



June 1, 2021

Mr. Chase Ridge
The City of Dublin-Planning Department
5200 Emerald Parkway
Dublin, Ohio 43017

Dear Mr. Chase Ridge:

We are pleased to inform you that we have completed the mock wall section using the technologically advanced Prodema Prodex product for the 6500 Frantz Road project.

Following the suggestion to consider this product from the Planning and Zoning Commission, we conducted further research and due diligence. Upon completion of that research and comparison to similar brands, Prodema Prodex was selected as the high quality and durable material of choice for use on this project. Like the previously proposed Trespa product, Prodema Prodex is also a high-pressure phenolic resin material, and this selection should be considered a brand change more so than a product change. This product is known worldwide for being unique as it is the only phenolic panel (HPL) that is produced with real natural wood in its composition making each panel unique and different from each other.

The Prodema's Prodex product is a high-pressure phenolic resin panels made from real wood sourced from sustainably managed, PEFC certified forests. Each panel consists of a high density bakelite core, clad in a veneer of natural wood that is surface treated, which lends greater durability to the panels, with anti-adherent properties, to protect the panel from solar radiation, atmospheric agents, dirt, and the attacks of chemical products. Due to its high resistance, it does not require the typical maintenance of other wood for exteriors.

Prodema, as a company, has been in business for 120 years with their headquarters based in Spain and its US office based in Miami. They produce more than 500,000 square feet of their Prodex product annually for application in the United States. With thousands of projects all over the world, you can see some of their top [awarded projects](#) at <https://www.prodema.com/usa/>. Some of the most notable United States based projects include the Aspen Art Museum in Colorado, the Zurich Headquarters in Schaumburg, Illinois, and the Harry Parker Boathouse in Boston, Massachusetts.

Past or current projects located in the state of Ohio include the Cincinnati Children's Hospital, Cleveland Heights Library, Mayfield Medical Office Building of Cincinnati, Aloft Hotel Cleveland, Hilton Convention Center Hotel Cleveland, Metro Hospital Cleveland, and Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park.

To ensure and inspect the quality and longevity of the product, we visited a [DNK Architects project](#) located at 3333 Burnet Avenue in Cincinnati where the product was installed in 2009 for Cincinnati Children's Hospital. While this project used a different color and fastening system than what our project is proposing, the material is the same and was found to be in excellent condition after installation 12 years ago.



IMPORTANT NOTE: As staff and commission members view the mock wall, there are some minor variances between the mock wall section and the actual product installation that should be considered.

First, the manufacturer could not provide the actual concealed fastening system in the small quantity needed for the size of the mock wall. Therefore, we had to use an adhesive and nails to secure the slats. The nails will be visible in the mock section but will not in the final product. Attached I have included a detailed section regarding the concealed mounting system to be used for review by staff and planning commission members for a deeper understanding of the true installation details.

Second, the material used in the mock wall was produced using sheets of the product that was field cut into slats as the precut slats were not available in the small quantity required. In the actual use case, the planks will be precut by the manufacturer with an overlapping tongue and groove joints on the long edges. Due to this variance, any minor defects on the long edge of the slats in the mock section would not be present in the final product. Additionally, there would not be a gap making the substrate visible on that edge.

I look forward to speaking with City staff and Commission members in the coming weeks to address any additional questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Ashley Trout
SVP, Director of Strategy

TECHNICAL CATALOG

EXTERIORS

CONCEALED
SLAT SYSTEM

Prodema
NATURAL WOOD BEAUTY

PRODEX



EDITION N° 3

01/2020

SPECIFIC Catalog FOR

USA & CANADA

It is necessary to follow all of the instructions contained within this technical catalog to ensure the successful installation of **PRODEX** panels and maintain a valid warranty.

For technical queries, alternative installation systems, etc., we recommend contacting **Prodema USA, Inc.** (prodemausa@prodema.com)

The updated version of this catalog can be found on the **Prodema** website.



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1 PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE PRODUCT

1.1 RECEIPT OF MATERIAL

Verify condition of package:

- In the case of visible damage, leave details on the transporter's delivery note.
- In the case of hidden damage, notify within 72 hours.

No claims will be accepted for transport damage if any of these instructions are not followed.

1.2 HANDLING AND STORAGE



• **PRODEX** panels must be stored in a closed and climate controlled area, at an ambient temperature of 50°-70° F (10°-25° C) and with an air humidity of 30-70%.

• It is recommended to store **PRODEX** panels in their original packaging until the time of installation. In the case of having to repackage any panel, this should be done under the same conditions as the original packaging.

• Once the packaging has been opened, it is recommended to remove only those **PRODEX** panels that will be installed immediately. The remaining panels must then be stored under the same conditions in the original packaging.

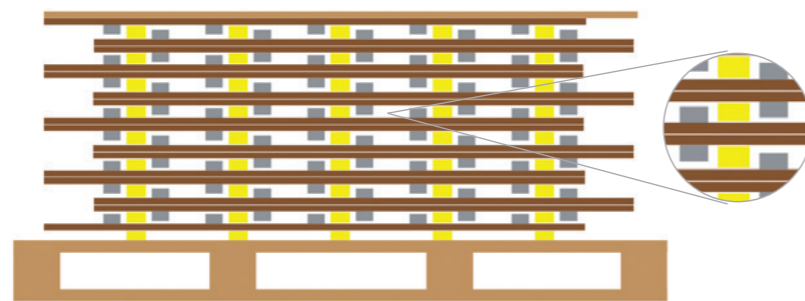
• **PRODEX** panels cannot be stored vertically, only in a horizontal position on a pallet with supports < 31 1/2" (800mm) in distance. Improper storage can result in warping of panels.

• The floor supporting the pallet must be free of material and debris that may affect the stability of the pallet.

• During transport, **PRODEX** panels must be properly secured as they easily slide when stacked, resulting in damage. They must always be placed horizontally on a flat surface.

• It is recommended to avoid exposure of both sides of the **PRODEX** panel to different humidity and temperature conditions. When **PRODEX** panels have been fitted with fastening elements (such as clips for a concealed installation), they must be stored face to face; back to back, using wood or plastic supports placed between panels at a maximum distance of 23 5/8" (600mm).

• These instructions also apply to cut panels.



