4 Installation of the horizontal profiles
- 5 Installation of the bottom row of brick panels using lower clips, and fixing the joint profiles
- 6 Installation of the intermediate rows of brick panels using intermediate clips
- 7 Installation of the top row of brick panels using upper clips

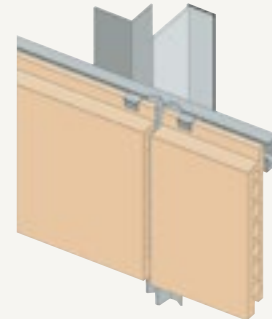
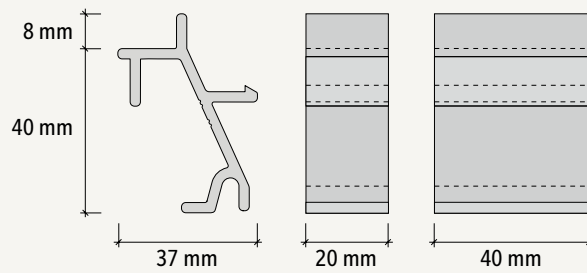


## Clips for Horizontal Substructure

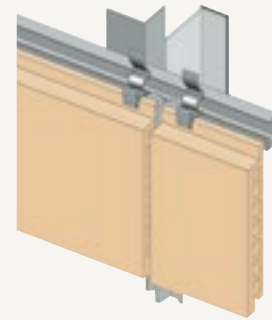
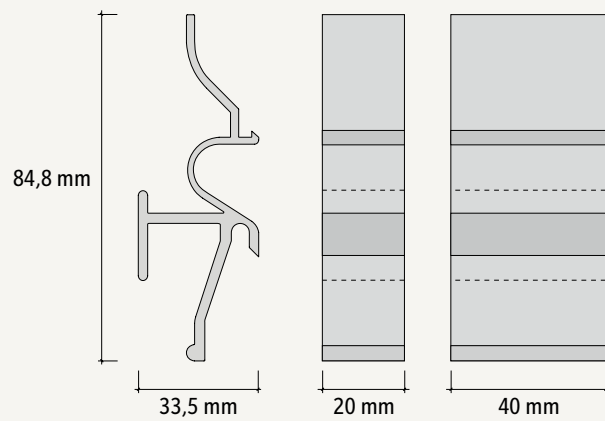
There are three types of clips: the upper clip for the top row of brick panels, the intermediate clip for use in the vertical joints between two panel rows, and the lower clip for the bottom row of brick panels.

The clips are available in widths of 20 mm and 40 mm. The 40 mm clips must be used to fix panels with a length greater than 1000 mm.

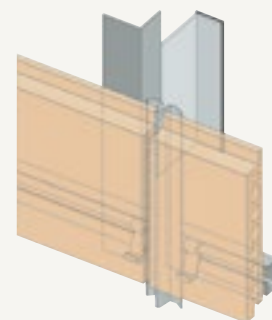
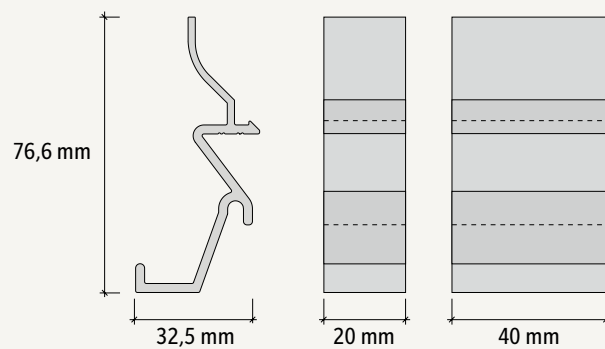
### Upper Clip



### Middle Clip



### Lower Clip

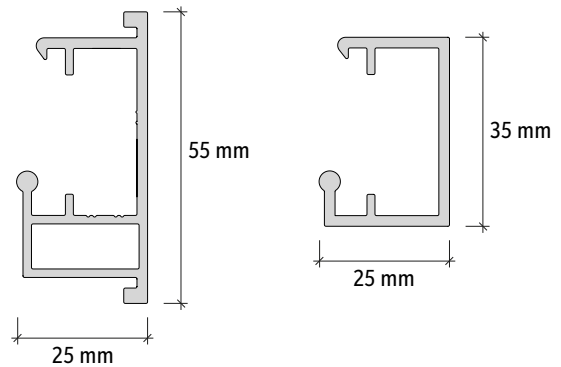


# Profiles for Horizontal Substructure

## Horizontal Support Profiles

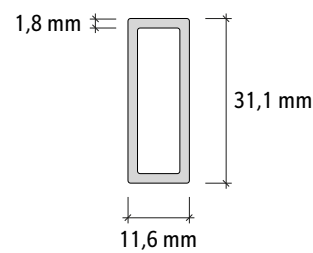
Depending on the substructure design, two different support profiles can be used. Profile 55/25 allows for greater spans and cantilever lengths.

The appropriate profile is selected on a project specific basis, taking into account the chosen panel format, the load bearing capacity of the substrate and other influencing factors.



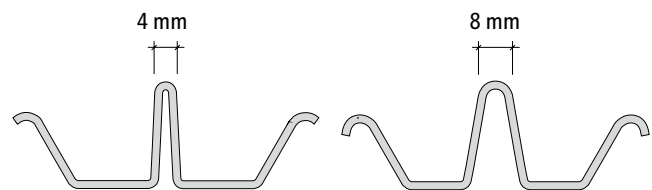
## Joint Connectors for Horizontal Support Profiles

Matching joint connectors with a length of 200 mm are available for each profile. During installation, a 10 mm gap must be maintained between the support profiles. The joint connector must be screwed to one of the two profiles only to ensure stress free installation.



## Joint Profiles

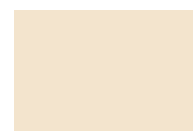
Aluminium joint profiles are available for vertical joints with a width of either 8 mm or 4 mm, supplied in lengths of 3 m, and offered in five different colour shades.



**Copper Brown**  
RAL 8004



**Light Ivory**  
RAL 1015



**Pearl White**  
RAL 1013



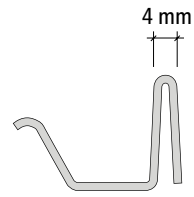
**Mouse Grey**  
RAL 7005



**Slate Grey**  
RAL 7015

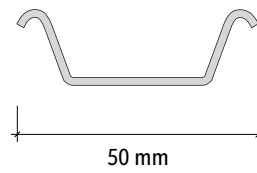
### Edge Joint Profile

Perimeter joints are generally executed with a joint width of 4 mm. The edge joint profile is available in the same colours as the joint profiles.

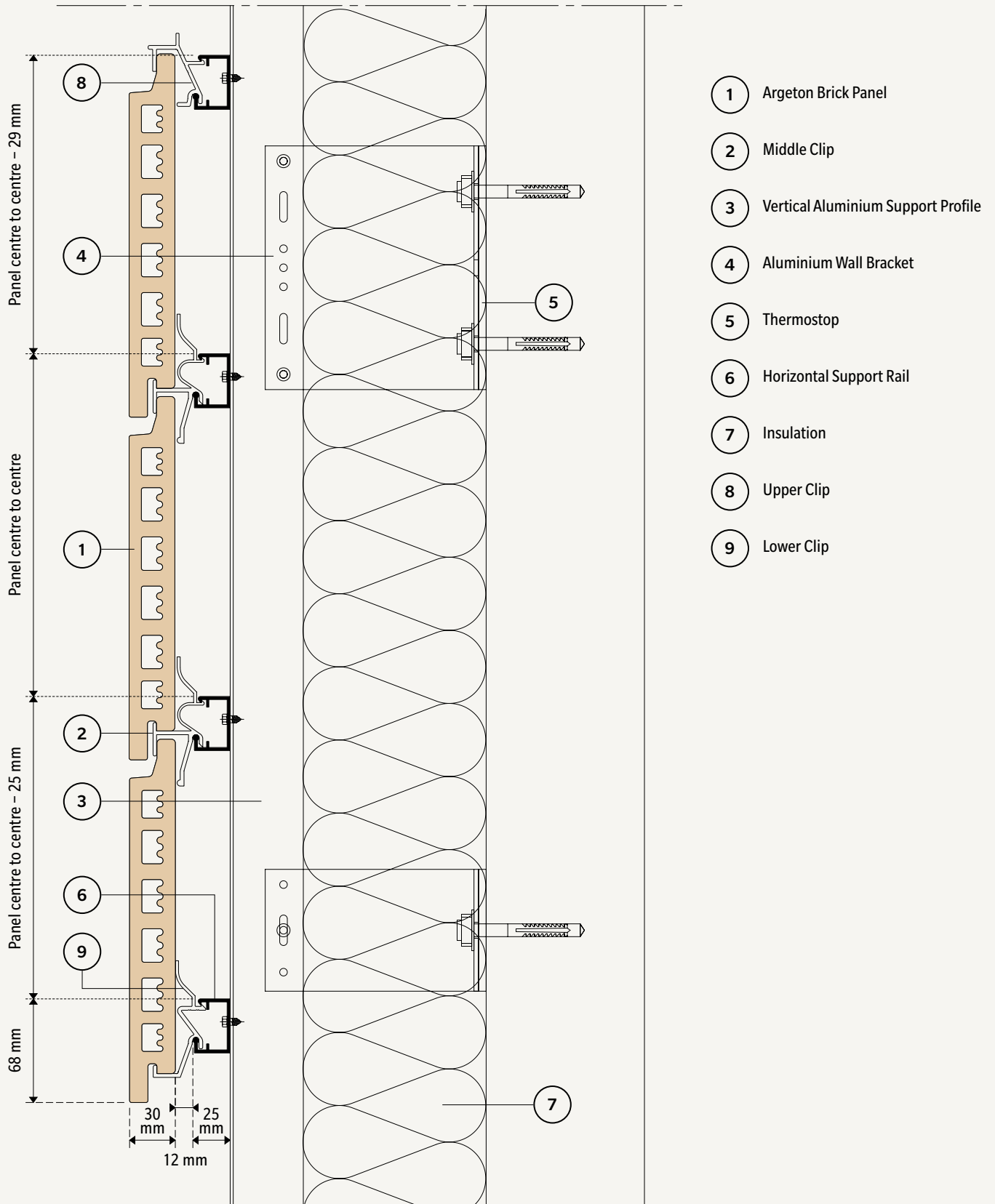


### Spring Profile

Spring profiles are used at junctions, for example at building corners with a mitre cut, where joint profiles cannot be installed. They ensure that the panels are pressed firmly into the panel holders or clips to prevent noise in high winds.

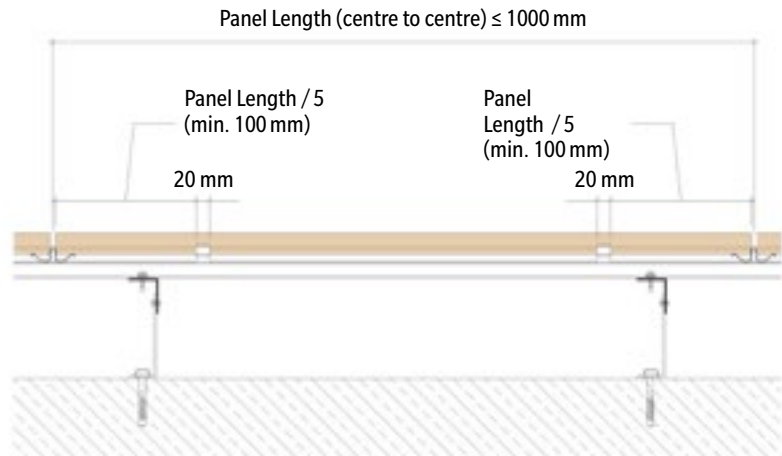


## Installation Dimensions for Horizontal Substructure



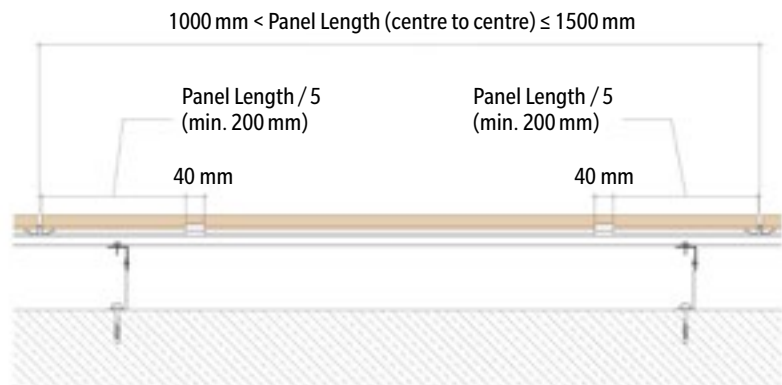
**Panel lengths ≤ 1000 mm:**

20 mm wide clips  
(see general building authority approval)

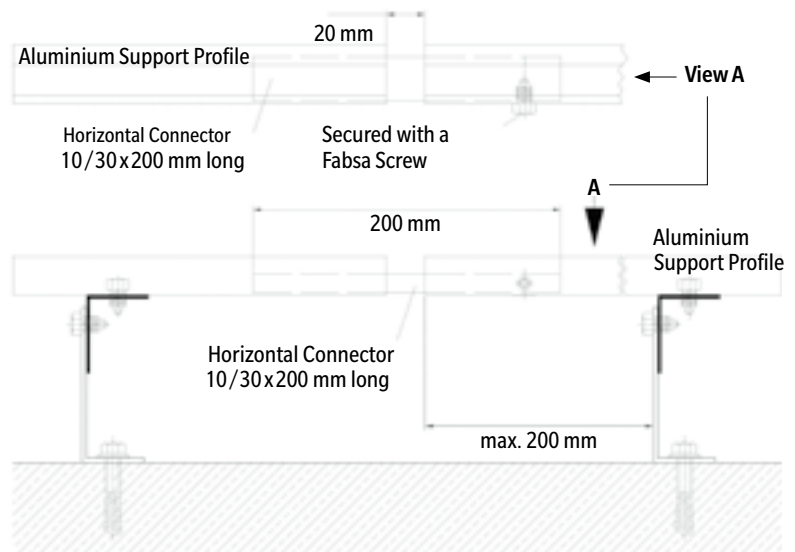


**Panel lengths > 1000 mm:**

40 mm wide clips  
(see general building authority approval)



