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# 加工指南

## Processing instructions

爱格双饰面板 / 爱格多层表面结构双饰面板

EGGER Eurodekor / Eurodekor Plus



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## 1. 爱格双饰面板 / 爱格多层表面结构双饰面板概览

### General information Eurodekor / Eurodekor Plus

爱格三聚氰胺树脂浸渍双饰面板 (满足欧洲标准 EN 14322) 是由双面覆有装饰纸的木质材料制成的。它们可以在室内设计和家具, 如门板及面板、搁板、衣柜或护墙板的水平方向和垂直方向使用。

EGGER Eurodekor melamine faced boards (in accordance to EN 14322) are made of wood-based materials which are covered on both sides with decorative paper. They are used horizontally and vertically in furniture and interior design, for example for fronts, shelves, wardrobes or wall coverings.

爱格多层表面结构双饰面板通过近 1 mm 的特殊多层表面结构能够满足对抗冲击性能的不断要求。

EGGER Eurodekor Plus ML meets increased requirements for impact resistance through special multi-layer structures up to 1 mm thickness.

多层表面结构都非常质硬且稳定, 因此, 非常适合大跨度范围结构的应用。根据需求, 对有耐磨性能有特殊要求的, 可增加额外的耐磨层 (耐磨多层 Plus HR)。

Multilayer structures are both very rigid and stable and are therefore well suited for structures with large spans. On request, an additional overlay (Plus HR) can be processed for special abrasion resistance.

随着爱格双饰面板在花色和复合材料方面的质量得到印证, 爱格双饰面板可以提供具有现代风格且真实成熟的解决方案。

With the proven EGGER quality in decor and material composites, EGGER Eurodekor offers a contemporary and aesthetically sophisticated solution.

## 2. 安全

### Safety

在开始加工处理爱格木质产品之前, 应当知晓适用的加工刀具、加工信息和安全需求。

At the beginning of working with EGGER wood based products the available tools, the processing instructions and the safety requirements should be known.

当打开包装封带和加工期间需配备个人防护设备如手套、防护镜、耳塞、粉尘 / 呼吸防护具。

Personal protective equipment such as gloves, safety goggles, ear protection, dust/respiratory protection and safety shoes should be worn when opening the packaging straps and during processing.

板材可能仅仅只在规定的技术限制值和性能的框架范围内使用。板材的技术性能标准分类在技术数据表中列出, 请在我们公司网站 [www.egger.com](http://www.egger.com) 中查找。

The panels may only be used within the framework of the technical limit values and properties. The technical properties and standard classifications of the panels are stored in the technical data sheets, which you can find on our homepage at [www.egger.com](http://www.egger.com).

当加工爱格板材时仅能使用合适的机械设备和刀具。万一有疑问, 应咨询相应的设备商和刀具商。应当仅用完美的刀具进行加工且使用推荐的配件。为此, 必须在刀具使用之前检查它们的完整性, 一定不能在无人看管的情况下使用。

Only use suitable machines and tools when processing the panels. In case of doubt, the respective machine or tool manufacturer should be consulted. The processing should only be done with perfect tools and the recommended accessories. For this purpose, tools must be checked for their integrity before each use and must not run unattended.

当在室内结构中使用爱格板材, 应使用合适的紧固件材料。万一有疑问, 应咨询相应的紧固件材料生产商。

When using the panels in interior construction, suitable fastening materials must be used. In case of doubt, the respective manufacturer of the fastening material should be consulted.

当加工和使用爱格板材时, 不建议加工温度超过 50°C ( 122°F )。否则, 技术性能可能会改变且可能会导致起火和火灾, 同时会导致面层损坏。



When processing and using the panels, it is not recommended to exceed 50°C (122°F). Otherwise, the technical properties may change and this may lead to fire and fire hazards as well as surface damage.

不推荐将板材应用于高湿度的室内。板材不应当直接接触水或其它液体。否则，可能会导致板材技术性能改变且可能导致腐烂和破损的风险。请在我们官网 [www.egger.com](http://www.egger.com) 的技术数据表

It is not recommended to use the panels in rooms with high humidity. The plates should also not come into direct contact with water or other liquids. Otherwise, the technical properties may change and this may lead to rotting and the risk of breakage. You can find more information on the recommended areas of application for the panels and the usage classes with regard to use in dry and humid areas in the technical data sheets on our website at [www.egger.com](http://www.egger.com).