1.3 RANDOM POSITIONING OF PANELS

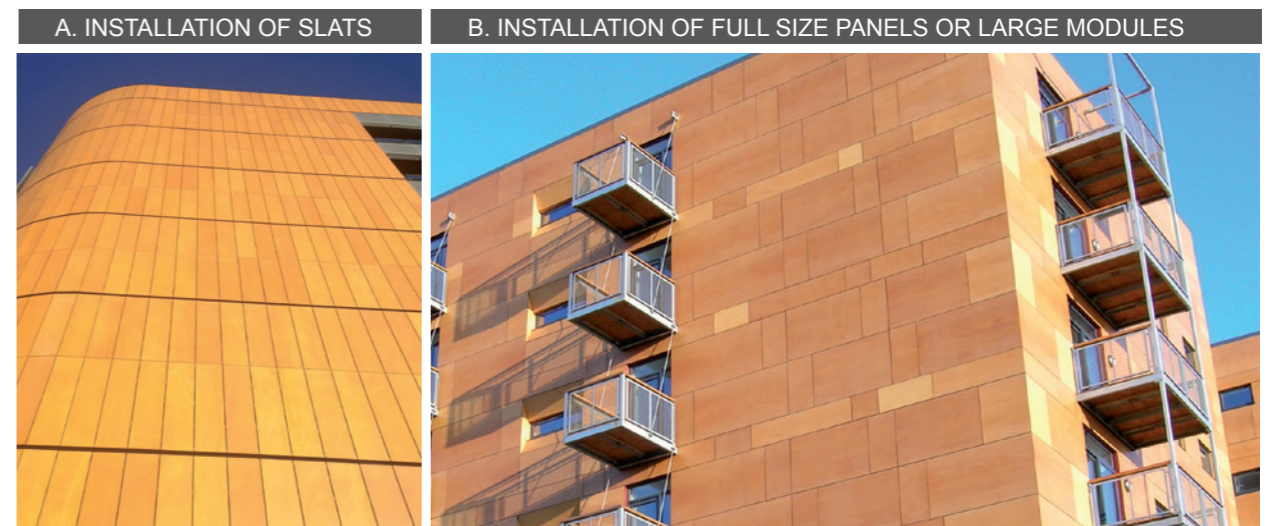
PRODEX panels are manufactured with natural wood and therefore will exhibit variations in tone. Prior to fabrication and installation, it is recommended to mix panels to achieve an even distribution of tones throughout the facade. The steps to follow are detailed below:

1. Number all the pallets 1, 2, 3, etc. The pallets must be stored throughout the fabrication / installation process in accordance with the requirements described in section 2.2.
2. Open pallet No. 1 and remove two panels - Place these two panels on a flat pallet, with a maximum distance of 31 1/2" (800mm) between supports.
3. Turn over the third panel from pallet No. 1 without removing it from the pallet.
4. Close pallet No. 1 and store it respecting the packaging conditions in section 2.2.
5. Repeat the same process with the other pallets, selecting them in a random order until 10 to 20 panels have been removed. For example, if there are 20 pallets, remove panels from numbers 1, 8, 13, 15 and 20, or other random order.
6. Mix the 10 to 20 panels that have been removed and install them within 2 to 3 hours from the time the first panel was removed.
7. Repeat the first six steps until all the panels have been installed.

PANEL MODULE SIZE

Depending on the module size selected for the façade, the aesthetic result in the majority of cases summarized as the following two options:

- A. Installation of slats.
- B. Installation of full size panels or large modules.



Natural wood will always show variations in tone from panel to panel. This variation of color between panels is more obvious when installing large size panels (photo on right). However, the difference in color will be minimized when smaller size panels are used (photo on left). This is most notable only in the Rustik and Pale colors. If you wish to see less color variance, a control sample must be sent with material order. We will then do our best to produce panels that are more homogeneous in color, although there will always be variations.

1.4 FABRICATION

1.4.1 CUTTING RECOMMENDATIONS

Panels need to be squared before cutting begins.

Cuts made to the exterior panels must be performed using tools with a material hardness of K - 05 and K - 01 (Tungsten carbide / Widia), be well sharpened and avoid overheating at all times.

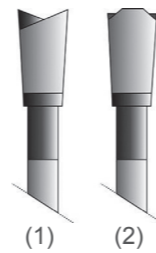
A. SAW

Types of Saw and Blades:

Circular saw blades for wood made from hard material (Widia tip) or blades designed for HPL (high pressure laminate) panels.

Parameters for saw blades according to tool type:

	BLADE DIAMETER	TEETH (z)	SPEED (rpm)	BLADE THICKNESS	TYPES OF TOOTH
Static circular saw	12"	80	4000-6000	1/8"	Flat, trapeze, alternate and all their combinations
	10"	80	4000-6000	1/8"	
Manual circular saw	17.5"	30	3000-3500	3/32"	



Positioning the Panel

The saw blade must always begin cutting on the front side (face) of the panel.

- Table saw: the front face of the panel must be face up.
- Manual saw: the front face of the panel must be face down.

Height of Cutting Blade:

In order to obtain a clean cut, we recommend the height of blade to be 1-2cm above the panel face.



After Cutting:

After fabrication (cutting, drilling, sanding of edges, if required), no other treatment for finishing or protection is required. Rough edges may be smoothed out with sand paper.

B. CNC

The **PRODEX** panel can be fabricated with computerized numeric control (CNC) machines. Ensure that bits are always well sharpened.

Recommended Speeds:

- Cutting speed: 16,000 rpm.
- Feed speed: 4m/min.

It is very important to avoid overheating of the equipment. The above recommended speeds must be monitored throughout the fabrication process to ensure optimal results.

C. ALTERNATIVE SYSTEMS

Apart from the already mentioned systems, there are other fabrication options. Not all of them are compatible with the material.

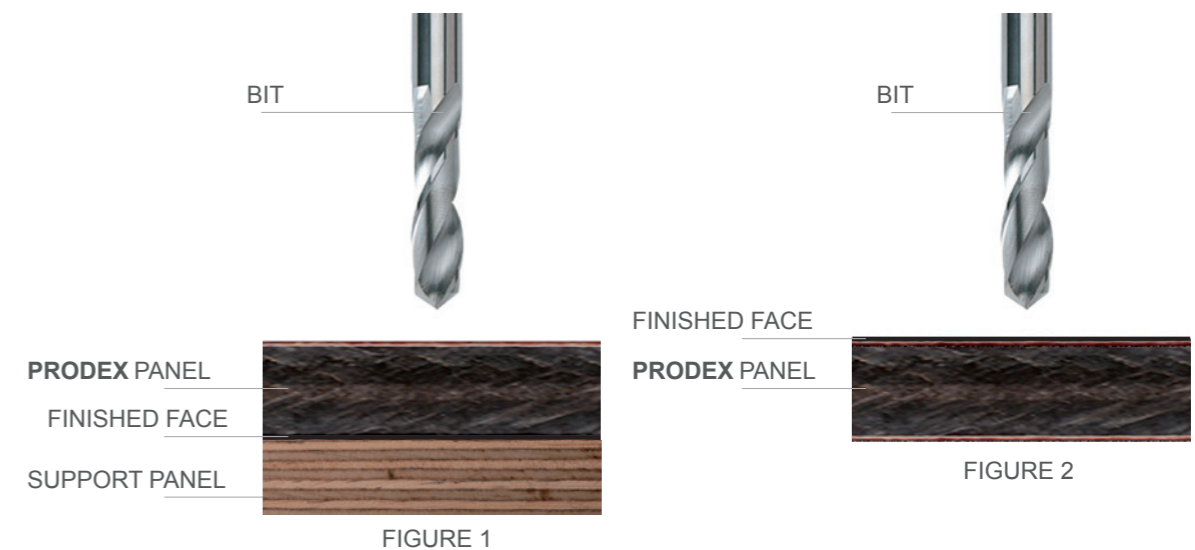
• **Waterjet Cutting:** this system is compatible with the **PRODEX** panels, however, it is advisable to carry out a test beforehand to adjust the parameters.