**Joint Connection of Horizontal Profiles**



## Detail at Vertical Profile Joints

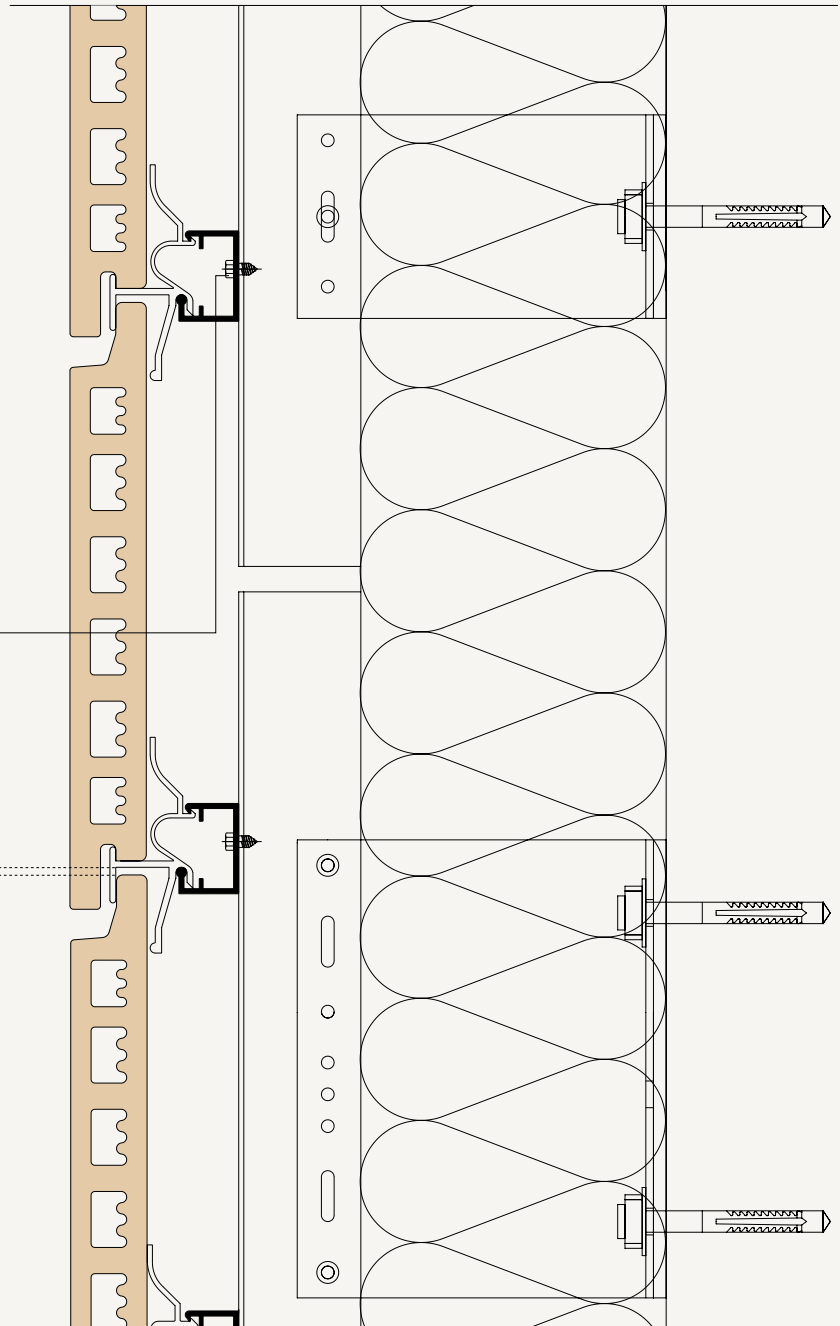
A 3 mm air gap must be maintained between the upper panel rebate and the panel holder at vertical profile joints. This can be ensured, for example, by using an installation gauge.

The length of the vertical profiles must be limited to 3 m.

The vertical spacing between two adjacent fixed points must not exceed 3 m.

**Drilling Screw:**  
e.g. MAGE TOPEX 4,8x22 mm  
Art. Nr. 7540 / E4-14

3 mm



# Vertical Substructure

## Basic Structure

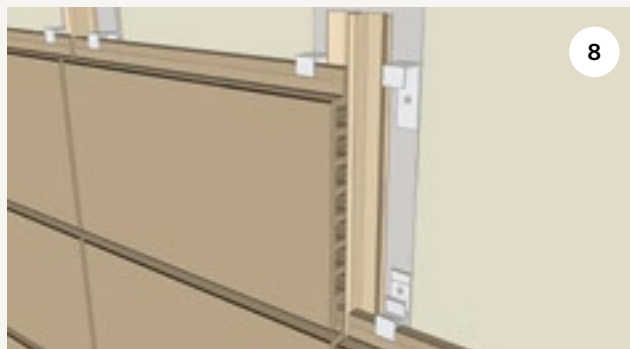
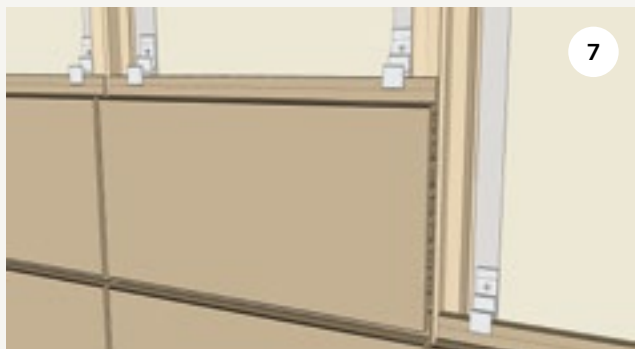
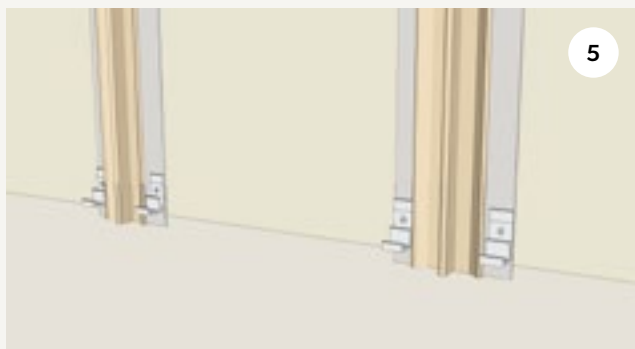
The vertical substructure consists of vertical T profiles (unperforated or pre perforated on a 12.5 mm grid) anchored to the building using wall brackets. The Argeton brick panels are fixed to the vertical T profile using panel holders. A joint profile is installed in the vertical joints. It prevents lateral movement of the facade panels and, through its clamping action, ensures a secure fit in the panel clips, preventing rattling noise. At the same time, it prevents water ingress through the vertical joints and conceals the vertical T profile.

If a joint profile cannot be installed on one side of the panel in connection areas, a fully concealed spring profile can be used instead.

Possible substructure variant for the Tampa, Terzo, Lineo and Danza models, as well as various special cross sections.

## Installation

- 1 Anchoring of the wall brackets
- 2 Installation of the thermal insulation
- 3 Installation of aluminium T profiles on the wall brackets
- 4 Fixing of the lower panel holders
- 5 Fixing of the joint profiles
- 6 Installation of the bottom row of brick panels
- 7 Installation of the intermediate rows of brick panels using middle panel holders
- 8 Installation of the top row of brick panels using upper panel holders

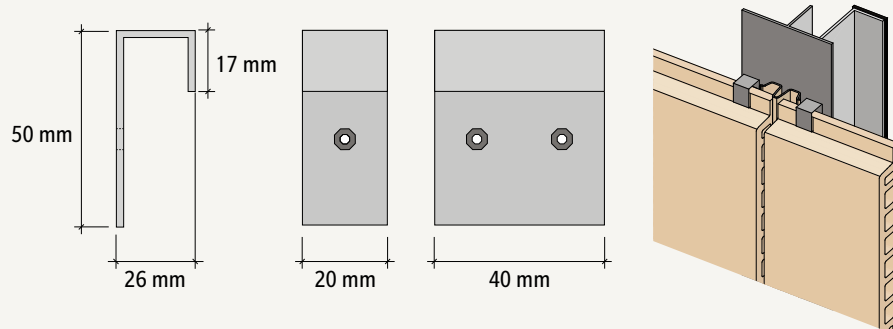


## Panel Holders for Vertical Substructure

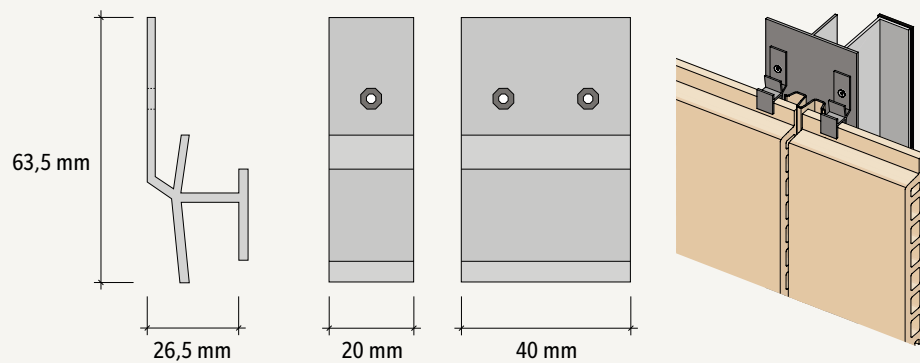
There are three types of panel holders: upper holders for the top row of brick panels, middle holders for use in the vertical joints between two panel rows, and lower holders for the bottom row of brick panels.

The holders are available in widths of 20 mm and 40 mm. For panels longer than 1,000 mm, 40 mm wide holders must be used. Using more than two holders per panel length may result in misalignment due to manufacturing and installation tolerances. This is therefore expressly not recommended.

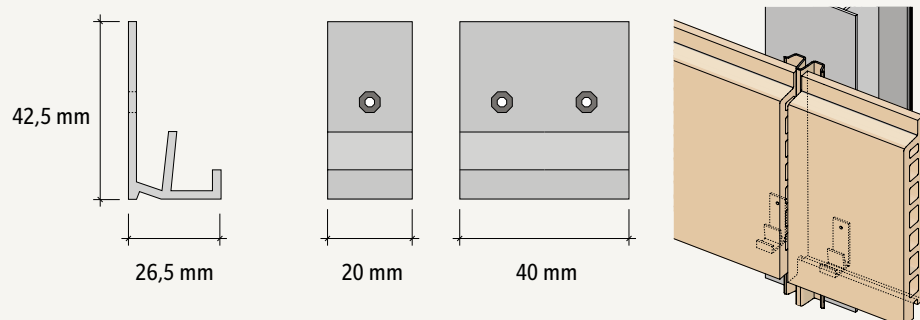
Upper Holder:



Middle Holder:



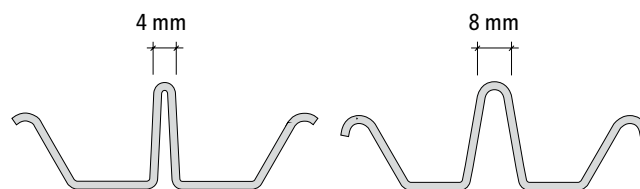
Lower Holder:



# Profiles for Vertical Substructure

## Joint Profiles

Aluminium joint profiles are available for vertical joints with a width of either 8 mm or 4 mm, supplied in lengths of 3 m, and offered in five different colour shades.



**Copper Brown**  
RAL 8004



**Light Ivory**  
RAL 1015



**Pearl White**  
RAL 1013



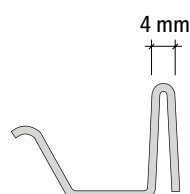
**Mouse Grey**  
RAL 7005



**Slate Grey**  
RAL 7015

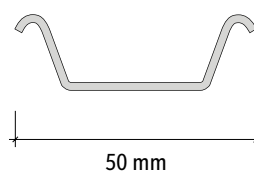
## Edge Joint Profile

Perimeter joints are generally executed with a joint width of 4 mm. The edge joint profile is available in the same colours as the joint profiles.

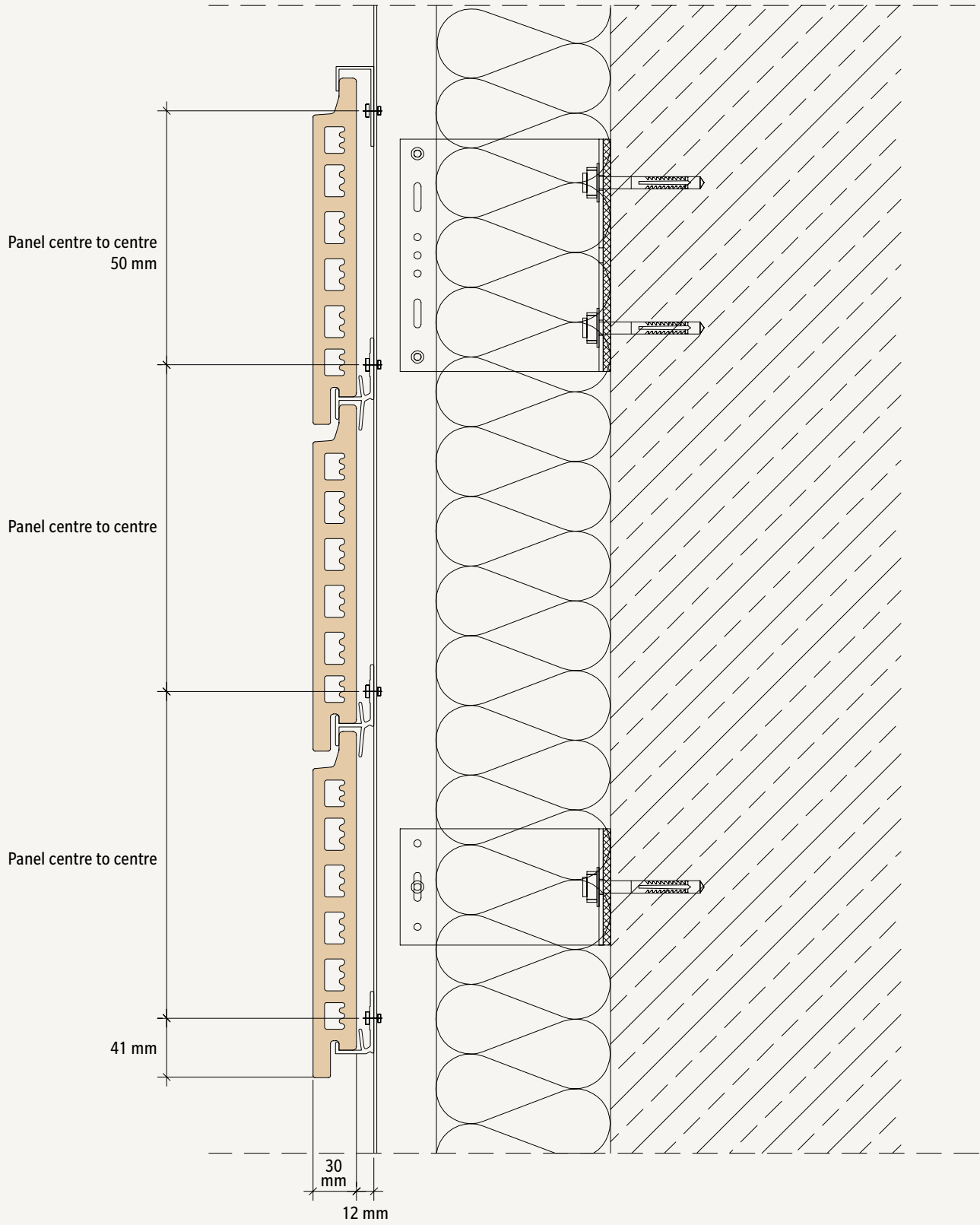


## Spring Profile

Spring profiles are used at junctions, for example at building corners with a mitre cut, where joint profiles cannot be installed. They ensure that the panels are pressed firmly into the panel holders or clips to prevent noise in high winds.