警告！在板材技术性能和标准分类要求外进行加工和应用可能会增加甲醛释放量并因此会产生健康方面的风险。请注意为产品标注释放等级。

WARNING! Processing and application outside of the technical properties and standard classifications of the panels can increase formaldehyde emissions and thus lead to health risks. Please note the marked emission class for the product.

## 2.1 粉尘的形成引起的健康风险

### Health risk due to dust formation

在加工期间可能会产生粉尘。有皮肤致敏和对呼吸道产生影响的风险。根据加工工艺和颗粒大小，尤其当吸入粉尘后，会产生进一步的健康风险。

Dust may be generated during processing. There is a risk of sensitization of the skin and respiratory tract. Depending on the processing and the particle size, especially when inhaling dust, there may be further health risks.

在评估车间风险时必须将粉尘的形成考虑在内。

The formation of dust must be taken into account when assessing risks in the workplace.

尤其在机械加工过程中（如锯切、刨平、铣削），必须使用满足适用的健康和安全法则的有效抽尘系统。如果没有足够的吸尘系统，必须配备合适的呼吸保护设备。

In particular in the case of machining processes (e.g. sawing, planing, milling), an effective extraction system must be used in accordance with the applicable health and safety regulations. If there is no adequate suction, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

## 2.2 火灾和爆炸风险

### Fire and explosion hazard

在加工过程中粉尘的产生会导致火灾和爆炸的风险。必须遵守安全和防火法规。

Dust generated during processing can lead to fire and explosion hazards. Safety and fire protection regulations must be observed.

## 3. 储存和运输指南

### Storage and transport guideline

#### 3.1 一般注意细节及储存环境

##### General notes and climatisation

爱格木质产品应在一个封闭且具有稳定温湿度环境（温度  $T \geq 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，相对空气湿度约为 50-60%）的储藏室 / 车间内进行储存和加工。

EGGER wood based products should be stored and processed in a closed storage/workshop space with stable climate ( $T \geq 10^{\circ}\text{C}$  (50°F) at approx. 50-60% relative air humidity).

储存和加工应该和最终的使用环境相呼应。



Storage and processing conditions should correspond to the climate of later use.

为了确保最佳的平面储存，有必要在产品运输、储存和加工过程中避免以下消极影响。

In order to ensure optimal flat storage, it is necessary to avoid the following negative impact on the product during transport, storage and processing:

- 储存在靠近加热设备或其他热源的地方  
Storage in the immediate proximity of heating devices or other sources of heat
- 直接暴露在热源和太阳光下 (室外 UV 灯)  
Direct exposure to heat and sunlight (outdoor UV light)
- 空气湿度逐渐增加的不均衡通风。  
Unequal air-conditioning with increased air humidity.
- 个别的板，以及堆栈的顶部和底部板比堆栈内的板对变化的环境影响 (气候) 反应更快。  
Individual boards, as well as the stack's top and bottom boards react faster to changing environmental influences (climate) than boards inside the stacks.
- 安装之前，爱格木质产品应当在接下来使用的相应房间环境下平衡一段足够的时间。  
Prior to installation, EGGER wood based products should be conditioned for an adequate period of time in the respective rooms under the subsequent conditions of use.

### 3.2 水平储存和堆放

#### Horizontal storage/stacking

应在具有承重和平整的地面上进行堆放。托梁应具有均一的厚度且它们的长度应和板堆的宽度相对应。基础托梁之间的距离由板材厚度决定。

Stacking should take place on load-bearing and flat ground. Joists should have an uniform thickness and their length should correspond to the width of the board stack. The distance between the foundation joists depends on the thickness of the boards.

板材厚度  $\geq 15$  mm : 托梁之间的距离至少为 800 mm。在任何情况下，对于半张幅面的板材 (l=2800 mm) 应至少使用4根托梁。

Board thickness  $\geq 15$  mm: The distance must be of at least 800 mm. In any case, at least 4 joists should be used for half-format boards (l=2800 mm).