• **Laser Cutting:** this system is not recommended for use on **PRODEX** panels as they blacken and burn the wood veneer.

1.4.2 DRILLING RECOMMENDATIONS

The **PRODEX** panels are drilled using hard metal drill bits or steel bits with tungsten carbide tips (Widia) with a cutting angle greater than 100°. Bits for perforating metal may also be used.

In order to avoid any splintering of the material to be drilled, it is best to use a support plate under the panel to obtain a clean hole (see figure 1). If a support plate is not used, the finished face of the panel will face up (see figure 2).



Drilling Speed Recommendations:

- Cutting Speed: 16,000 rpm.
- Feed Speed: 4m/min.

NOTE: Only use as reference as these will vary according to each tool.

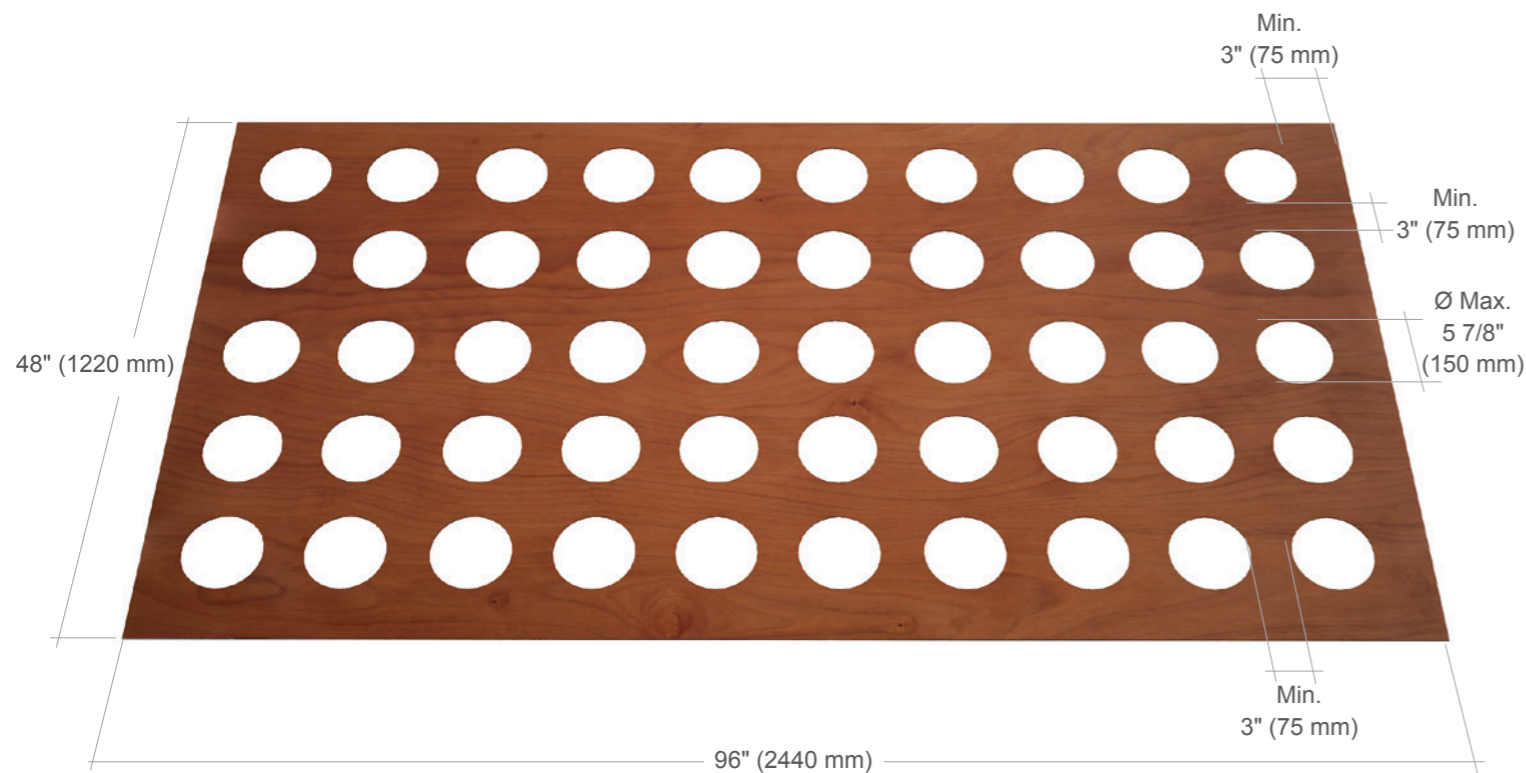
1.4.3 PERFORATION RECOMMENDATIONS

There are a series of limitations and requirements to consider when fabricating **PRODEX** panels for use on exteriors.

It is important to note that every perforation increases the percentage of exposed edges to UV and moisture conditions. This makes the panel more vulnerable, so we recommend the following parameters to ensure the panel's stability.

1. The fabrication must be performed by a professional using the appropriate tools.
2. If the percentage of the perforation pattern is > 20%, contact **Prodema** for recommendations.
3. All types of perforation patterns will require a solid 3" (75 mm) border along the perimeter of the panel.
4. The distance between perforations must never be less than 3" (75 mm).
5. If the fabrication consists of perforations, the maximum diameter of each may not be greater than 5 7/8" (150 mm).
6. The maximum panel openness must not exceed 30%.

When the panel requires custom fabrication as herein described, the consent of the **Prodema** technical department must be obtained.



Cracks Due to Stress

If the panel needs to be perforated for aesthetic or functional reasons (ventilation outlets, installation of signage, lighting, etc.) it is very important to follow the recommendations below to avoid cracking of the panel due to excessive stresses.

OPENINGS, GROOVES, ETC.:

If you need to cut openings, grooves, etc., it is very important to avoid leaving sharp edges. The corners on openings should be softened by cutting the largest possible radius, a minimum of 5mm.