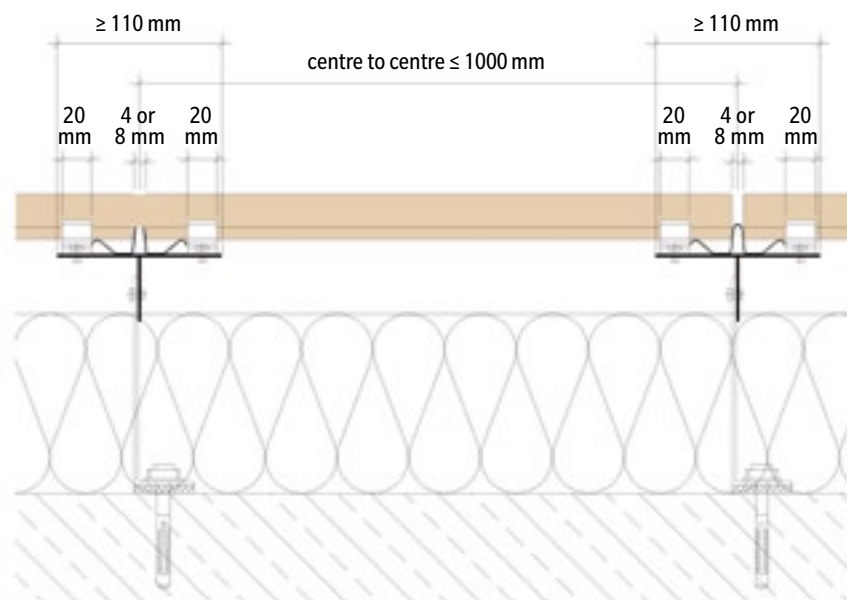


# Installation Dimensions for Vertical Substructure



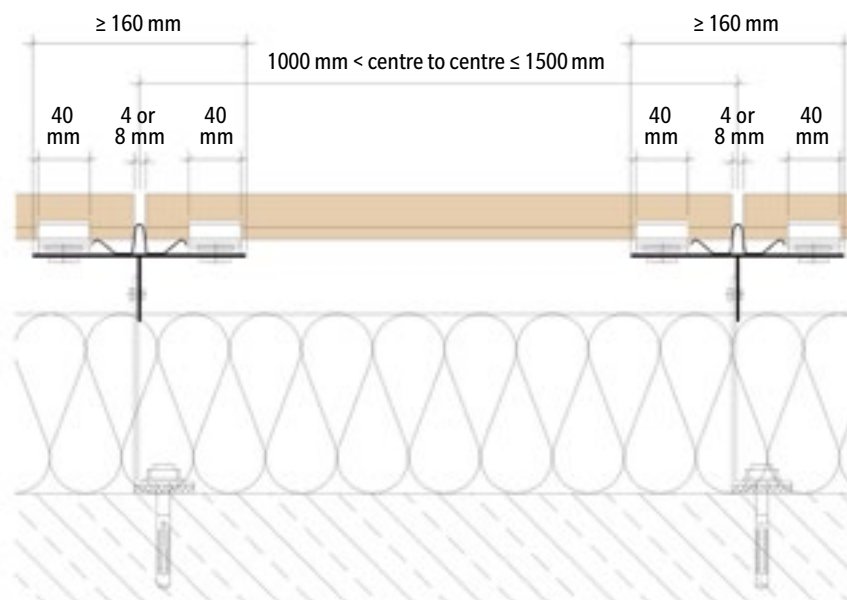
**Panel Lengths ≤ 1000 mm:**

20 mm wide holders on  
T profile ≥ 110mm  
(see general building  
authority approval)



**Panel Lengths > 1000 mm:**

40 mm wide holders on  
T profile ≥ 160mm  
(see general building  
authority approval)

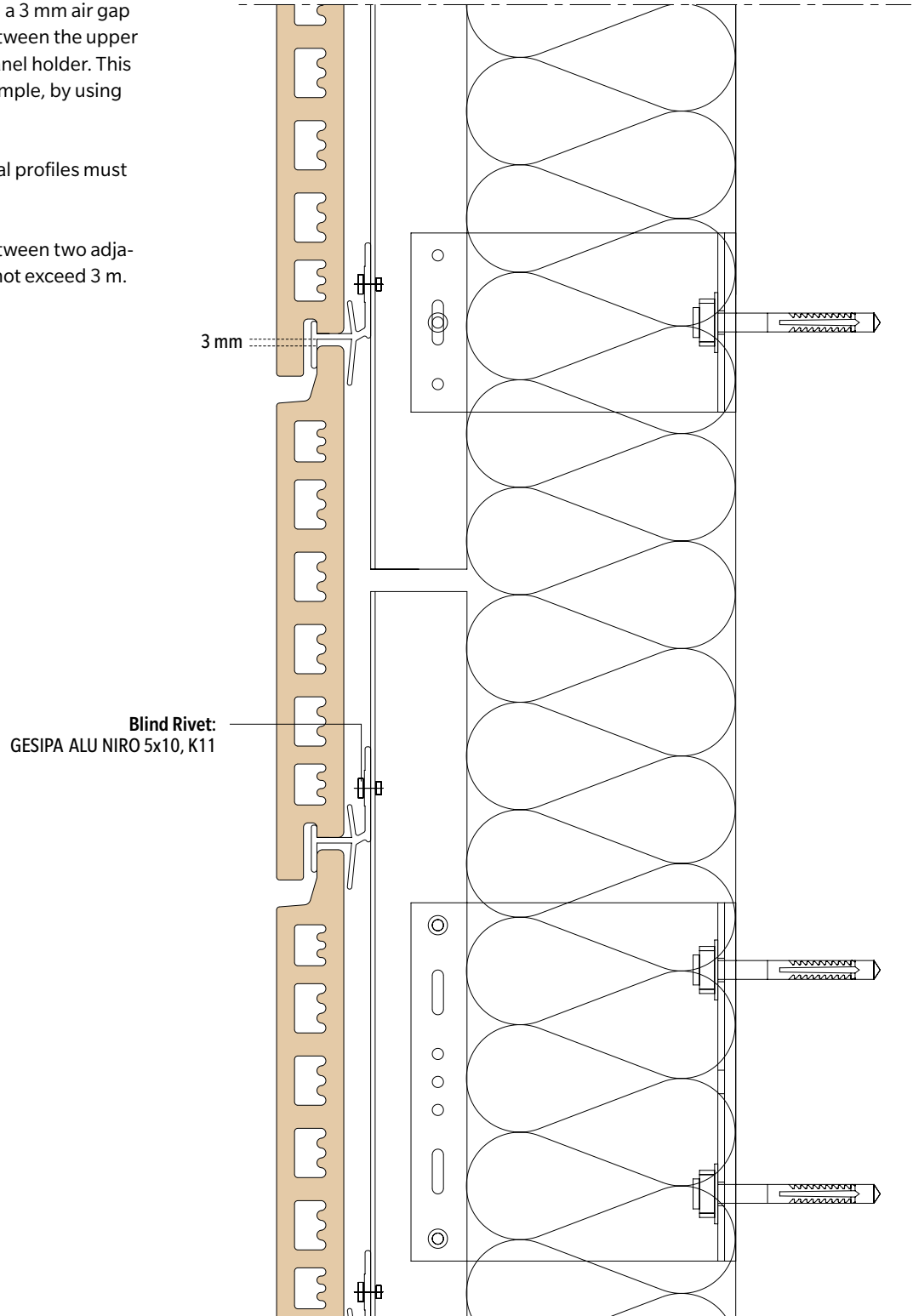


## Detail at Vertical Profile Joints

At vertical profile joints, a 3 mm air gap must be maintained between the upper panel rebate and the panel holder. This can be ensured, for example, by using an installation gauge

The length of the vertical profiles must be limited to 3 m.

The vertical spacing between two adjacent fixed points must not exceed 3 m.



**Products**  
Tampa, Terzo

**Project**  
Children's Hospital Alice Blum-Ribes  
Montreuil, France

# Altivo

## Vertical Installation

For extended architectural design options, the Altivo product line is available. It is installed vertically and is offered in a wide range of possible cross sections. Instead of being fixed at the rebated edge, the clips or panel holders are hooked into the rear facing cover layer of the hollow core panels when installed vertically.



## Substructure and Accessories

Various substructure types can be used for the Altivo system. The project specific substructure is selected depending on the load bearing capacity of the substrate, the panel formats and the wind loads acting on the building.

As a rule, horizontal support profile 55/25 is used together with the clips from the horizontal substructure (see page 16). It is screwed to a vertical aluminium L profile.

As an alternative to support profile 55/25, an omega profile can be used. It is screwed or riveted to the panel holder. The sizing of the omega profile and the anchoring spacings are determined by the structural calculation. Proof of structural stability for the facade is required in all cases.

The required width of the clips or holders depends on the panel length.

## Joint Design

### Vertical Joints and Horizontal Joints

Depending on the desired appearance, vertical joints can be executed as open joints or with a continuous or intermittent joint profile. For options without a joint profile, the panels must be secured against slipping and potential noise by using spring profiles.

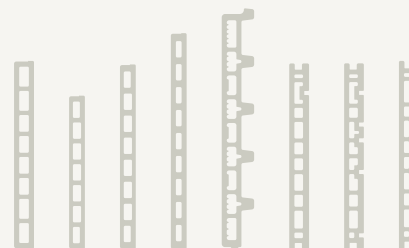
Horizontal joints can be executed either as open joints or with a rebated edge. The rebate is created by factory made stepped cuts.

### Note:

Other substructure options may also be suitable depending on the application conditions, for example installing a horizontal aluminium L profile directly on wall brackets in combination with the panel holders used for the vertical substructure. Please contact us for further information.