板材厚度  $< 15$  mm : 托梁之间的距离应小于 800 mm。规则是“距离 = 50 \* 板材厚度 (mm)”。

Board thickness  $< 15$  mm: The distance should be smaller than 800 mm. The rule of thumb is "Distance = 50 \* board thickness (mm)".



图 1

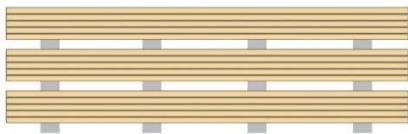
Figure 1

为了保护板材的表面，两块板的花色面必须一直相对，且 / 或必须使用保护板。如果堆栈最后用不锈钢或塑料带扎紧，应确保足够的边部保护。这可以通过特殊的纸板或使用保护板来实现。在几层堆栈储存在彼此上方的情况下，托梁必须彼此上下呈垂直线状放置。在相同规格的堆栈上应避免板材的突出 – 见图2。

在相同规格的堆栈上应避免板材的突出 – 见图2。

In order to protect the board surface, the decor sides of two boards must always face each other, and/or cover boards must be used. Ensure sufficient edge protections if board stacks are to be fastened subsequently with steel or plastic bands. This can be achieved with the help of special paperboard or by using protection boards. In the case of several stacks stored on top of each other, the joists must be placed in a vertical line underneath each other. Protruding boards in same-format stacks must be avoided – see figure 2.

正确!



错误!

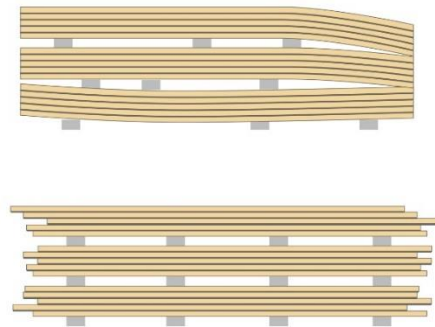


图 2

### 3.3 垂直、向上储存

#### Vertical, upright storage

垂直储存应仅适用于非常小数量的爱格木质产品。水平储存总是优于垂直储存。在垂直储存的情况下，应特别注意确保固定板材。可以通过封闭的储存架、杂志架或货架来实现。储存间隔不应超过 500 mm 宽。

Vertical storage should only be used for a very small amount of EGGER wood based products. Horizontal storage is always preferable to vertical storage. In the case of vertical storage, special attention must be paid to secure fixing of the panels. Adequate fixing can be achieved via closed storage racks, magazines or shelves. The storage compartments should not exceed a width of 500 mm.

如果使用敞开的储存架，接触处必须有最小约为 10° 的倾斜面。另外，仅当具有相同规格的爱格木质产品才能储存在开放的储存架。

If open storage racks are used, the contact surface must have a minimum inclination of approx. 10°. In addition, only EGGER wood based products of the same format should be stored in open storage racks.

正确!



错误!



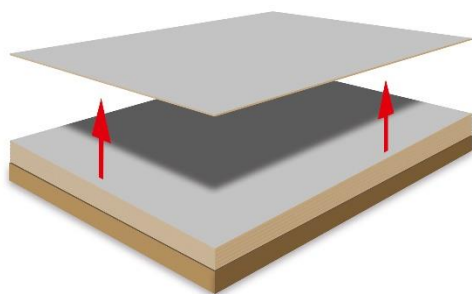
图 3

### 3.4 操作

#### Handling

在去除包装后且安装之前，应检查爱格木质产品可视的损坏。一般来说，所有运输和 / 或操作处理板材的人员应穿戴个人安全防护设备 (如：手套、安全靴和合适的工作服)。板材必须被抬起。应永远不能通过一块板材来推或拉另一块板材来摩擦到板的花色面。

After removing the packaging and prior to processing, EGGER wood based products should be inspected for visible damage. As a rule, all persons transporting and / or handling boards should wear personal safety equipment such as gloves, safety footwear and suitable work wear. The boards must be lifted. The decor sides should never be pushed against one another or dragged over one another.