GROOVES ON THE EDGE:

It is likely that on some occasions, and always with the approval of the **Prodema** Technical Department, machining will be required to add a groove on the edge of the **PRODEX** panels (for a Clapboard facade installation for example). In these cases, it is also very important to avoid sharp edges and attempt to maximize their size, with the recommended minimum being 1/16" (1mm).



2 INSTALLATION OF THE PRODUCT

2.1 GENERAL CONCEPTS

2.1.1 VENTILATED FAÇADES

Did you know that... the use of a ventilated façade is essential for the assembly of **PRODEX** panels?

To ensure the good performance of this type of panel, it is very important that the differences in humidity and temperature between both faces are minimal. The ventilated facade has several advantages over a conventional façade:

• Watertight to rain

The ventilated façade provides better water-tightness in the rain and stops the water from penetrating into the air chamber.

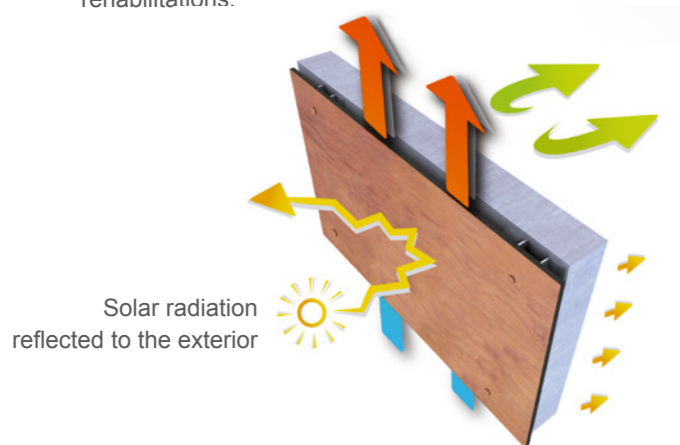
- It offers a good diffusion of water vapor from within the building to the exterior.
- The ventilated façade generates a constant ventilation of air and prevents there being any stagnation of humidity or the insulation from becoming damp.
- Reduces thermal bridges to a minimum.

• Improved acoustic insulation

• Thermal insulation

Generates an energy saving of up to 50%* by absorbing less heat in summer and dispersing less heat in winter.

- Easy assembly and disassembly and a good solution for rehabilitations.



Interior insulation of the building in the event of exterior changes of temperature

Low transmission of temperature into the interior of the building

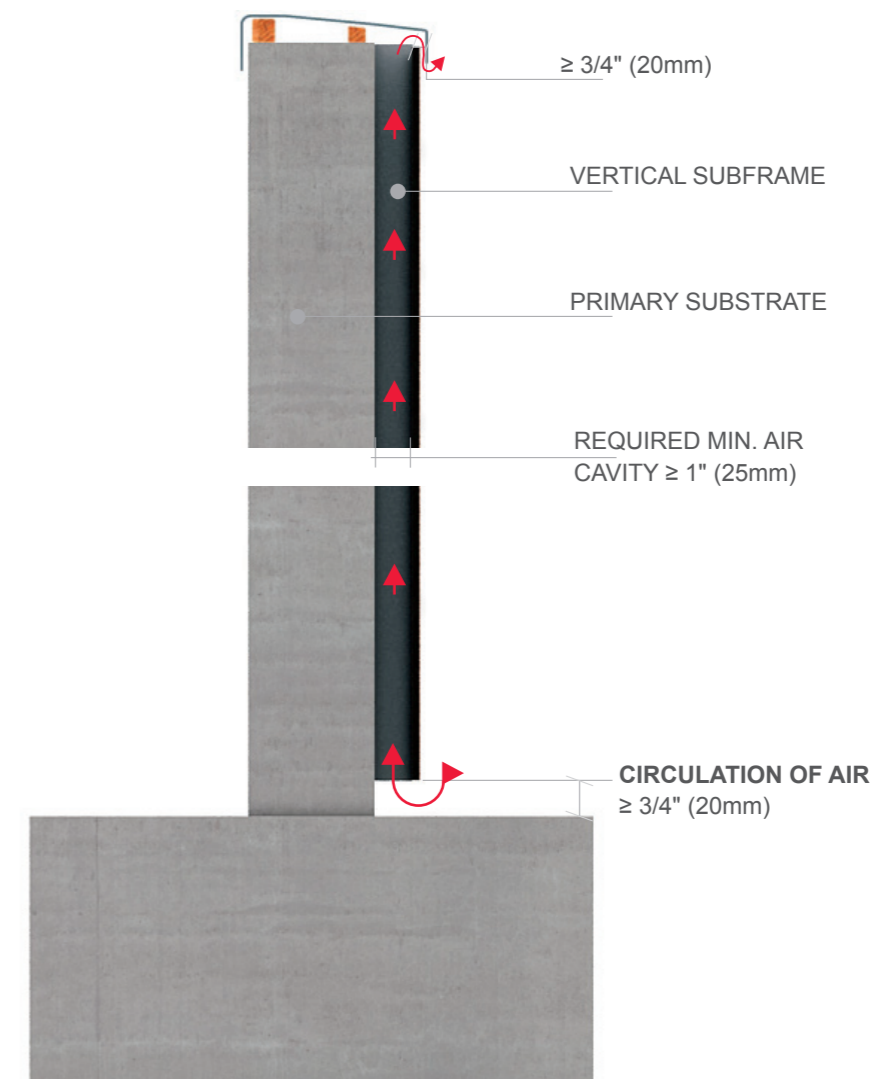
In the summer, or during hot spells, the sun shines on the **PRODEX** panels instead of on the building. This solar radiation heats the air in the air chamber generating a "chimney" effect due to the change in its density. This generated ventilation avoids the accumulation of heat on the façade, which together with the thermal insulation are the perfect combination to protect the building for atmospheric agents

In winter, or during cold spells, the ventilated façade acts as a heat accumulator, given that the air chamber assists in the thermal stability of the system. This ventilated façade construction system together with the thermal insulation prevents the loss of heat of the building.

Did you know that... a ventilated facade requires unobstructed, continuous air flow for proper performance?

- The air flow cavity behind the panel must be a minimum of 1" (25mm).
- Leave a minimum opening of 3/4" (20mm) at the top and bottom part of the façade, as well as at door and window openings. This is critical to ensure required air flow .
- The subframing used to create the air flow cavity must be installed in a vertical direction. If conditions require horizontal channels, the percentage of openness is directly related to the channel depth. Perforations must allow 3/4" (20mm) minimum air flow.