### Standard Formats

Altivo	
Thickness:	30 mm
Length:	300 bis 1500 mm
Width:	200 bis 400 mm

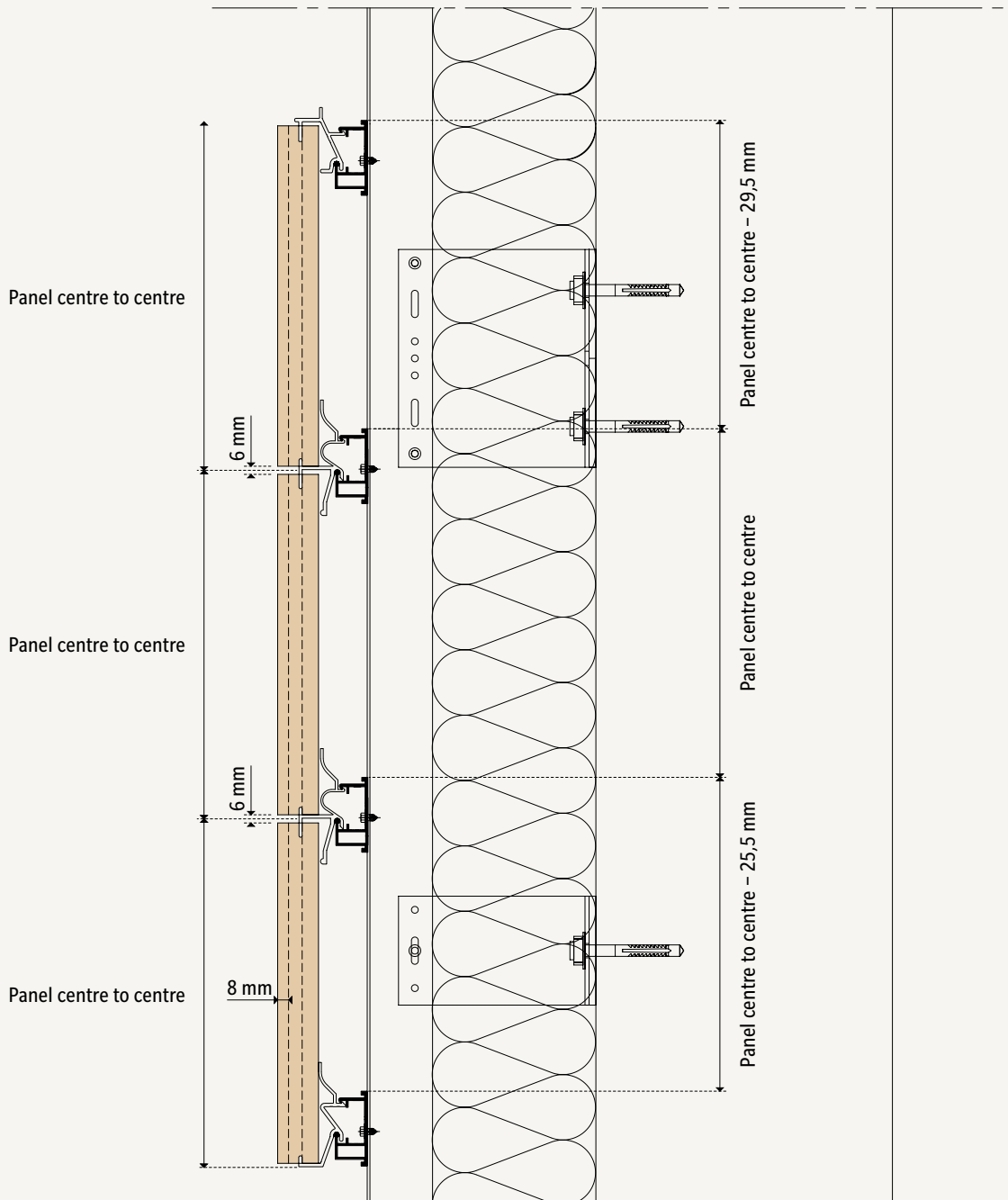


### Custom Formats (Examples)

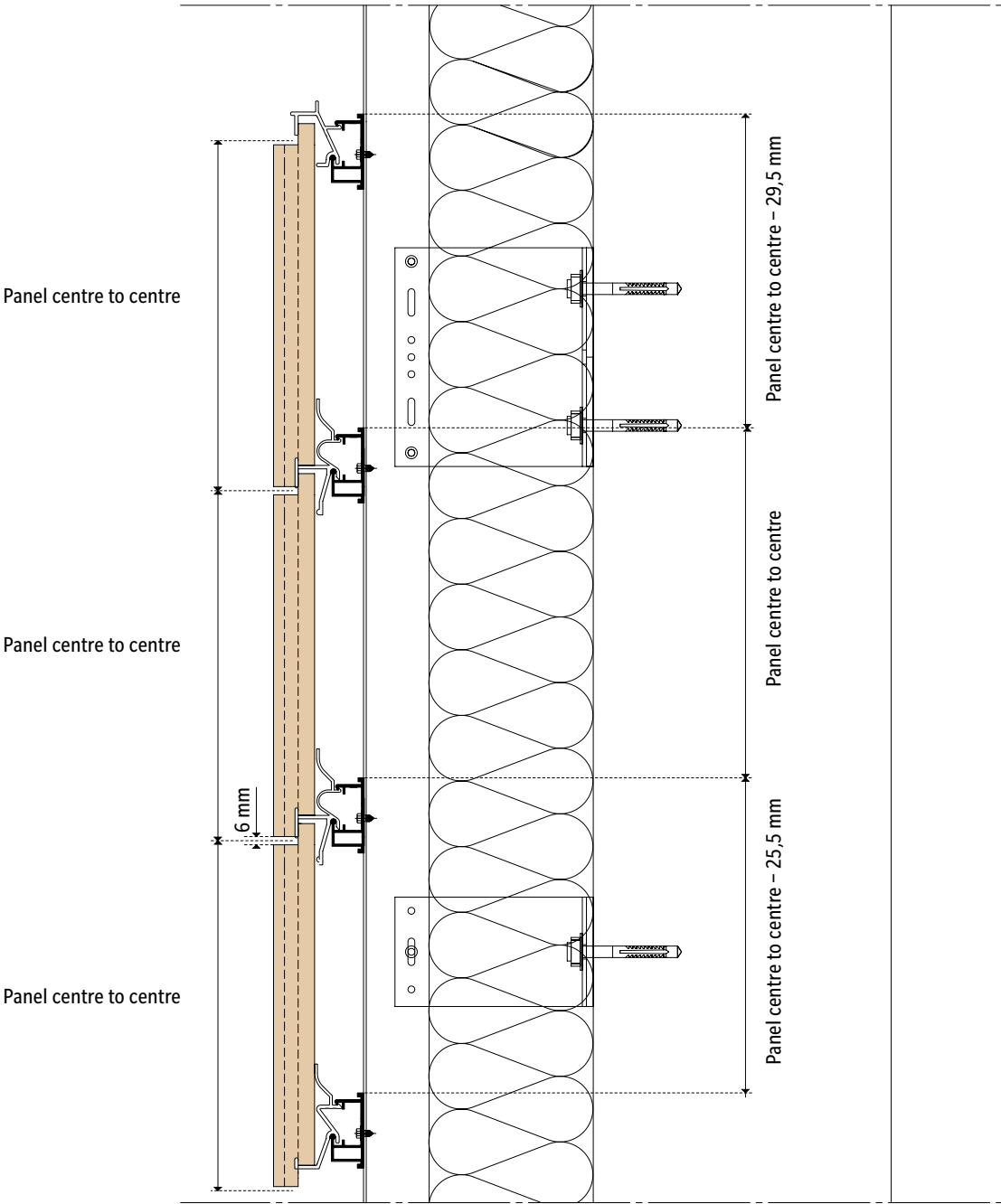


# Substructure Example with Horizontal Support Profile and Clips

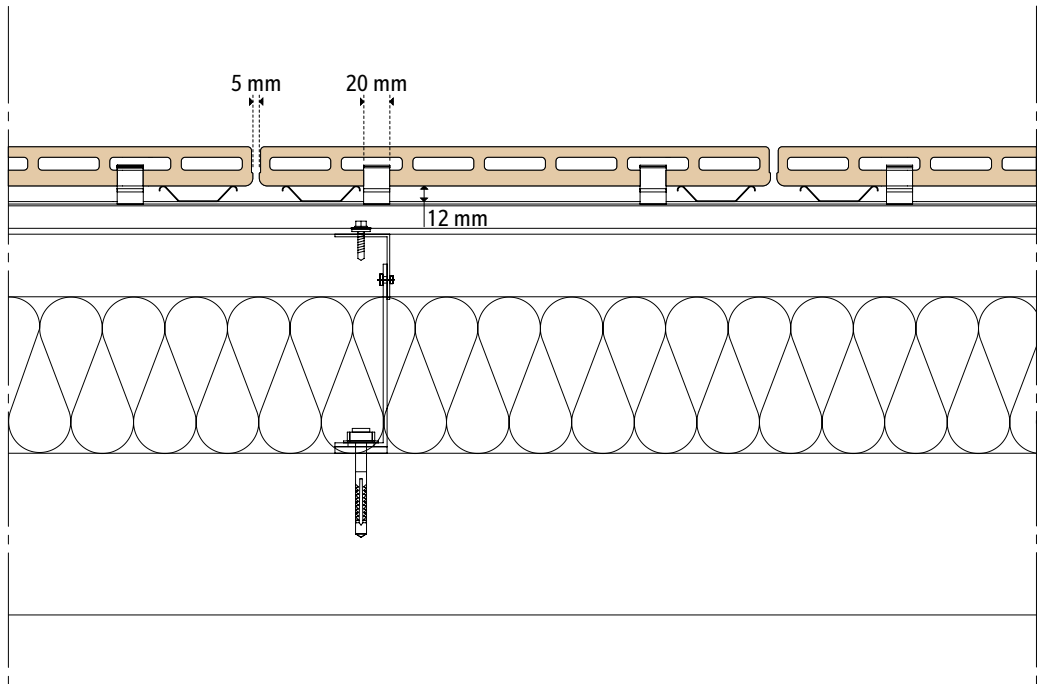
Vertical Section with Open Joint



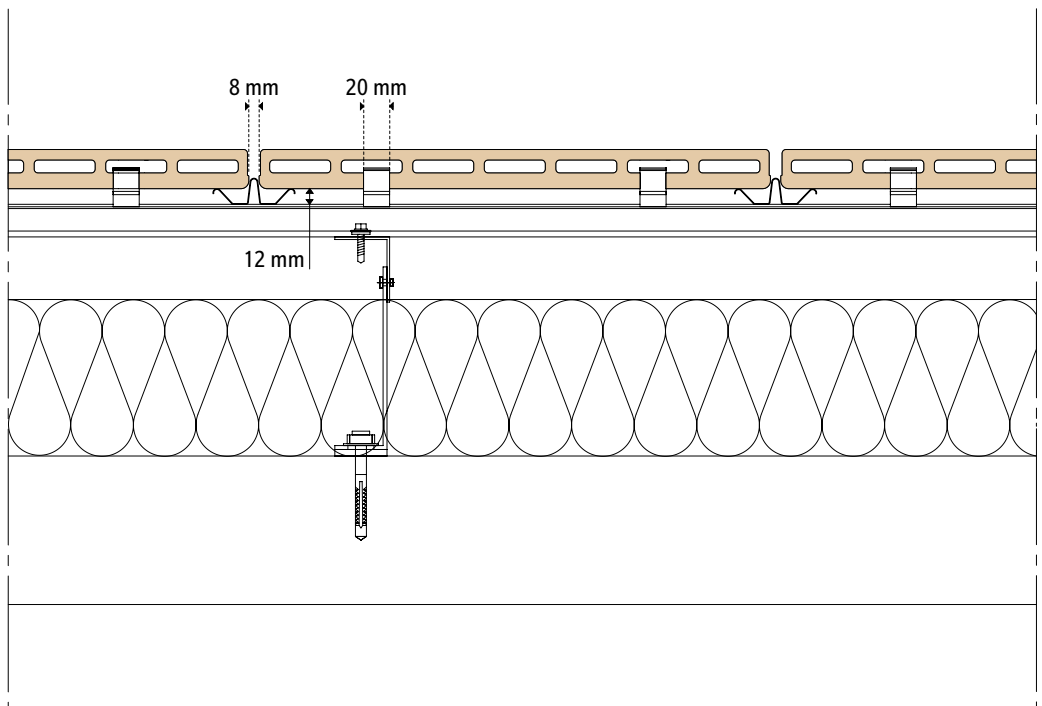
Vertical Section  
with Sawn Rebate



**Horizontal Section with Open Joint and Spring Profiles**

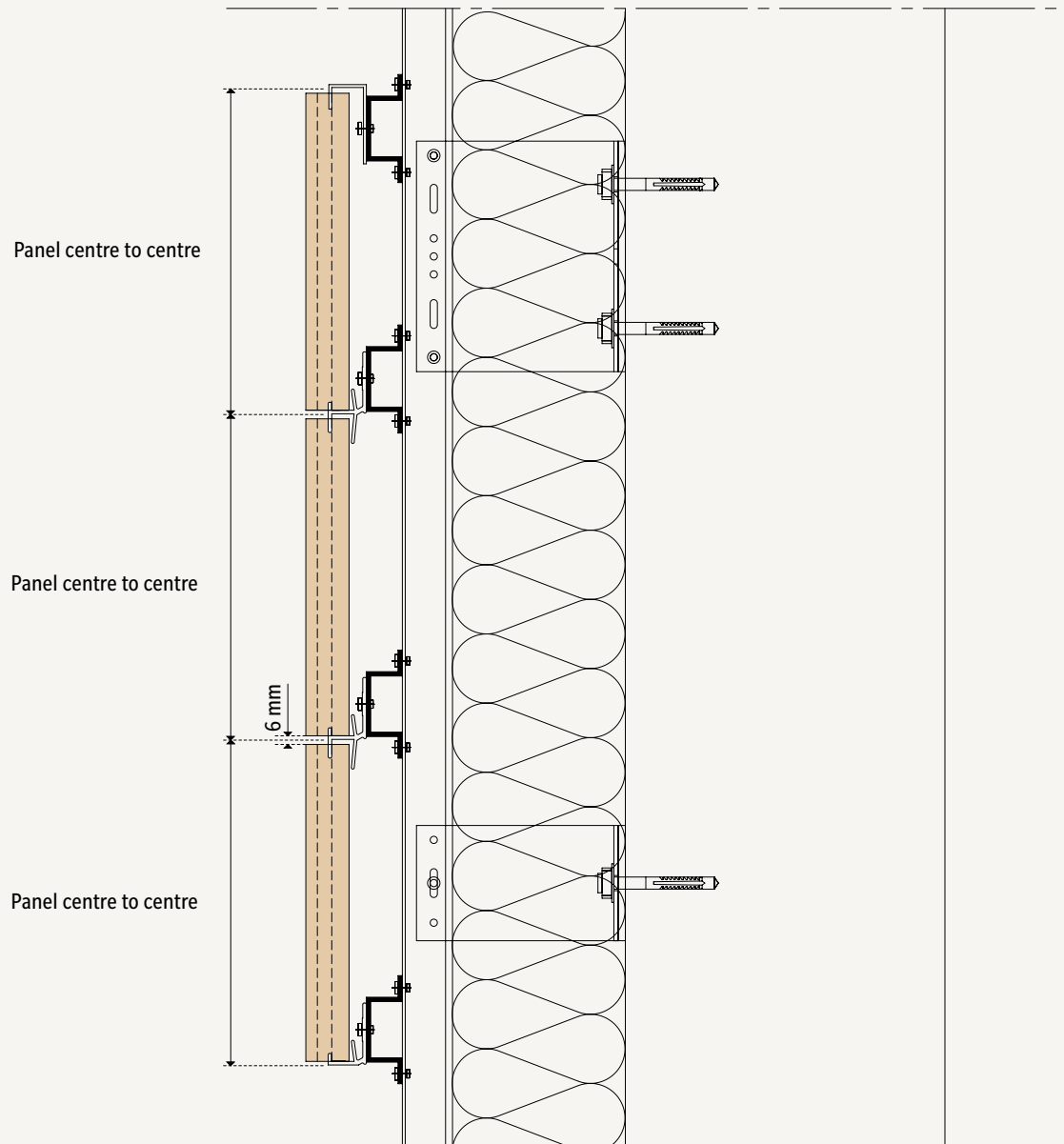


**Horizontal Section with Joint Profile**

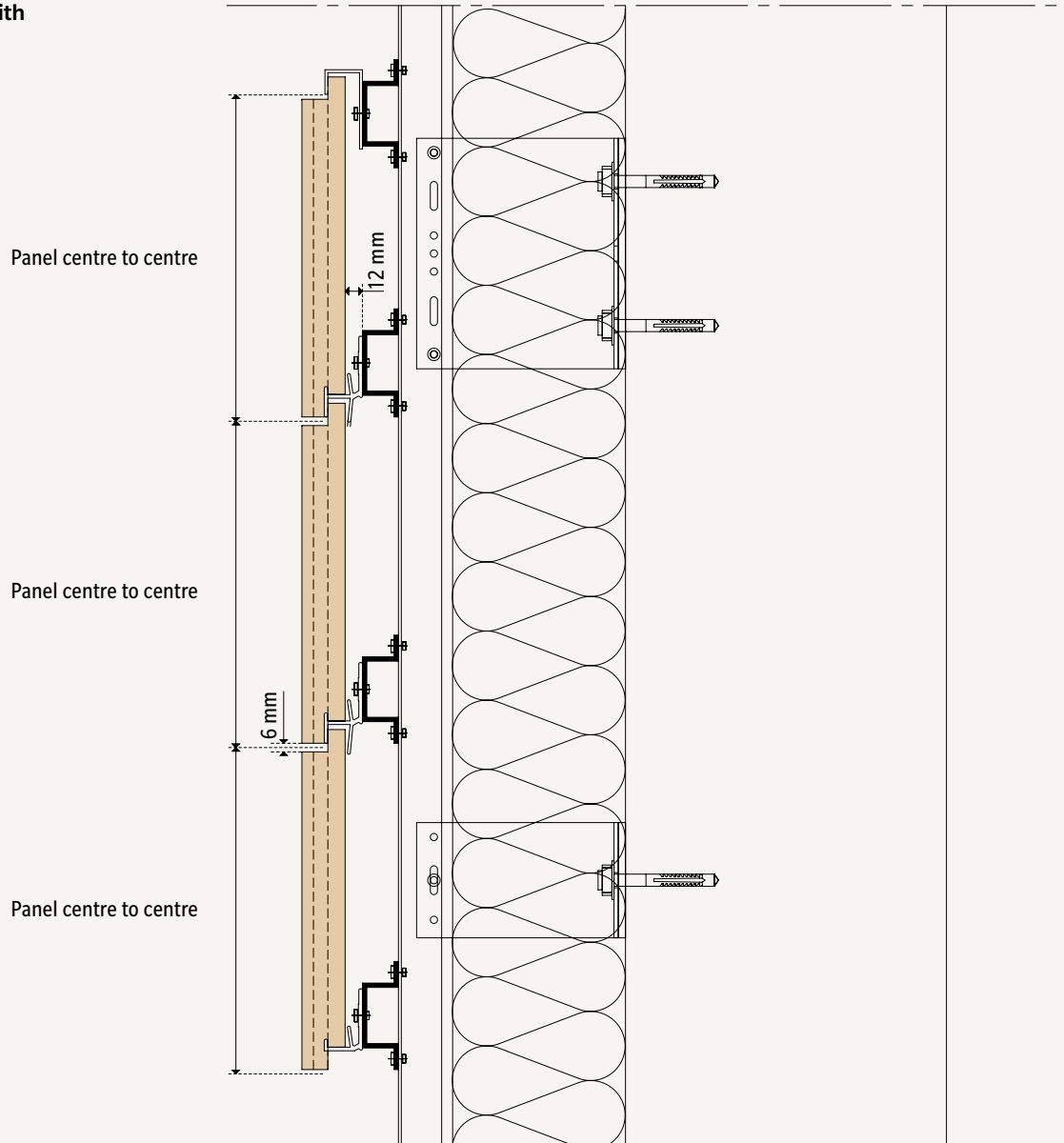


# Substructure Example with Screwed or Riveted Panel Holders

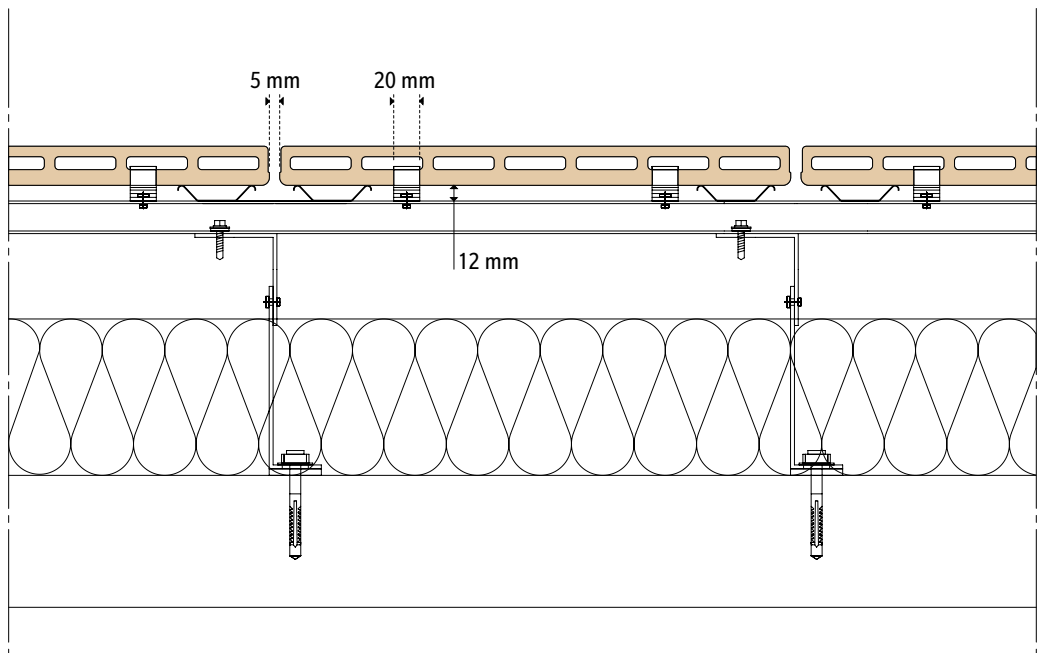
Vertical Section with Open Joint



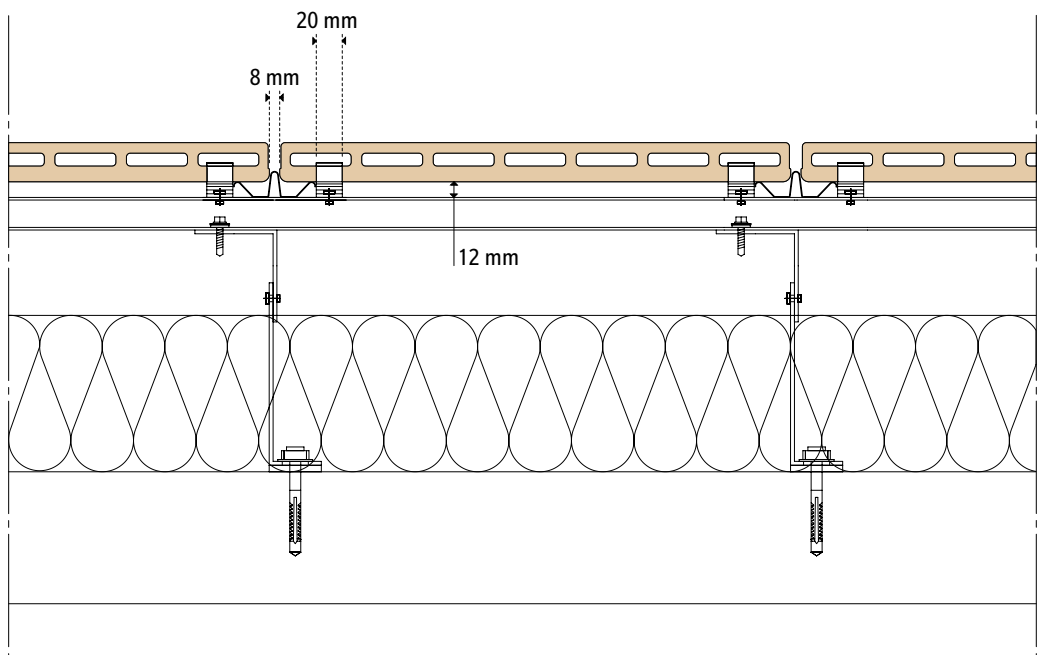
**Vertical Section with  
Sawn Rebate**



Horizontal Section with Open Joint and Spring Profiles



Horizontal Section with Joint Profile



# Argelite

## Basic Structure

The Argelite system is a single skin, thinner and lighter alternative to hollow core panels. The lower weight reduces not only transport costs, but also significantly lowers the requirements for the load bearing capacity of the substrate and the substructure. This makes Argelite particularly suitable for refurbishment projects. The new horizontal system also enables simple, straightforward installation and is especially suited to single family homes and smaller building projects. An aluminium or timber substructure is available.

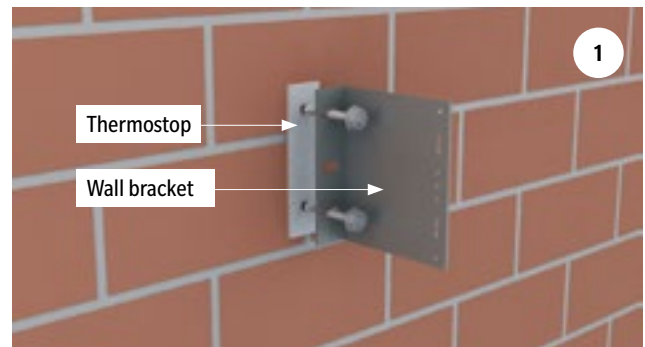
Thanks to system compatibility, the advantages of the different Argeton systems can be combined. For larger projects, for example, the upper storeys can be executed with the Argelite system, while the impact exposed ground floor can be clad with proven Tampa or Lineo brick panels. Although not visible from the outside, this combination provides particularly robust cladding at ground level and a more slender, more economical substructure for the upper storeys.

Argelite panels can be installed either with cross joints or in a bonded pattern. A fixed installation sequence is not required. Panels with nominal heights of 200, 250 and 300 mm and lengths of up to 800 mm are covered by technical approval Z 10.3 730.



## Installation

- 1 Anchoring of the wall brackets