### 4. 刀具推荐

#### Tool recommendation

关于铣削、锯切和转孔的加工详细信息可以参考我们的刀具推荐信息。这些刀具建议是基于与知名刀具制造商合作通过各种测试系列获得的最佳加工结果。

Detailed information regarding processing by milling, sawing and drilling can be found in our tool recommendations. These tool recommendations are based on various test series with the best machining results in cooperation with renowned tool manufacturers.

请从 [www.egger.com/downloads](http://www.egger.com/downloads) 中找到更多信息。

You can find more detailed information at [www.egger.com/downloads](http://www.egger.com/downloads)

### 5. 切口

#### Cut-outs

加工之前，确保材料被安全支撑，这样锯切、铣削或钻孔作业时就不会产生任何破坏。尤其，切口周围的窄板区在加工过程中如果不恰当的操作处理，会产生断裂或裂纹。板在切口时也应固定并保证安全，这样它们就不会以一种不受控制的方式断裂或脱落并因此造成人员伤亡或财产损失。

Before processing, ensure that the material is supported securely so that the sawing, routing or drilling work is not likely to cause any damage. In particular, narrow board areas surrounding apertures can break or crack if the board is inappropriately handled during processing. The board cut-outs should also be secured so that they cannot break or fall out in an uncontrolled way and thereby cause injury to individuals or damage property.

切口应呈半径状的 (最小半径 > 5 mm) 因为尖锐的边缘对材料有不利的影响且会导致开裂变形。这尤其适用于频繁暴露在高温条件下造成材料变干的滚刀区域，因此，伸缩张力会不断增加 – 见图 4。当使用卤素灯 (隐藏式聚光灯)，必须确保持续的温度加载不能超过 50°C (122°F)。

Cut-out edges should be radiused (minimum radius > 5 mm) as sharp edges have an adverse effect on the material and can lead to crack formation. This applies particularly to the hob area where the frequent exposure to heat causes the material to dry out, thereby increasing shrinkage tension— see figures 4. When using halogen lighting (recessed spotlights), it must be ensured that a continuous temperature load does not exceed 50°C (122°F).

切口最好使用便携式手持式槽刨机或数控加工中心铣削设备。当使用线锯时，切口角落应采用合适的半径进行预钻孔且切口按从一个半径到另一个半径进行锯切。应从板的下部开始切割来避免面层的撕裂。边缘应采用砂纸进行精修、锉削或手工铣削来减少由于毛刺导致的裂纹。在使用所谓的“环形切割器”如：卤素射灯时，也必须考虑到同样的修整加工。

The cut-outs should preferably be made using a portable hand router or CNC milling machine. When using jigsaws, the cut-out corners should be pre-drilled with an appropriate radius and the cut-out sawn out from radius to radius. You should cut from the underside of the board to prevent the surface layer from ripping off. The edges should be finished by means of sandpaper, filing or manual top milling to eliminate cracks due to chipping. The same finishing must be considered when using so-called "circle cutters" for halogen spotlights.