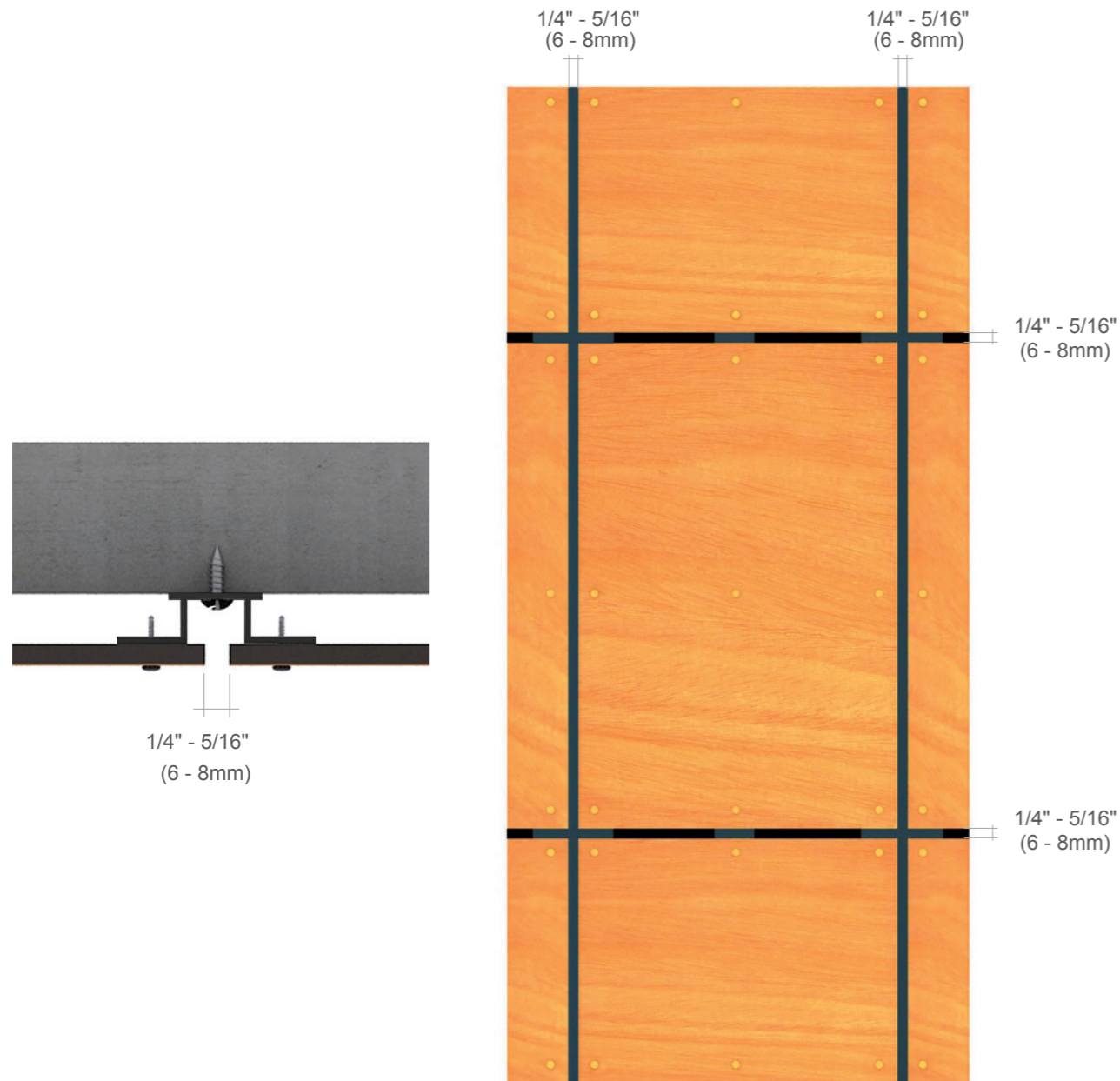
EXAMPLES:



* Depending on which direction the building faces, the insulation used and the numbers of doors, windows, etc.

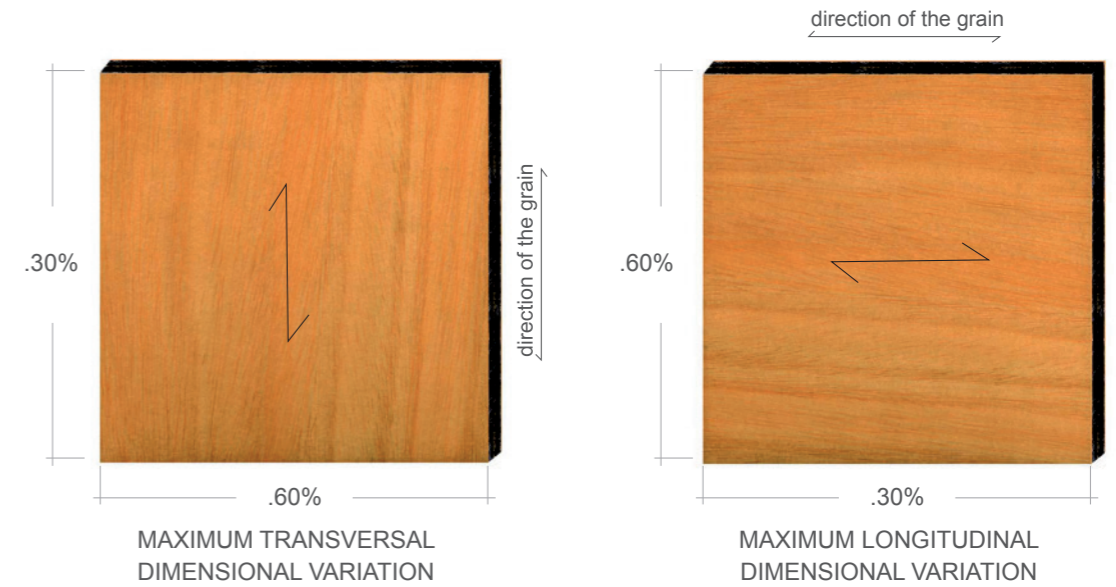
2.1.2 EXPANSION JOINTS

A 1/4" - 5/16" (6 - 8mm) expansion joint between panels is required. The joint allows the **PRODEX** panels to expand and contract as the material reacts to fluctuating temperature and humidity conditions.



2.1.3 DIMENSIONAL STABILITY

PRODEX is finished with a natural wood veneer and will experience dimensional changes due to temperature and humidity fluctuations. The maximum dimensional variation in a longitudinal direction is 0.30% and 0.60% in a transversal direction. These small dimensional variations do not affect either the aesthetics or the performance of the panels. Therefore it is very important to take into account the expansion joints indicated by **Prodema**.



PRODEX is resistant to vapor, water, snow and ice. However, we do not recommend submerging panels permanently or for extended periods of time in any of these conditions as a darker color may appear along the edges of the panel surface.

2.1.4 SUBFRAMING OPTIONS

PRODEX panels require a ventilated air cavity for their proper performance. The subframe used to create this air cavity must be installed vertically and fastened to the substrate with fastening elements compatible with the materials used.