- 2 Installation of the thermal insulation



- 3 Installation of aluminium L profiles on the wall brackets



- 4 Installation of the Argelite support rails



- 5 Hanging the Argelite brick panels. No specific installation sequence required.



- 6 To do this, the panels are inserted at a slight angle, leading with the upper panel rebate, into the lower opening of the upper aluminium support rail. The lowest hook on the rear of the panel is then engaged in the profile of the lower support rail.



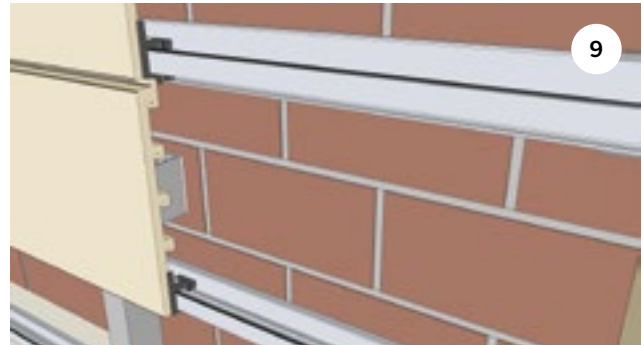
- 7 Each Argelite brick panel is secured after hanging with an EPDM spacer. The spacer is fitted onto the support rail from the front...



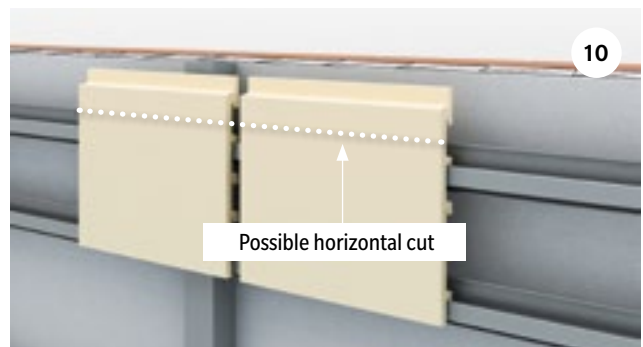
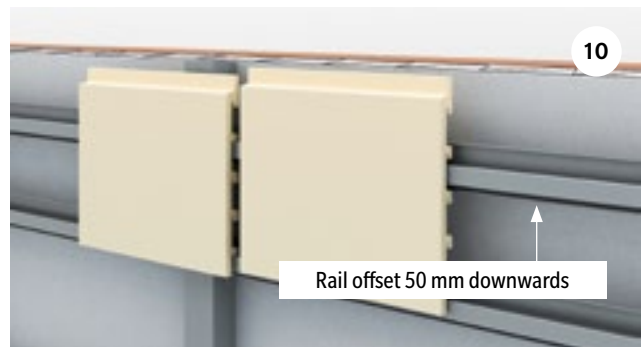
- 8 ...and pushed sideways against the panel.



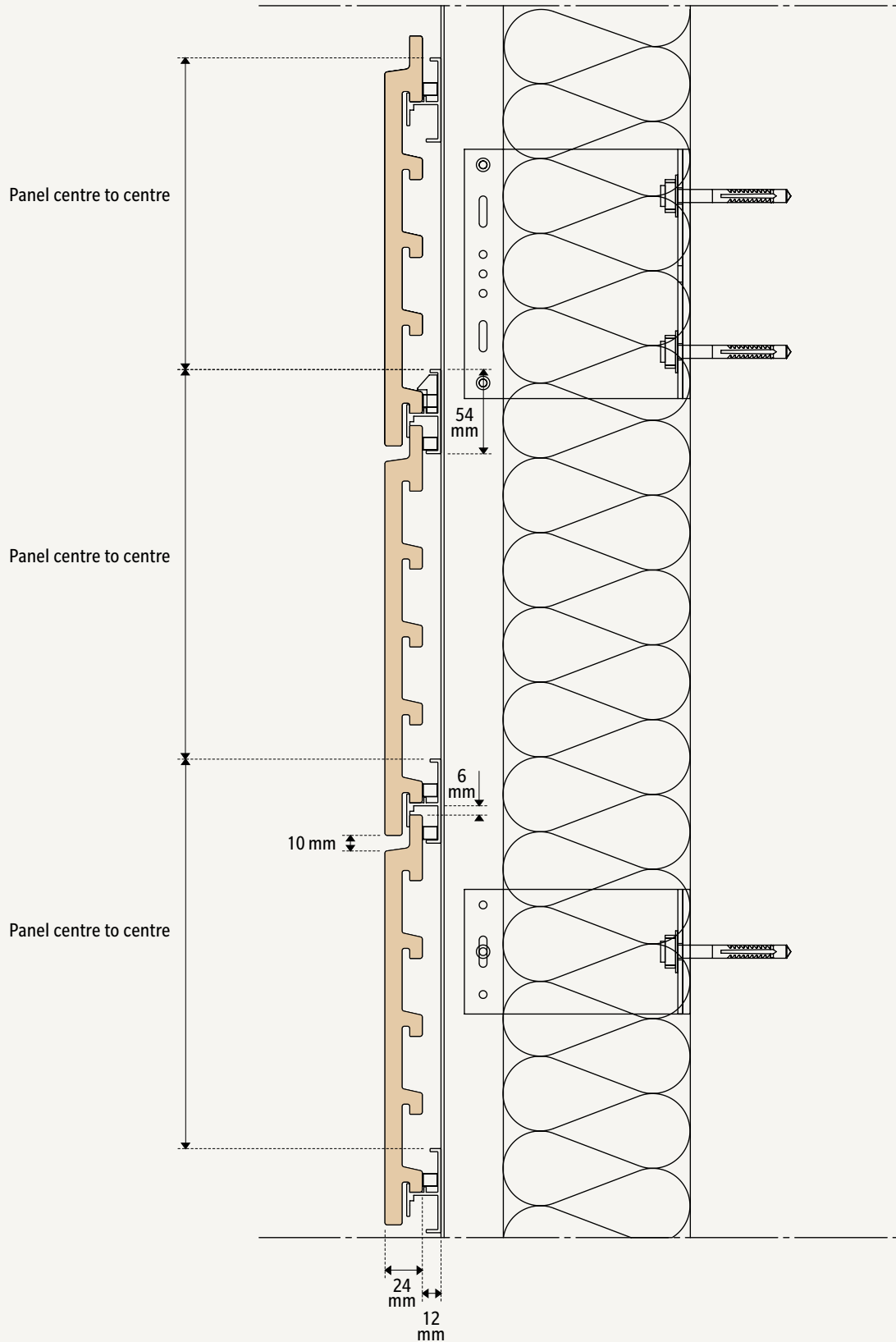
- 9 The EPDM spacers ensure a 4 mm wide vertical joint and hold the brick panels securely in the support rails. Their shape fully conceals the support rails, so they are no longer visible through the open vertical joints once the facade is installed.



- 10 The support rails can be adjusted upwards or downwards in 50 mm increments. This allows the brick panels to be cut horizontally if required while still remaining installable. This approach is used, for example, below window sills or at top terminations.



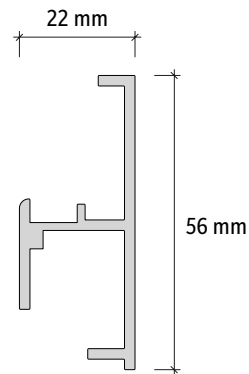
# Installation Dimensions Argelite



## Argelite Profiles

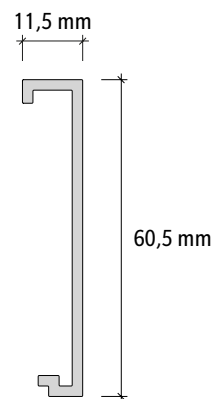
### Argelite Support Profile

The Argelite support profile is supplied in a length of 3 m and differs significantly from the other Argeton systems.

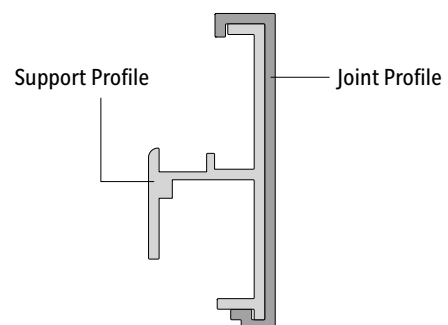


### Argelite Joint Profile

Matching joint connectors with a length of 200 mm are available for the profile. During installation, a 10 mm gap must be maintained between the support profiles.



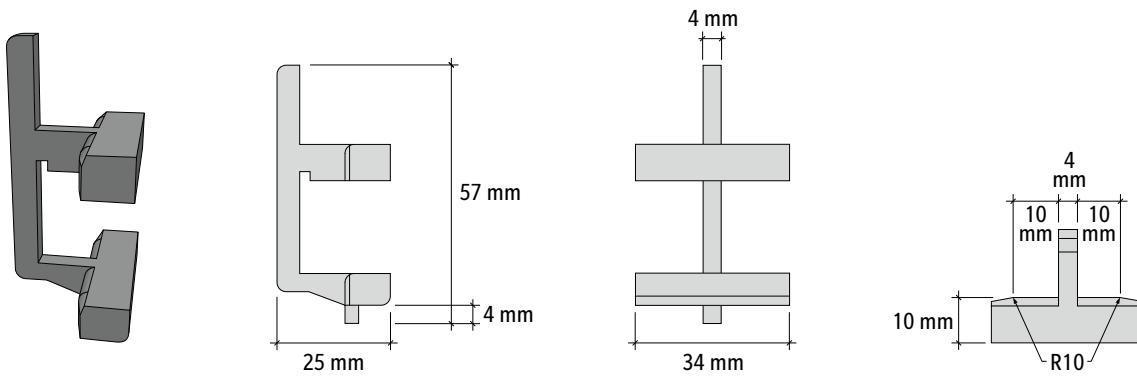
The connector must be screwed to one support profile only to ensure stress free installation.



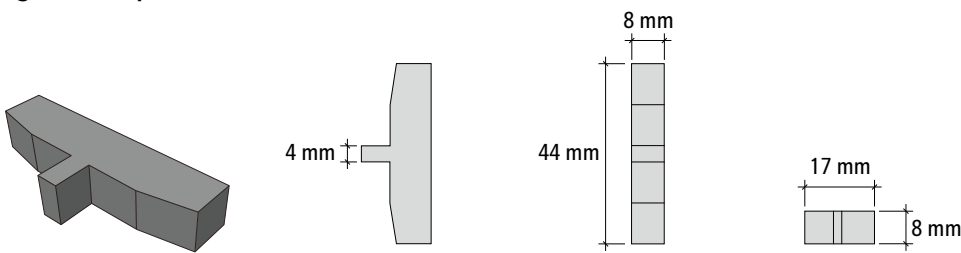
## EPDM Spacers and Anti Removal Protection

The EPDM spacers are inserted into the support rail between the panels and allow stress free horizontal fixing of the panels. They ensure a uniform joint width of 4 mm. Shortened versions are available for edge areas (EPDM edge spacers).