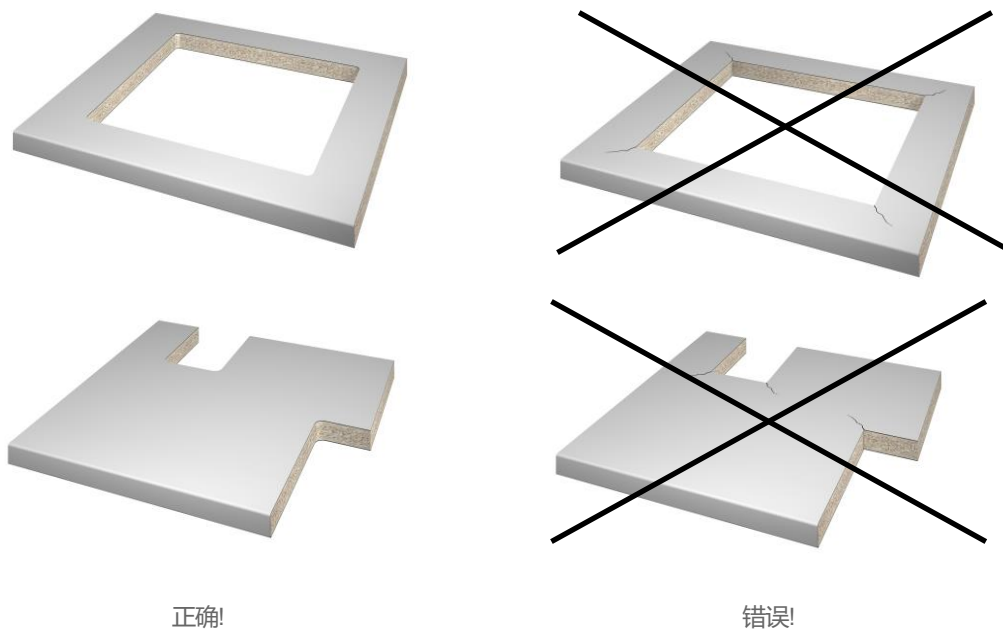


图 4

## 6. 封边、切口和转孔

### Sealing edges, cut-outs and drilled holes

总的来说，用于台面 / 工作台面、门板及面板等的木质产品都可以通过三聚氰胺装饰面有效地保护着板材免受水分的浸入。

Basically, wood based products used as table/work tops, fronts etc. are protected reliably against the penetration of moisture by the melamine surface coating.

然而，通过无保护措施的边缘如切口、角节点、斜接、长的背面边缘、钻孔、螺丝孔和固定装置，水分和潮气依然可以浸入基材。这意味着必要的密封工作必须在最后安装时进行实施。密封木质产品的最佳产品是密封条和自固化密封胶，如硅胶、聚氨酯和丙烯酸。

爱格封边带（热塑性封边带）用于密封可见的切割边缘。

Moisture and damp can still reach the substrate, however, via unprotected edges such as cut-outs, corner joints, miters, long back edges, drill holes, screw holes and fixtures. This means that the necessary sealing work must be carried out in the final installation. The best products for sealing wood based products have been found to be sealing profiles and self-curing sealants such as silicon rubber, polyurethane and acrylic. EGGER edges (thermoplastic edges) are used to seal visible cut edges.

当使用密封胶时，必须也要同时使用底漆；或者基于材料本身可以形成薄膜或清洁底漆的一种。

When using sealants, you must also use a primer; either one that forms a film or a cleaning primer depending on the material.

**当使用这些材料时，必须认真遵守制造商的使用说明书。**

**You must follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully when using these materials.**

在使用底漆时，必须清洁密封区域并按照制造商规定的通风时间是绝对必要的。涂抹密封胶，不留下任何缝隙或孔洞，然后用水和洗涤剂抹平滑。应遮住靠近接头的地方，防止表面变脏。任何通过该材料引出的管道或引线，应居中且距各边的最小距离为2到3毫米，并认真密封。

It is absolutely essential that you clean the areas you are sealing and to allow the manufacturer's specified venting time when using primer. Apply the sealant leaving no gaps or holes and then smooth over with water and detergent. Mask off areas near joints to prevent the surface from becoming dirty. Any pipes or leads that are to be brought up through the material should be centered with a minimum distance of 2 to 3 mm on either side and carefully sealed.

## 7. 粘合

### Bonding

当将木质产品粘合到一起时，确保尺寸运动不受阻碍非常重要。为了避免应力，只有经空气调节充分的板材才能粘接在一起。

When bonding together wood based products, it is important to ensure that dimensional movements are not obstructed. To avoid stress, only adequately conditioned panels should be bonded together.

胶合之前，板材表面要进行打磨、除尘、除油脂和污垢且当必要是要进行预处理。建议自行进行材料加工试验。请遵守胶水生产商的加工指南方针。

Prior to gluing, the boards have to be sanded, free of dust, grease and dirt, and pre-treated as necessary. Own material processing tests are recommended. Please observe the processing guidelines of the glue manufacturer.

## 8. 螺钉连接 / 点式固定

### Screw connections / Point fixing

如果配件、墙边等要附在爱格木质产品表面，必须要确保在螺钉连接的产品表面进行预打孔。钻孔的直径应比固定件的直径大 1 mm 来避免在材料中产生应力。此外，对于水平表面，建议在旋入前用密封胶保护螺孔内部。

If fittings, wall edging etc. are attached to surfaces of EGGER wood based products, it must be ensured that the surface is pre-drilled in the area of the screw connection. The diameter of the drill hole should be 1 mm larger than the diameter of the fixing device to avoid stresses in the material. Furthermore, for horizontal surfaces it is recommended to protect the inside of the screw hole by a sealing compound before screwing.