The subframing system must comply with local wind-load and building code requirements and must be protected against corrosion, regardless of the material or type of installation.

Metal Subframe

In rainy or humid areas it is advisable to use a galvanized steel or aluminum metal subframe. In coastal areas, we recommend using a stainless steel or anodized aluminium subframe.

CMU - Concrete Wall



Stud - Wall



Wood Subframe

This type of subframe requires treated wood. A PVC or closed cell polyethylene foam seal is required between the batten and backside of panel to act as a moisture barrier.

If needed, the generic bracket can be used to resolve irregularities in surface alignments.



2.1.5 MINIMUM SUPPORTS PER PANEL

EXPOSED FASTENING

A minimum of 3 supports are required per the diagram, unless the panel width, vertical or horizontal, is $\leq 12"$ (305mm) for exposed.

Note: Ensure that the backside of the panel is supported by the widest surface area of subframe element.



INTERMEDIATE SUPPORT REQUIRED (only 2 rows of fasteners along edge of panel)

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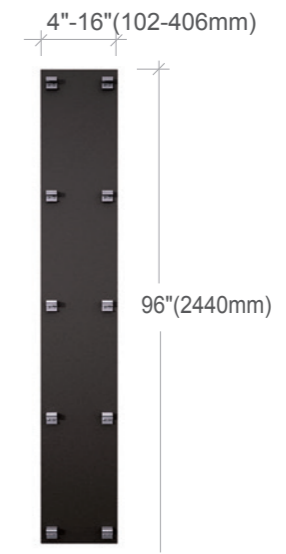
EXCEPTIONS

When the panel width falls within the specified dimensions (per diagram), only two support points are required.



EXCEPTIONS

When the panel width falls within the specified dimensions (per diagram), only two hooks in that direction are required.



CONCEALED FASTENING

A minimum of 3 supports are required per the diagram, unless the panel width, vertical or horizontal, is 16" (305mm) for concealed.



3 rows of hanging hook required



3 rows of hanging hook required

2.1.6 TONGUE AND GROOVE AND COUNTERSUNK SCREWS

Prodema does not allow installing tongue and groove panels for exterior façades. This system is fastened using countersunk screws that prevent the panels from moving, and furthermore, they are only screwed in around the perimeter of the female joint and not the male; which is insufficient for the proper functioning of the **PRODEX** panels according to our recommendations.



2.2 INSTALLATION SYSTEMS

2.2.1 PR-CF40: CONCEALED SLAT SYSTEM

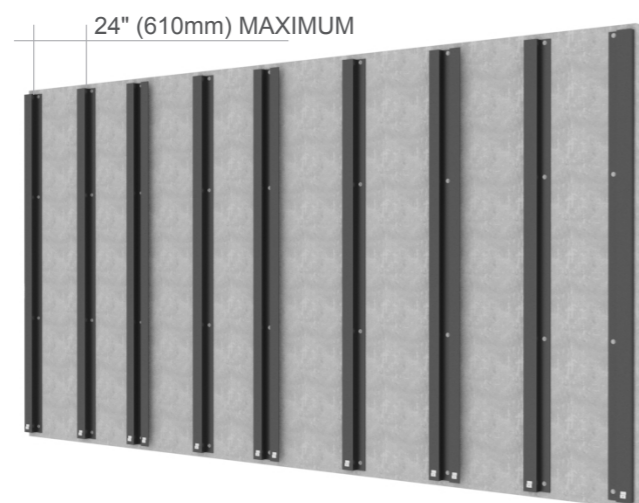
This system is designed to quickly and easily install PRODEX panels using 5/16" (8mm) thick pre-fabricated slats, for concealed fastening using special clips.



INSTALLATION OF THE SUBFRAME

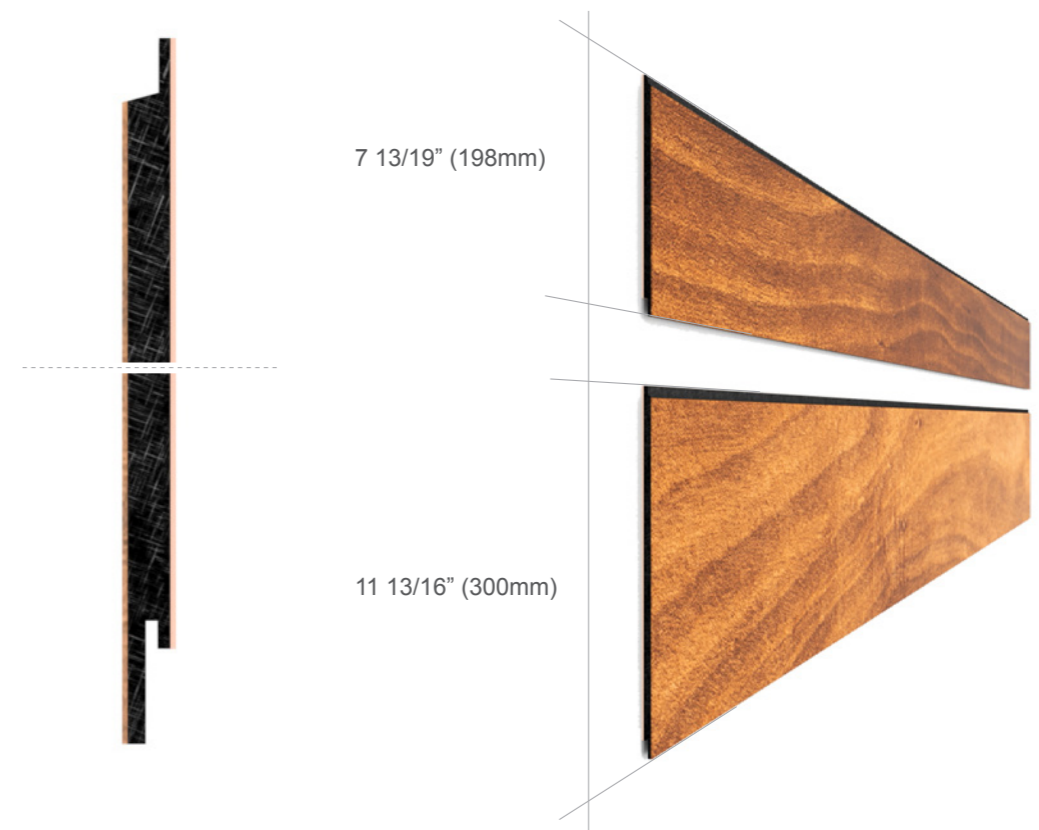
This system can be installed over a vertical metal or wood subframe (Refer to section 3.1.4.).

For panels measuring 96" (2440 mm) long, the batten must be a minimum of 2" (51mm) wide. The horizontal distance between battens must not exceed 24" (610mm). Each panel must be supported by a minimum of three vertical battens.