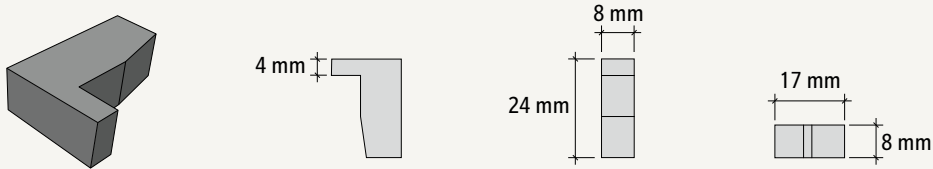
### Double EPDM Spacer



### Single EPDM Spacer

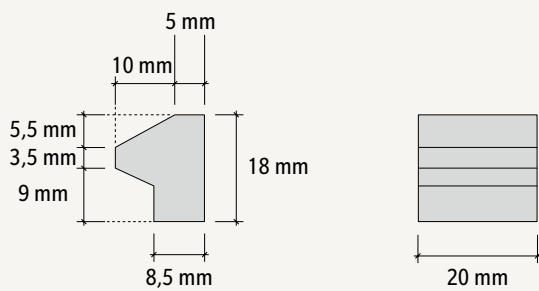


**EPDM Edge Spacer**



**EPDM Anti Removal Protection**

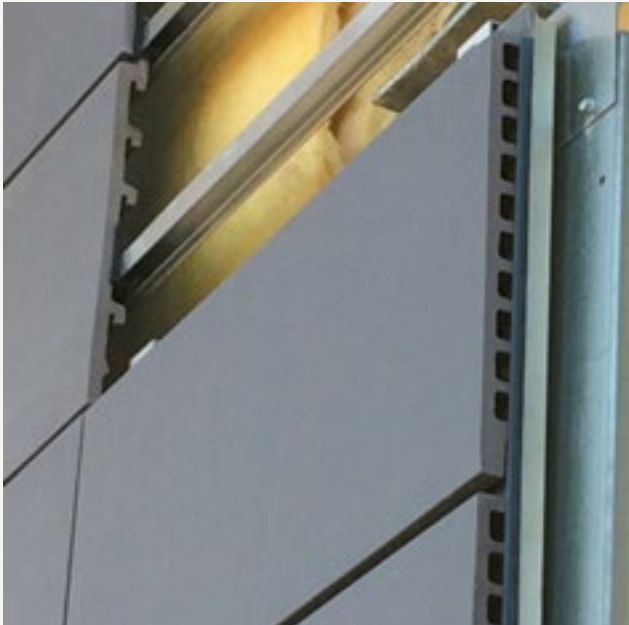
If the upper panel rebate of an Argelite panel cannot be secured via the lower opening of the support profile, the panel must be secured additionally with EPDM anti removal protection. This can occur, for example, below windows or at top terminations. Installed in the upper opening of the support profile, it increases the force required for removal.



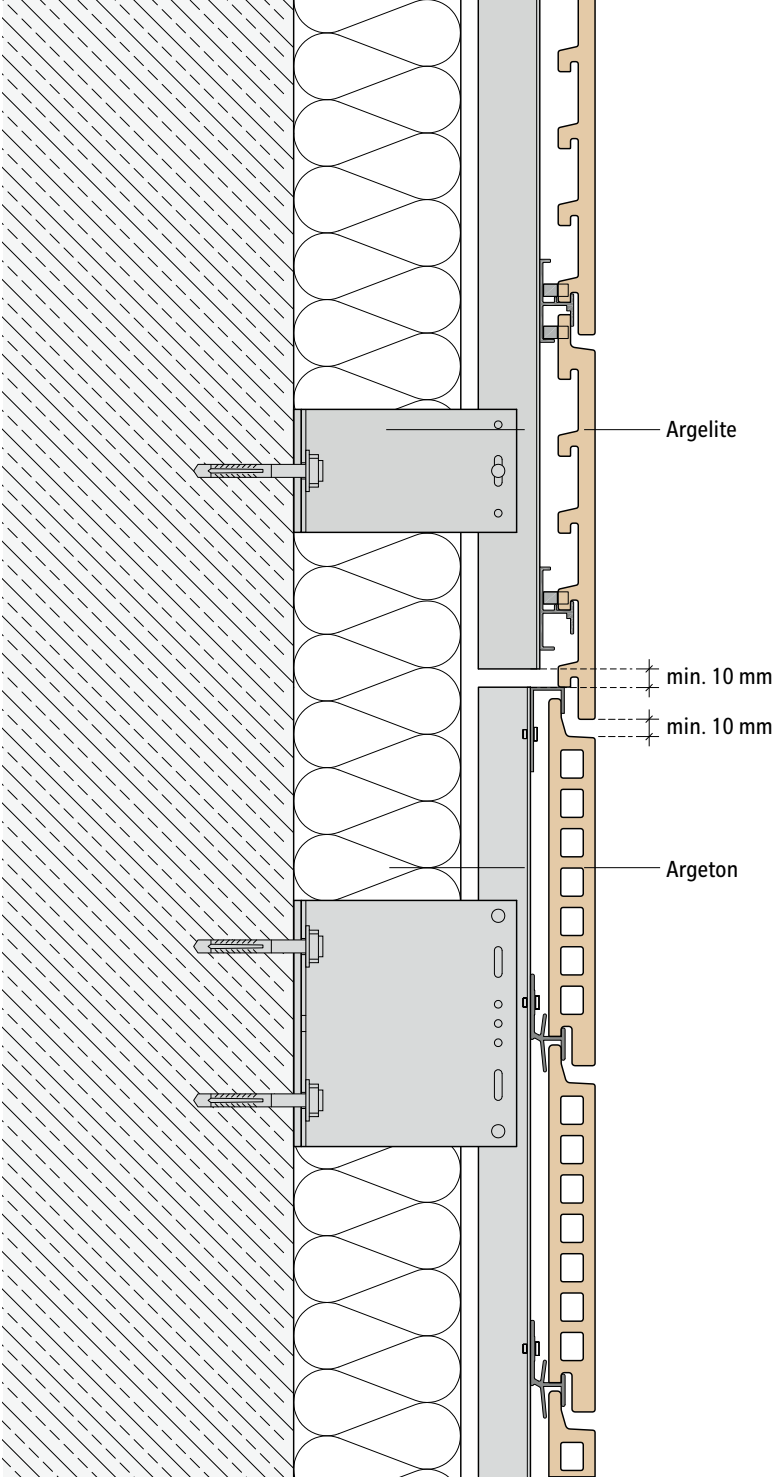
## Combination of Argelite and Hollow Core Panels

Different Argeton systems can be combined flexibly. This allows the specific advantages of each system to be used in a targeted way and aligned with the project requirements, from a lightweight and economical solution through to particularly robust facade areas.

### Argeton at Ground Level and Argelite on the Upper Storeys



Elevation



**Product**  
Tampa

**Project**  
Office and Commercial Complex  
Brussels, Belgium

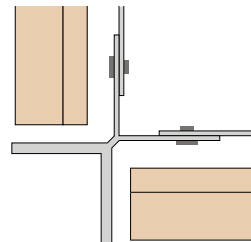
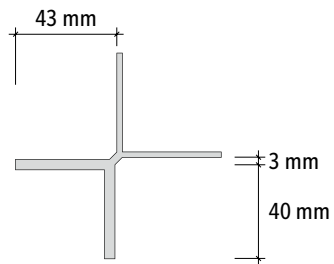


# Corner Solutions

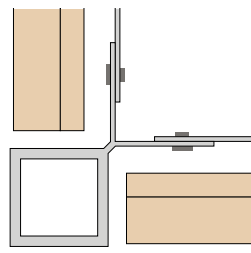
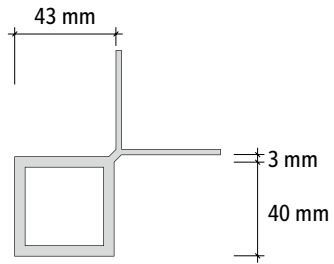
## Corner Profiles

Aluminium corner profiles are available as mill finish, anodised or colour coated in RAL colours, depending on requirements.

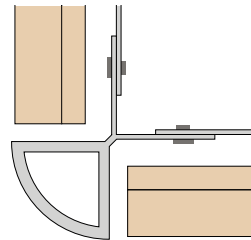
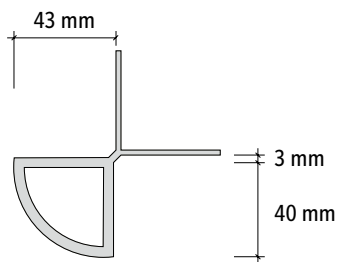
### Open Profile



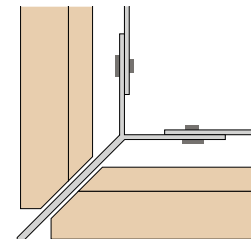
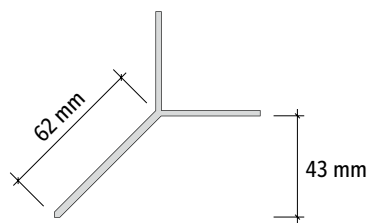
### Closed / Square Profile



### Round Profile



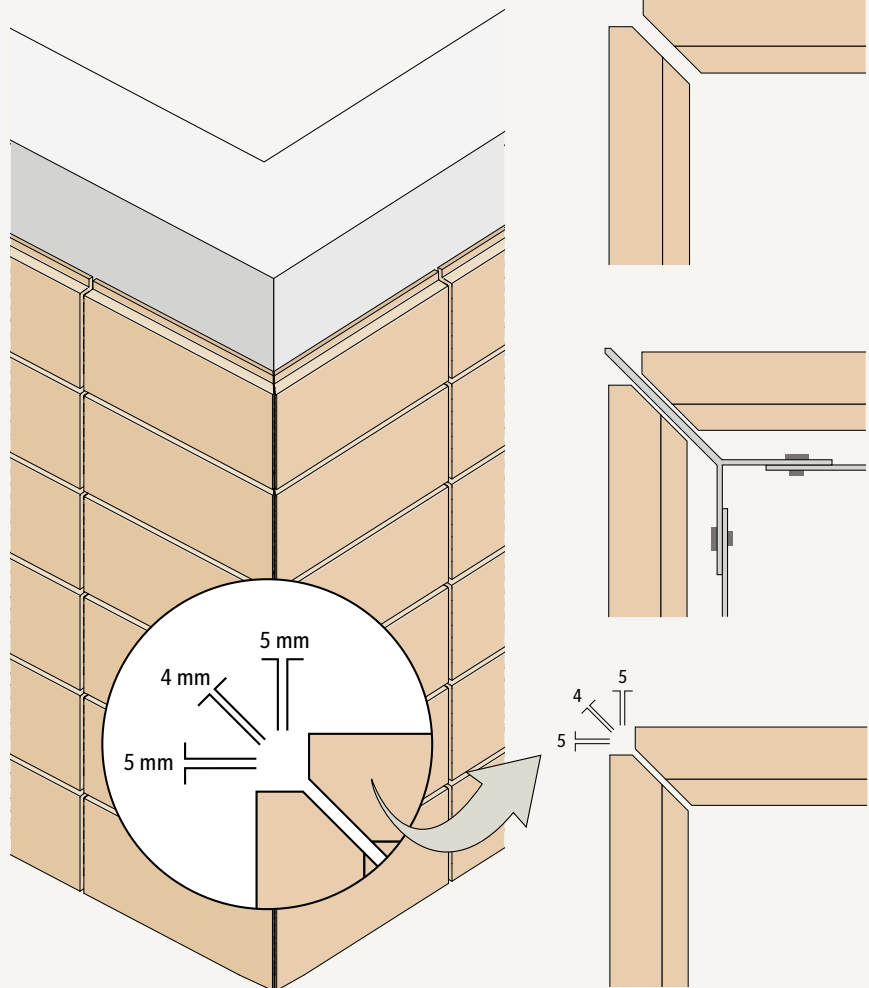
### Y Profile



## Mitre Cut

Corners can also be executed with a mitre cut, if required with angles other than 45 degrees. For economical, quick and clean installation, the cuts can be carried out in the factory if needed. To increase the durability of building corners, these cuts are not produced with sharp edges as standard.

Further corner solutions, for example using ceramic special shapes or continuous profiles from the Barro range, are also possible and offer additional design options.

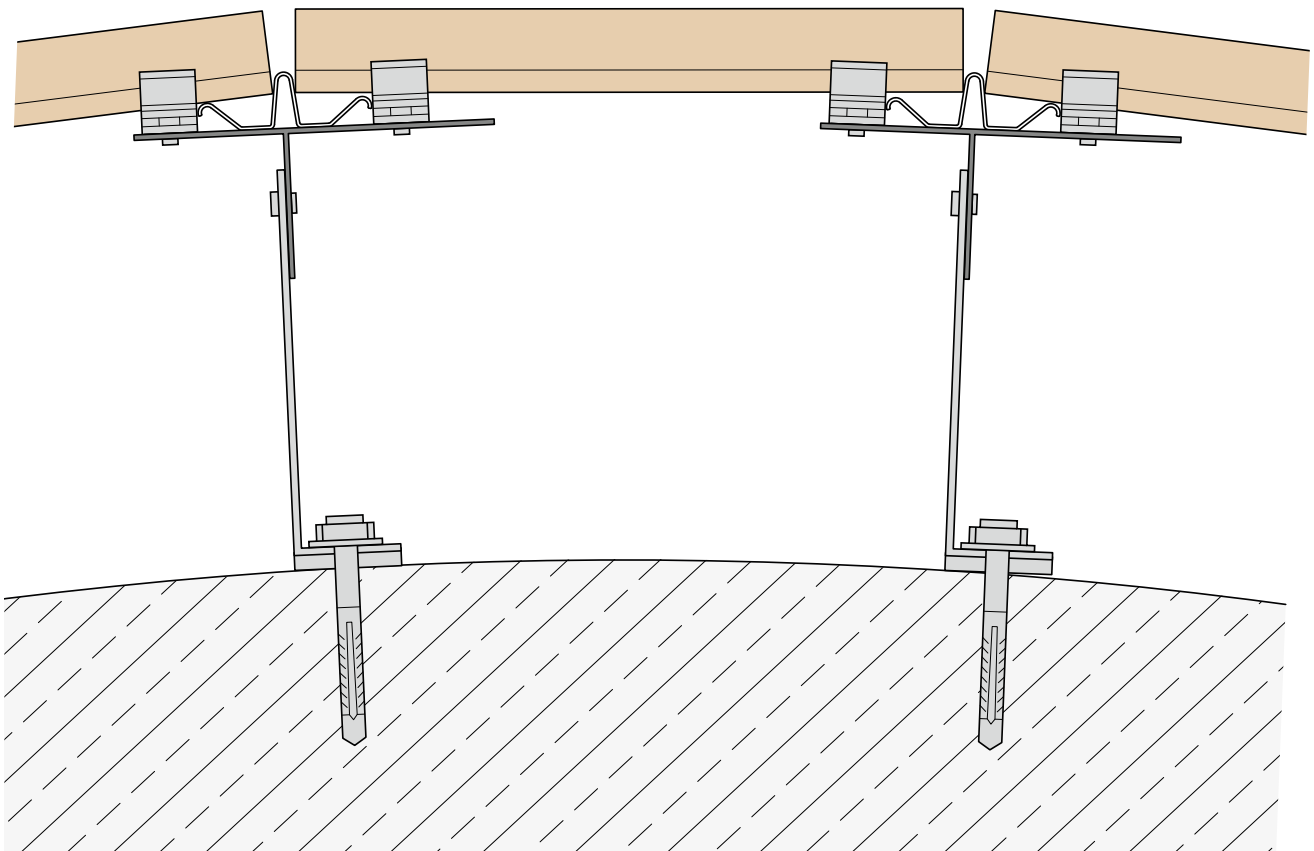


# Building Curves

A particularly exclusive design option is to create building curves instead of corners. With Argeton systems, this can be realised in two ways.