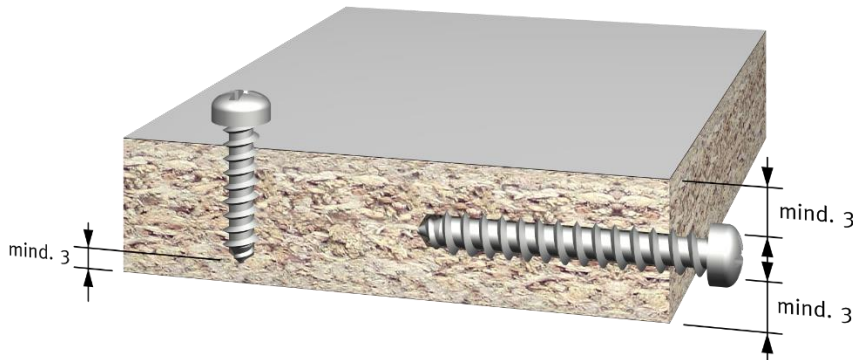
高承重连接如：边角和储藏柜之间的连接可以结合胶黏剂和紧固件、形式弹簧或沟槽来加强。

Heavy-duty connections such as: Corner and cabinet connections can be reinforced by a combination of bonding and fasteners, form-springs or grooves.

对于没有穿透的钻孔，所谓的盲孔，板的最小厚度必须保持在 3 mm。对于平行于板面的钻孔，板的最小厚度必须保持在距钻孔任意一边 3 mm。

For drill holes that do not go through, so-called blind holes, the minimum board thickness that must remain is 3 mm. For drill holes parallel to the board surface, the minimum board thickness that must remain on either side of the drill hole is 3 mm.





## 9. 表面螺丝连接件

### Surface screw connections

带槽孔的表面螺丝连接件必须有足够的间隙以补偿因温度和湿度波动造成的尺寸运动。

Surface screw connections with trough holes must have sufficient clearance to compensate for the dimensional movement resulting from temperature and humidity fluctuations.

钻孔的直径应该比紧固件的直径大 2 - 3 mm。这样，可以避免气候变化期间由于膨胀和收缩产生的应力。为此，在单个元件上实现浮动点和固定点的应用。

The diameter of the drill hole should be 2 – 3 mm larger than the diameter of the fixing device. In this way, tension due to the dilation and shrinking movement during changing climate can be avoided. Floating points and a fixed point are implemented on the individual elements for this purpose.

固定点的作用是均匀地分配膨胀运动，并应尽可能地处于中心位置。钻孔的直径等于紧固件的直径。

The fixed point serves to evenly distribute the expansion movement and should be positioned as centrally as possible. The bore hole diameter is equal to the diameter of the fastener.

浮动点的钻孔直径应当比紧固件直径大 2-3 mm。钻孔应被螺帽覆盖住。

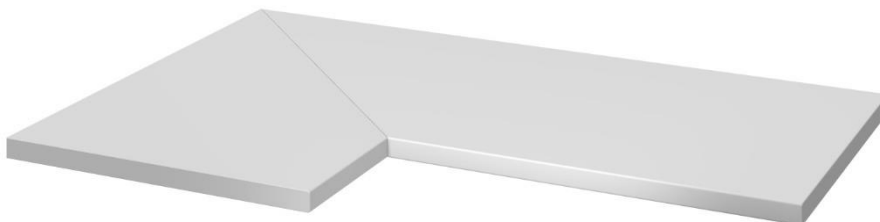
The bore hole diameter of the floating points should be 2 – 3 mm larger than the fastener. The bore hole should be covered by the head of the screw.