INSTALLATION OF PRODEX SLATS

PRODEX slats are factory machined and in two standard widths: 7 13/19" (198mm) and 11 13/16" (300mm).



• 7 13/19" (198mm) PRODEX SLATS PATTERN

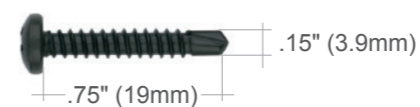


• 11 13/16" (300mm) PRODEX SLATS PATTERN



1 To start, install the clips that will support the first row of slats. These aluminum clips are designed for use with our recommended DIN7504N M3.5 screws for aluminium battens or DIN7505B M3.5 for timber battens.

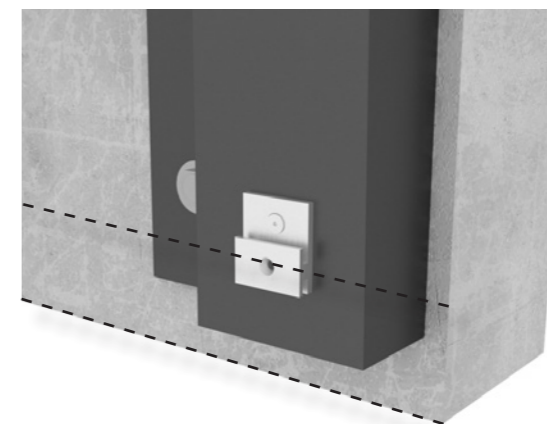
FOR ALUMINIUM BATTENS:
DIN 7504 N
(black zinc)



FOR TIMBER BATTENS:
DIN 7505 B
(black zinc)



The clips are fastened to the battens, starting at the bottom of the elevation. The clips hold the panels in place, therefore it is crucial to perfectly align them at the start of the installation.



2 After the first row of clips are fixed, install the PRODEX slat. The slats are supplied with a base groove designed to perfectly fit over the clip.

As all ventilated façades, a minimum gap of 1" (25.4mm) is needed along the base of the façade to allow the rear of the PRODEX panels to be in equilibrium with face.



- 3 Install the next row of clips. It is ESSENTIAL to leave a 1 mm gap between these clips and the slat below, to allow the natural expansion and contraction movements of the panel. Please carefully study the images below.

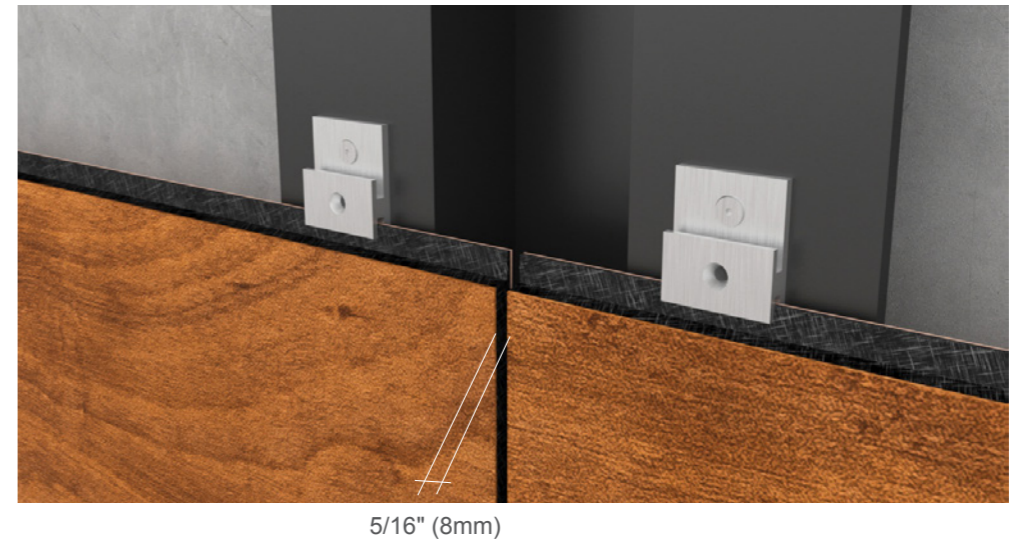
As part of the system we supply gap measuring tools, which must be inserted whilst positioning the clips.



- 4 For fixing and controlling longitudinal expansion and contraction after the PRODEX slat is installed, drill a hole in the central point of the slat through the tongue and insert a nail for timber battens or a fixing screw with aluminium.



A 5/16" (8mm) expansion joint between slats is required. This joint allows the PRODEX slats to expand and contract as the material reacts to fluctuating temperature and humidity conditions. The joint is created using two clips fixed to one vertical batten, therefore no clips are visible at the joint. We recommend that the vertical batten is finished in black.



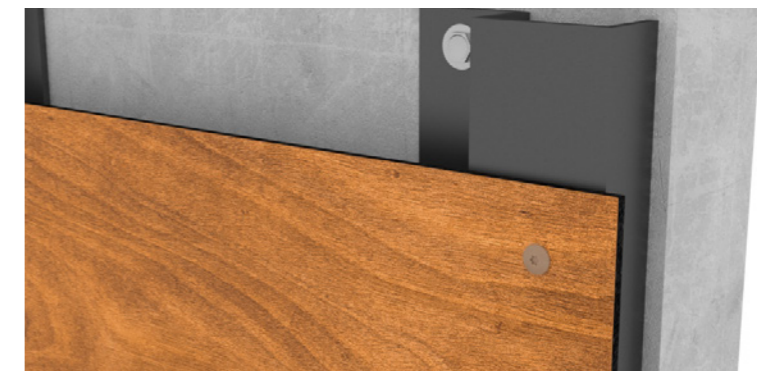
- 5 Continue installing the next row of PRODEX slats, as previously explained.



This system leaves a closed joint between slats of 1/4" (6mm).

- 6 To finish, the top row of panels is fastened to each batten using standard colour-coded Prodema screws with a washer or spacer in order to assure the total planimetry of the façade.

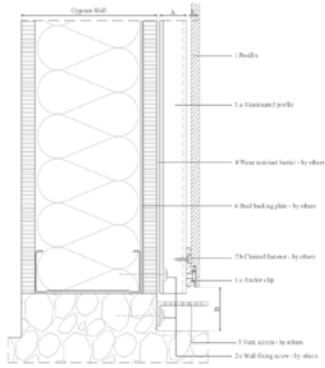
Alternatively, the slats can be bonded to the substructure, ensuring the gap of 3/16" (4mm) created by the clip is maintained using a suitable elastic adhesive.