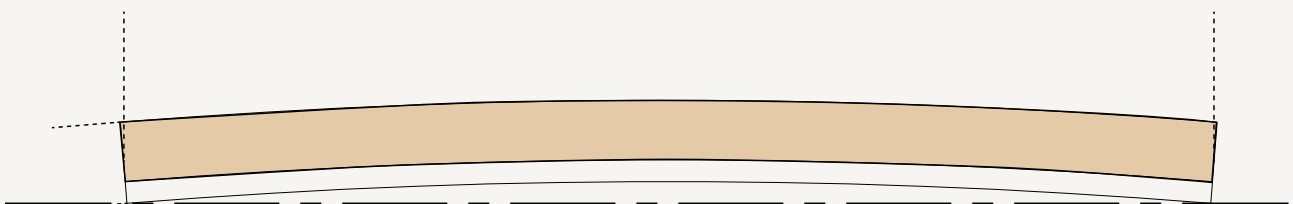
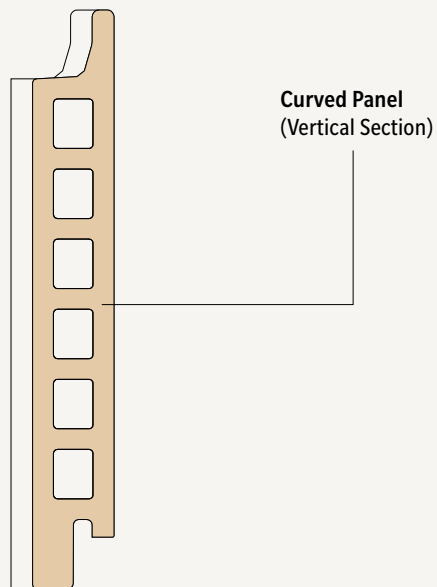
## Polygonal Configuration

Flat ceramic panels are fixed to a substructure set at the required angles.



## Curved Configuration

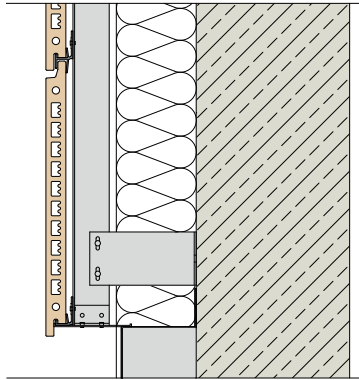
Curved panels are used in combination with a curved substructure.



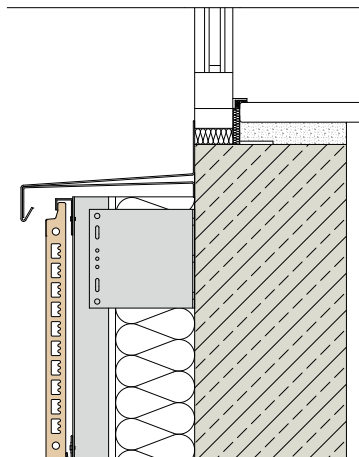
# Construction Details

## Base Detail with Insect Protection

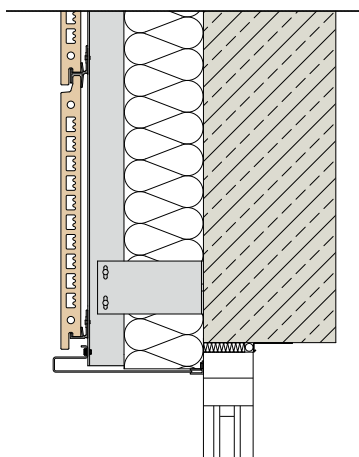
(The minimum rear ventilation cross section of 50 cm<sup>2</sup> per linear metre must not be reduced.)



## Folded Window Sill

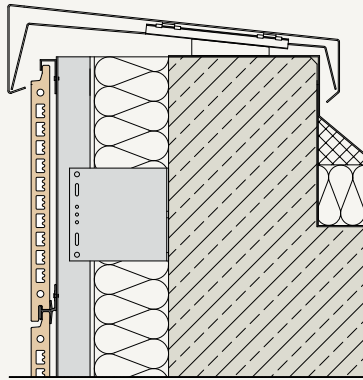


## Folded Reveal

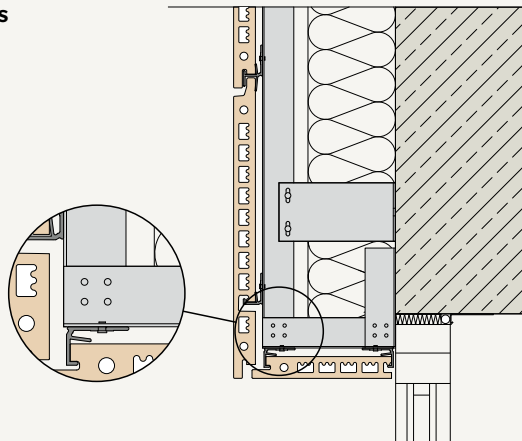


**Parapet**

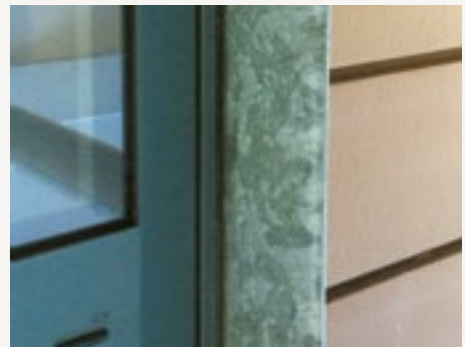
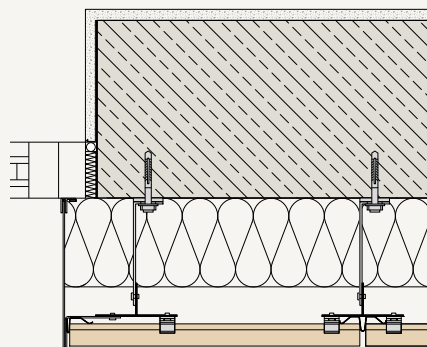
(The overlap area must be dimensioned in accordance with the relevant standards, depending on the building height.)



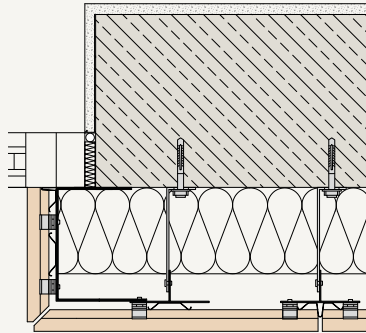
**Lintel with Brick Panels**



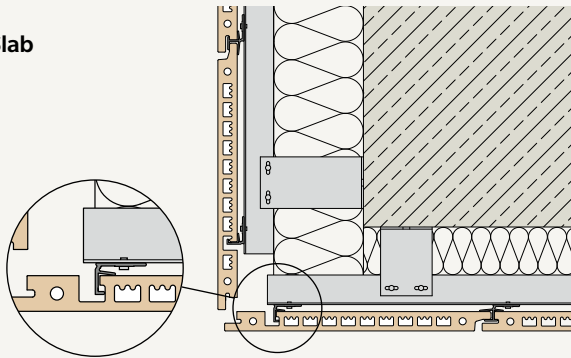
**Sheet Metal Window Reveal**



**Window Reveal  
with Brick Panels**



**Connection at the  
Underside of the Slab**

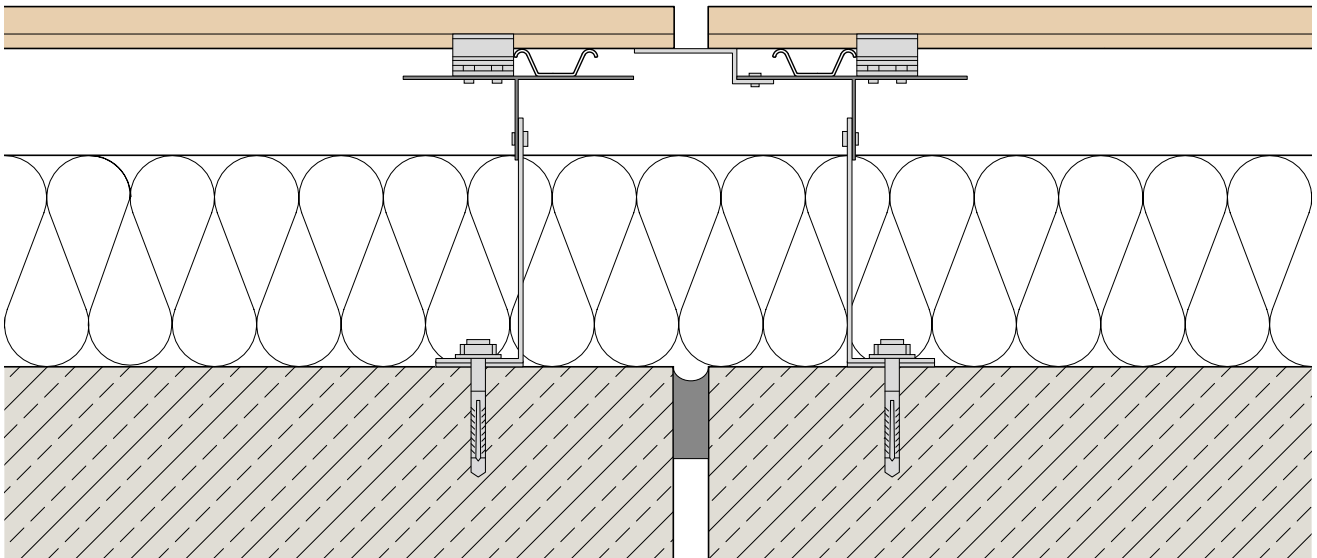


**Facade Loads**

Canopies and other loads must not be fixed to the substructure or to the cladding. Fixings must be made to the load bearing wall, with stress free penetration through the cladding. Thermal expansion, wind loads and similar actions must be taken into account.



**Example Detail of Movement Joints  
in the Building**



Further construction  
variants or custom solutions  
can be requested from  
Technical Service.

# Cleaning and Panel Replacement

## Cleaning



### Important Note

Do not carry out any mechanical processing of the panels in order to preserve the surface texture. For stubborn soiling that cannot be removed, seek technical advice.

Argeton facades are virtually maintenance free. In the event of soiling, the type of contamination should first be identified.



### Dirt or Dust

Clean with water, a brush and, if necessary, a mild surfactant based cleaning agent. The bristles of the brush should not be too stiff to avoid scratching the panel surface.



### Algae or Verdigris

Algae growth is rare on rear ventilated facades. Soiled facades can be cleaned with a standard eco friendly algae remover.



### Graffiti

Graffiti can usually be removed with a biodegradable graffiti remover. The products should not include an additional protective coating function or a nano effect. The relevant application instructions must be followed.

## Panel Replacement

If Argeton panels become damaged over time, they can be replaced easily.

### Preparation

Have suitable tools ready, for example a vacuum suction lifter and an angle grinder with a ceramic diamond blade.

### Removing the Damaged Panel

Remove the damaged panel from the holders or clips. To do this, lift it slightly and pivot the lower panel edge out of its support

Removal Sequence ③ → ② → ①

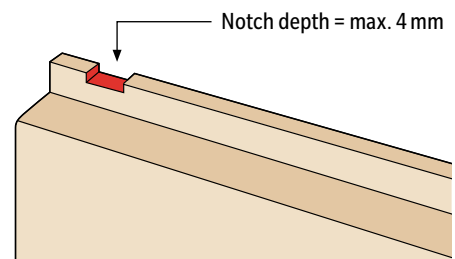
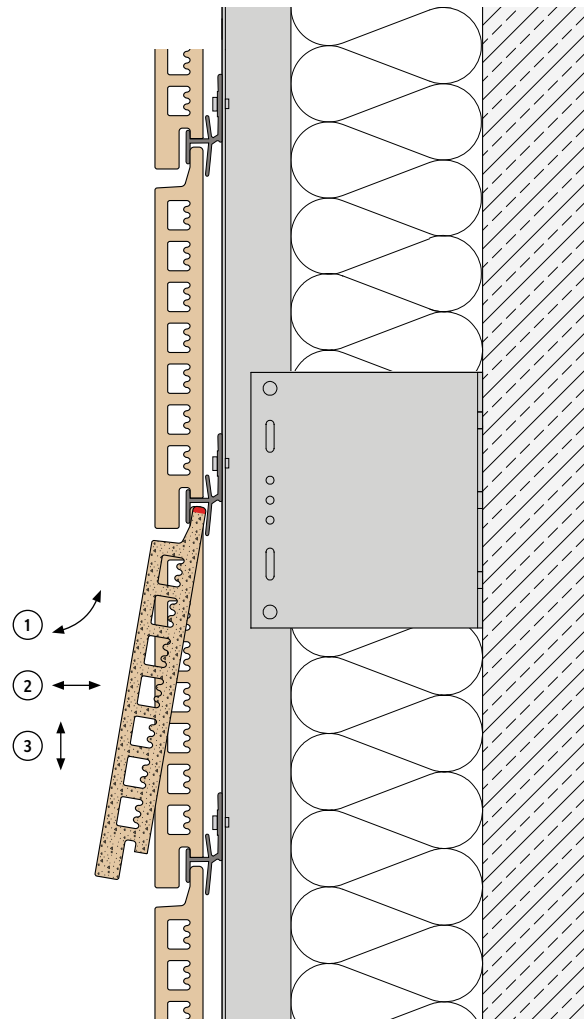
Depending on the panel geometry, a vacuum suction lifter can be helpful.

### Installing the New Panel

The new panel can then be hung in place.

Removal Sequence ① → ② → ③

Depending on the as installed tolerances of the holders, it may be necessary to trim the upper rebate, or for Altivo the rear wall. Trimming must be carried out only locally in the immediate area of the clips or holders and must not exceed 4 mm in depth. An angle grinder with a diamond blade suitable for ceramics can be used for trimming. Remove any grinding dust from the panels with a little water before installation.



Trim the rebate locally in the area of the panel holders if required. No trimming is necessary for the Argelite system.

# Barro

## Barro with X profile

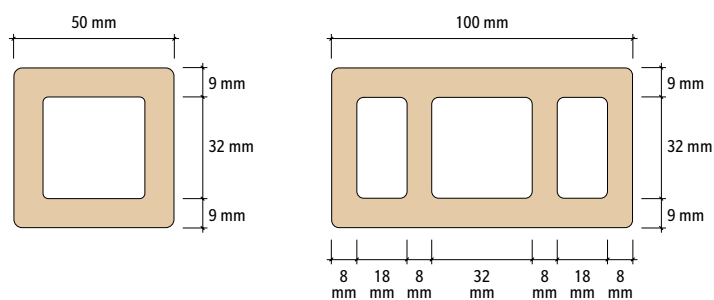
With Barro from Argeton, facades gain a distinctive individual form. Barro elements can be manufactured on a project specific basis and used in many different ways. Varying the spacing between elements allows a wide range of facade effects. When installed in front of windows, Barro can provide solar shading, and when installed horizontally or vertically in front of entire storeys, it can serve as a privacy screen. One of the many application areas is, for example, multi storey car parks.