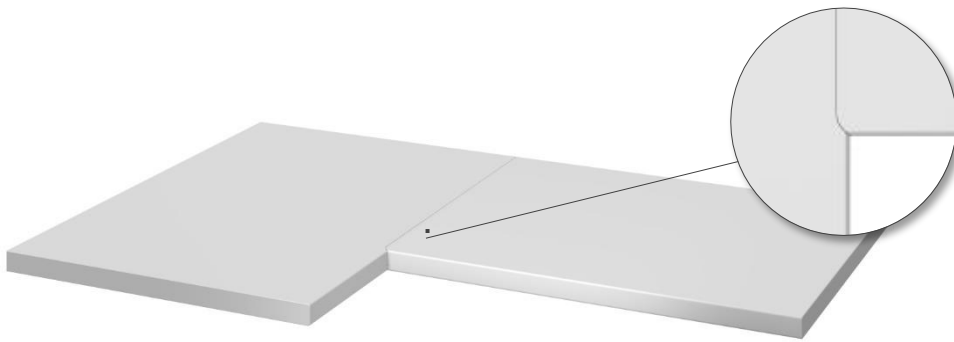
## 10. 接缝和角缝连接

### Joints and corner joints

爱格木质产品通过斜接连接的角缝是由圆锯或数控加工中心铣削设备和 / 或使用特殊的手持槽刨机借助辅助模板加工制成的。

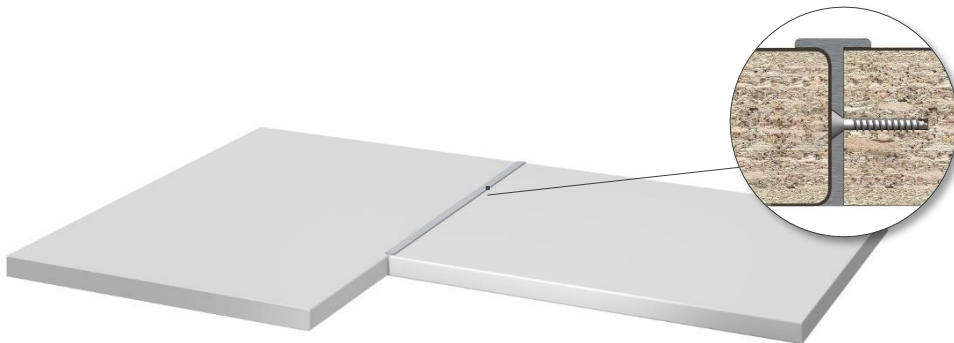
Corner joints on EGGER wood based products are made by mitering on circular saws or routing using CNC routers and / or using special hand-held routers with the aid of templates.





另外可供选择的是，可被固定的金属连接件。这些连接件很容易安装，但会对工作台面的整体性能产生消极的影响，因为那会破坏花色且也很难保持清洁。

Alternatively, metal connection profiles can be fitted. These profiles are easy to install but can have a negative impact on the overall appearance of the work surface, as it breaks up the decor and can also be difficult to keep clean.



## 11. 护墙板

### Wall cladding

由于其日常使用的牢固性和适应性，爱格木质产品特别适合室内墙板的应用。我们建议此种应用的最小板厚为 8 mm。在开始板材安装之前，墙面和底部结构应当完全干燥。要一直确保面板后面足量的空气流通。材料不应被暴露在含有大量水分的环境里。

Thanks to its robustness and suitability for everyday use, EGGER wood based products are particularly well suited to interior wall paneling applications. We recommend a minimum board thickness of 8 mm for such applications. The walls and substructure should be completely dry prior to commencement of the panel installation. Always make provision for adequate air circulation behind the panels. The material should not be exposed to trapped moisture.

### 3.4 底部结构和通风

#### Substructure and ventilation

木质产品应固定在一个坚固的、耐腐蚀和联锁的底部结构上，该底部结构稳固地支撑墙板的重量并确保墙板背面的通风。在干式施工应用中，底部结构和材料的附件必须固定在柱状框架上。紧固件的选择必须根据底部结构和墙板的重量量身定做。墙板前后不同的环境条件会导致变形。因此，墙板安装必须始终为墙板后部提供足够的通风，使温度和湿度保持平衡。装置的通风口应该通到房间里。

Wood based products should be fixed to a sturdy, corrosion-resistant and interlocking substructure which securely supports the weight of the wall paneling and ensures that ventilation behind the panels is provided. In dry construction applications, the attachment of the substructure and the material must be anchored to the stud framing. The selection of the fasteners has to be tailored to the substructure and the weight of the wall paneling. Different ambient conditions in front of and behind the elements can lead to warping. It is therefore essential that wall paneling installations always make provision for adequate ventilation to the rear of the panels, which allows temperature and humidity to equalize. The installation should be vented into the room.