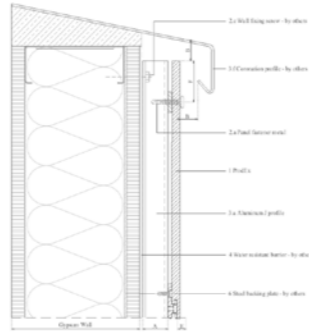
2.3 INSTALLATION DETAILS

2.3.1 CONCEALED SLAT SYSTEM

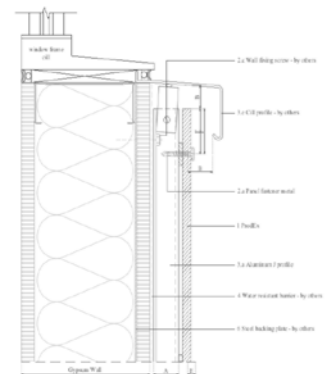
Base Detail



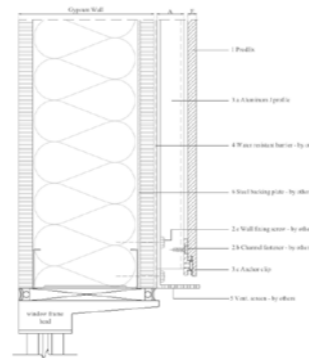
Head Detail



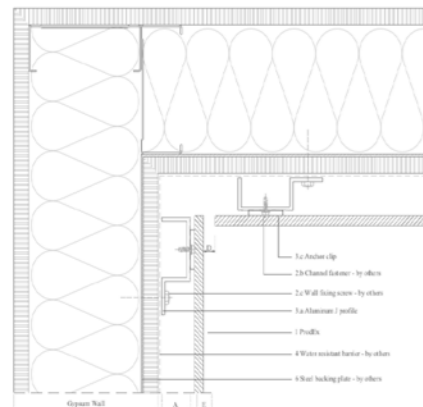
Window Sill



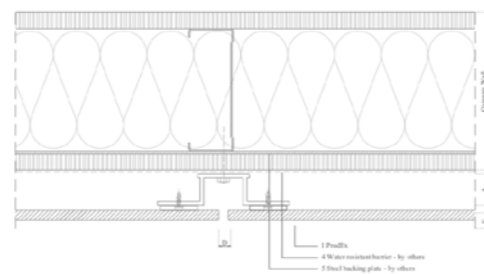
Window Head



Inside Corner



Vertical Joint



3 POST-INSTALLATION

3.1 REMOVING THE PROTECTIVE SURFACE

The **PRODEX** panels are protected by a special film on the finished side. The protective film, applied at the factory must be removed from the panel surface as soon as the product has been installed. Never try to remove the film from the reverse side as this is not a protective film and is necessary for the stability of the panel.

Never leave an installed panel, or one exposed to the elements, with its protective film in place for more than 2–3 hours. This will prevent the film from leaving residue on the panel surface and avoid having to remove it using special products. It will also prevent the panel from warping.



3.2 CLEANING

- It is difficult for dirt to adhere to the **PRODEX** panel surface.
- If the surface becomes dirty or there are remains of the protective film adhesive, this can be cleaned with lukewarm water mixed with a liquid detergent using a soft cloth. Do not rub the surface when dry.
- Never use abrasive detergents.
- In the case of more resistant grime, the panel surface may be cleaned with a soft cloth (un-dyed) dampened with benzene-free petroleum ether (104°-140° F, 40-60°C, light naphtha).
- Never use cloths or sponges with abrasive cleaning or sanding products, as this may damage the surface of the product.
- Nor should aggressive solvents such as acetone, ethyl acetate, MEC, nail polish, etc., be used, as these may cause permanent damage by partially or completely dissolving the protective film surface or cause cracks, which may not be evident at first glance. These products must not be used on the reverse face of the panels either.
- Surface drying is best performed using an absorbent, lint-free cloth.



- It is recommended to perform a cleaning test on a small area of the material for the purpose of verifying the efficacy of the procedure, and only then proceed with the remainder of the surface.
- There is no method for repairing scratched or dented panels.
- The use of solvents or chemical cleaning products must always be done according to the corresponding health and safety rules.

3.3 MAINTENANCE

- **PRODEX** panels do not require maintenance. In the case of dirt, refer to the Cleaning section.

3.4 REPAIR

- Natural wood is a delicate material. There is no prescribed repair method for **PRODEX** panels. Damaged panels must be replaced with new ones.

4 REMOVAL INFORMATION

4.1 REMOVAL

- The **PRODEX** product forms part of a ventilated facade system, the main components of which (aluminum, steel, wood and plastic) are easily separable and recyclable.

4.2 WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Reuse: reuse of the **PRODEX** panel for other applications with different requirements is encouraged.
- Recycling: the cellulose fibers of the core and the thermostable wooden sheet can be recycled. Recycling possibilities include its use for filler material for wood-based panels for construction use.

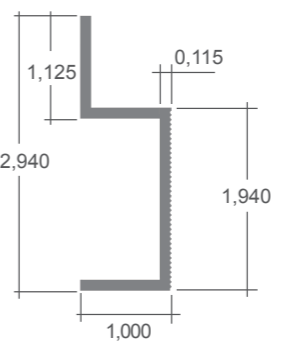
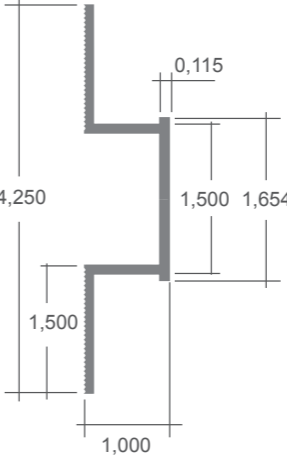
Dumping at landfill sites: the specifications that regulate and manage construction and demolition waste shall be followed, as well as any applicable local regulations. Disposal in industrial incinerators can also be considered.

- Sub-construction: the wood, aluminum or steel profiles may be reused for their original use, or recycled if the buildings have been carefully deconstructed.

5 ACCESSORIES




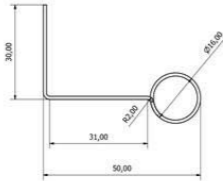

5.1 ELEMENTS FOR THE EXPOSED FASTENING SYSTEM

5.1.1 SUBFRAME

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL / FINISH
PRAS005AND		J - Channel 10' (3048mm) long Aluminum / Black lacquered
PRAS006AND		HAT - Channel 10' (3048mm) long Aluminum / Black lacquered

5.2 SPECIFIC ELEMENTS FOR THE SLAT SYSTEM

5.2.1 GENERAL ACCESSORIES FOR THE SLAT SYSTEM

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL / FINISH
PRSS001		Aluminium 6063 Rough T5
PRSS002		Stainless Steel
PRSS003		Stainless Steel
PRSS004		Galvanized Steel
PRSS005		Stainless Steel

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