Depending on the Barro cross section and the required spacing, two different holding brackets are used. EPDM adhesive pads matched to the Barro cross section protect the edge areas of the Barro elements and allow stress free installation. The Barro X profile must be cut to length on site to match the Barro element length. The cut length must be 24 mm shorter than the cut length of the Barro element.

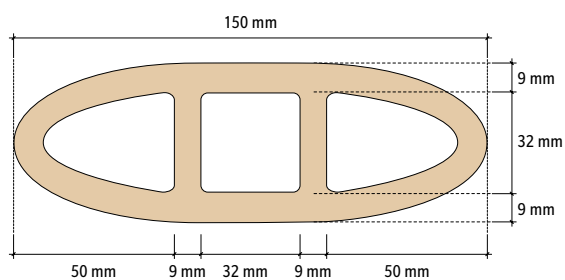


## Standard Formats

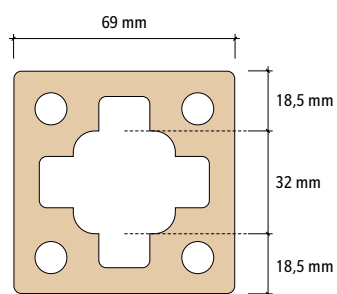
**Barro 50 x 50 mm and  
Barro 50 x 100 mm**  
(max. length = 1.700 mm)



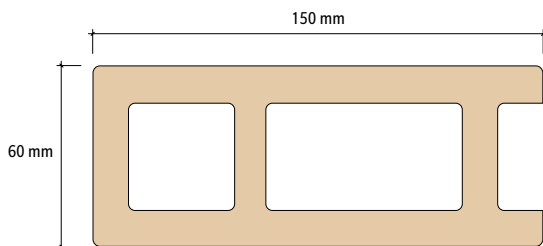
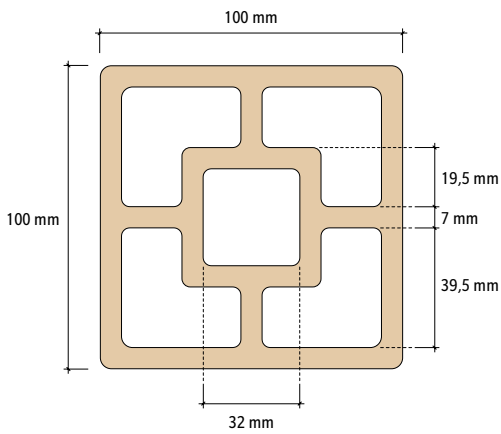
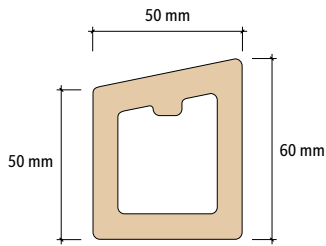
**Barro-Ellipse 50 x 150 mm**  
(max. length = 1.700 mm)



**Barro 69 x 69 mm**  
(max. length = 1.700 mm)

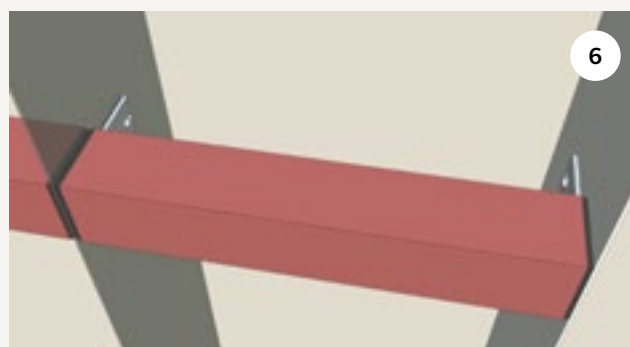
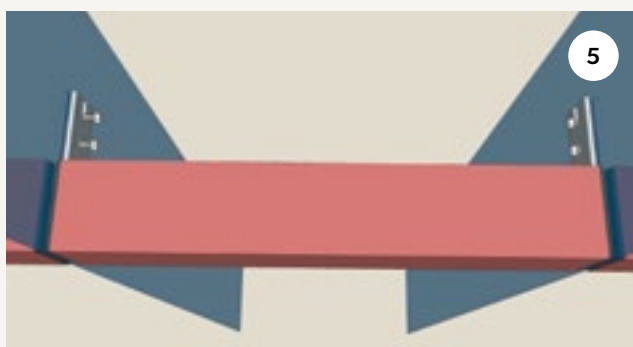
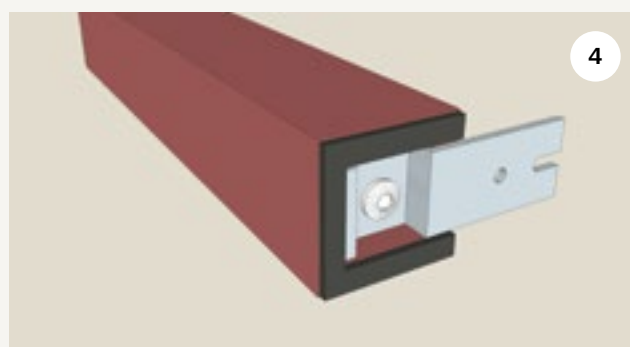
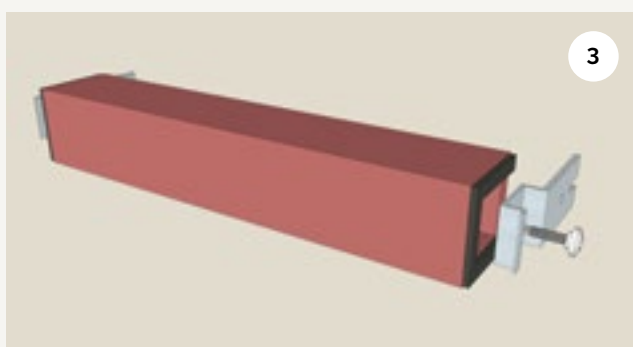
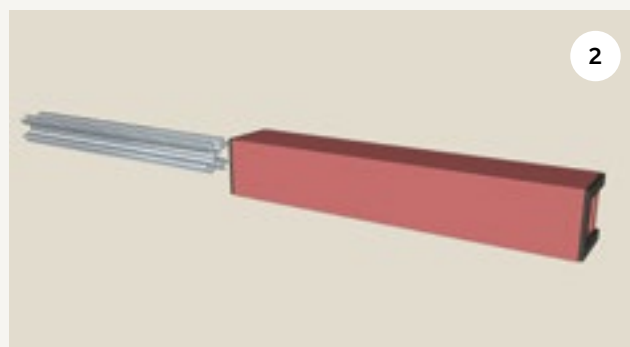
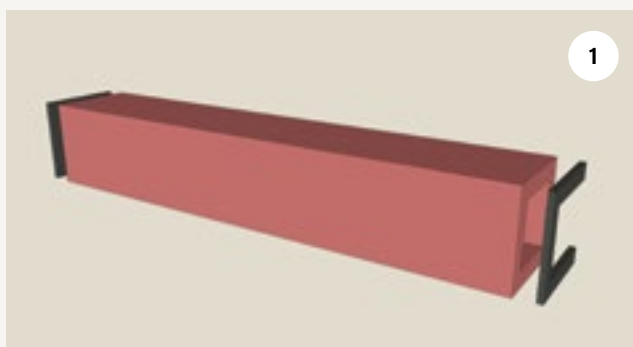


## Custom Formats (Examples)



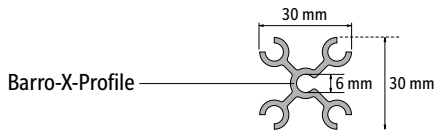
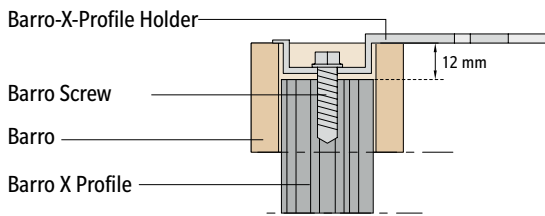
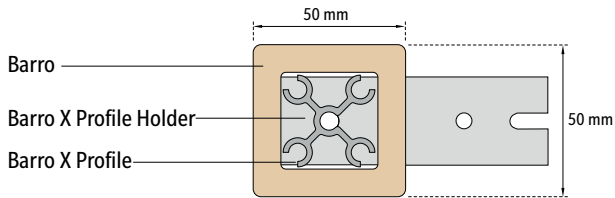
## Installation

- 1 Applying the EPDM pads
- 2 Inserting the X profile
- 3 Fixing the Barro holders with one Barro screw each
- 4 Barro with Barro holder fixed
- 5 Installing Barro on the vertical base substructure
- 6 Finished Barro assembly

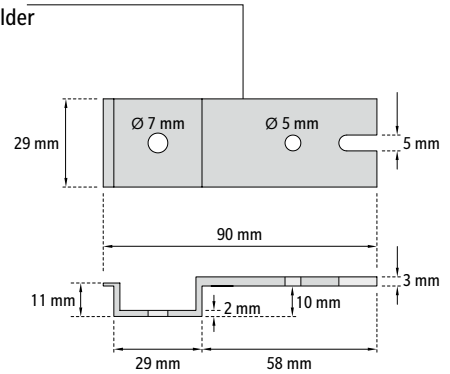


# Accessories for Barro System with X Profile

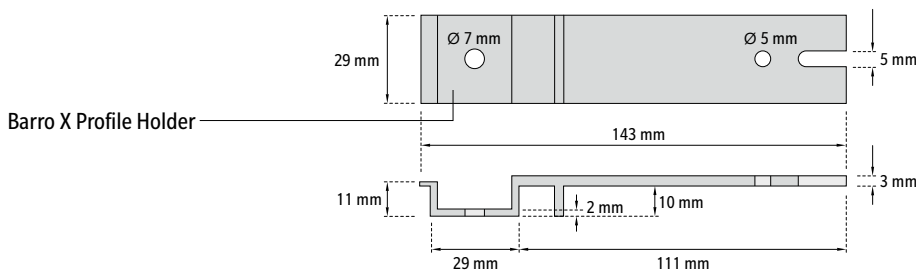
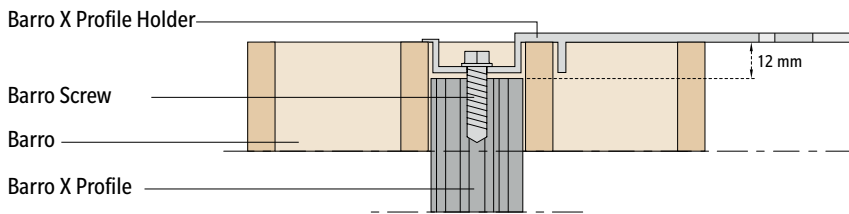
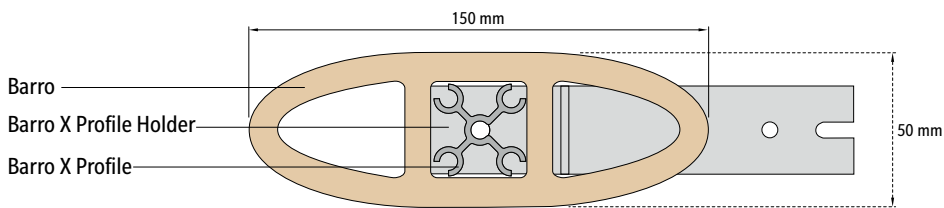
## Barro X Profile Holder for Barro 50 x 50 mm



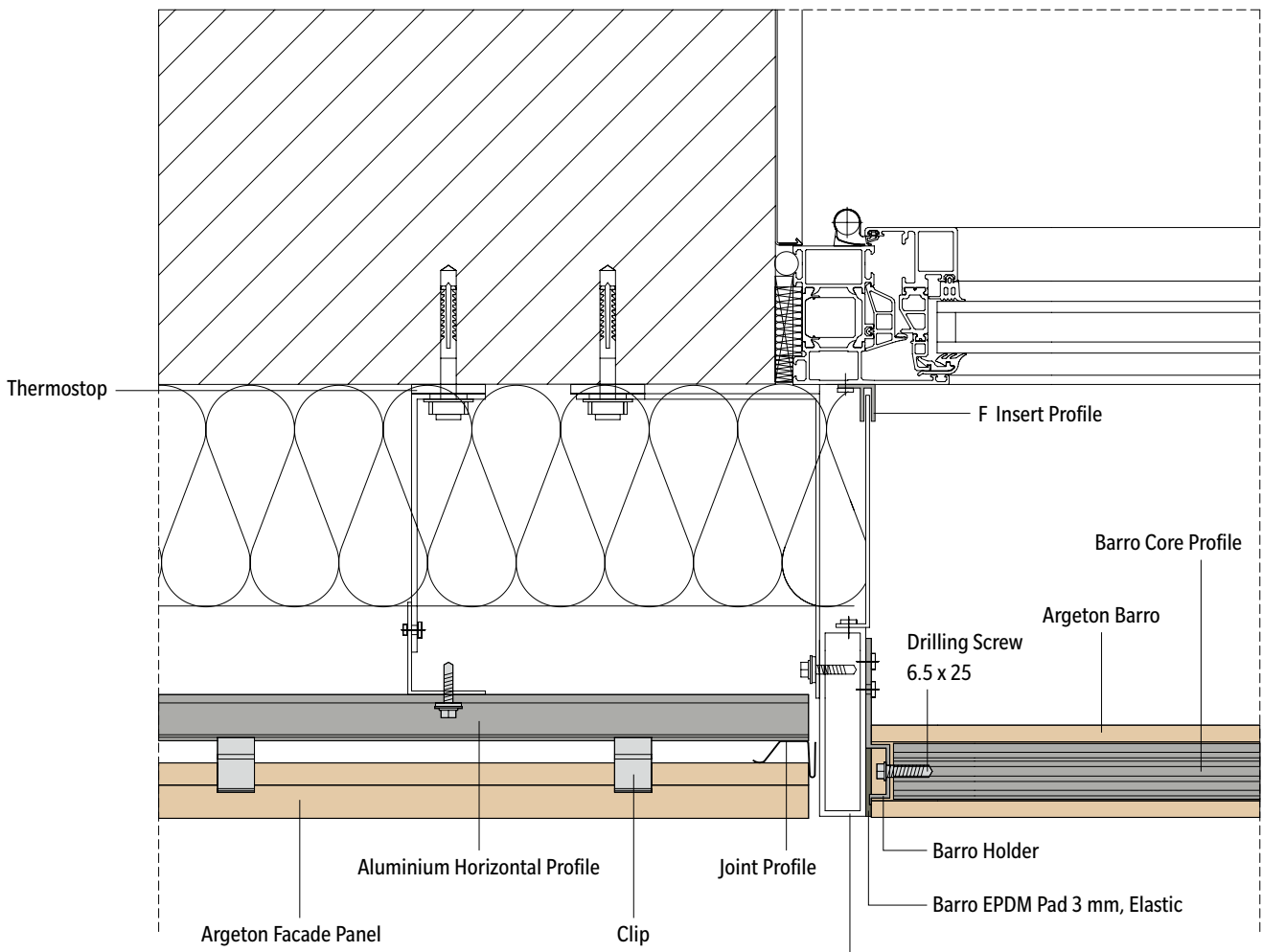
## Barro X Profile Holder



## Barro X Profile Holder for Barro 50 x 150 mm



**Barro as Solar Shading, Detail Example**



Box Section Profile  
 (storey height or spanning across windows;  
 dimensions according to structural design;  
 for short spans, a blade profile may also be  
 possible)





**Products**

Barro, Tampa &  
Custom Made Special Solution

**Project**

Office for Social Affairs, Youth and Family  
Maubeuge, France



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