垂直柱一般允许空气流通。在底部结构水平布置的地方，适当的结构必须确保能够提供足够的通风。底部结构应完全垂直使整个面板表面无应力安装。合适的底部结构包括垂直的木条或铝条。板条和 / 或底部结构的最大间距取决于所选择的墙板厚度。重要的是要确保空气进口和出口区域保持通畅，以便空气流通不受阻碍。还要确保待加工板表面的湿度与成品墙板的湿度没有显著差异。

Vertical studs generally permit air circulation. Where substructures are arranged horizontally, an appropriate construction must ensure that adequate ventilation is provided. The substructure should be vertically plumb to allow stress free mounting of the entire panel surface. Suitable substructures include vertical strips of wood or aluminum. The maximum spacing of the battens and / or substructure depends on the chosen thickness of the wall panel. It is important to ensure that air inlet and outlet areas remain unobstructed so that air circulation is not impeded. Also ensure that the moisture of the surface to be paneled does not differ significantly from the moisture of the finished wall panel.

以下的区别：

The following are differentiated:

- 可视的机械固定  
visible mechanical fixation
- 隐形的机械固定  
invisible mechanical fixation
- 隐形的胶合固定  
invisible glued fixation

### 3.4 可视的机械固定

#### Visible mechanical fixation

通过螺钉或铆钉在底部结构上进行固定。必须考虑足够的膨胀间隙和浮动点与固定点的正确位置。当使用木材作为底部结构时，必须使用 EPDM (三元乙丙橡胶) 胶带进行隔开。

Fixation is done via screws or rivets on the substructure. A sufficient dilation gap and the right positioning of floating and fixed points must be taken into account. An EPDM tape must be used for decoupling when using wood as substructure.

### 3.4 隐形的机械固定

#### Invisible mechanical fixation

通过悬浮的方式对木质产品进行隐形固定，可以直接拆卸，在美学上比可视的固定方法更吸引人。拆板既快又简单。很容易在元件后面实现电缆和管道的安装。根据选择的安装系统，另一个优势是，元件后期可以调整。元件的应力释放安装也是可行的。对于所有涉及悬挂的安装方法，必须要有足够的空间来升降元件。这个间隙或“悬挂间隙”将作为暗处间隙保持可见。

The invisible fixation of wood based products by suspension permits straightforward disassembly and is aesthetically more appealing than visible fixation methods. Removing the boards is quick and simple. Cables and pipework installed behind the elements are easy to reach. Depending on the chosen mounting system, another advantage is that the elements can be adjusted later on. Stress-relieved mounting of the elements is also possible. For all mounting methods that involve hanging, sufficient space must be allowed to raise and lower the elements. This clearance or “suspension gap” will remain visible as a shadow gap.

通过连接组合件进行悬挂

#### Hanging by means of sectional strips

对于这种安装方法，在水平底部结构中切割沟槽以扣住附着在墙面上的槽口轨。为了便于安装，槽口轨的槽舌应该比沟槽更薄。元件上的槽口轨不应该延伸到整个宽度，它们应该是间歇性的，以便允许垂直空气流通。由胶合板或金属 Z 型型材制成的槽口轨可以随时使用。如果螺钉不能实现薄型木质板的安全连接，额外施加胶水也是可行的。

For this mounting method, a groove is cut into the horizontal substructure to hold the rebate rail attached to the wall element. For ease of fitting, the tongue of the rebated rail should be thinner than the groove. The rebated rails on the elements should not extend across their full width, they should be intermittent in order to permit vertical air circulation. Rebate rails made of



plywood or metal Z-profiles can be readily used. If a secure screw connection cannot be achieved with thin wood based panels, additional gluing is also possible.

通过金属五金件进行悬挂

**Hanging by means of metal hardware**

还提供了用于安装墙壁元件的金属五金件系统。选择的系统必须根据制造商的建议使用，以确保安全安装。

Systems with metal hardware are also offered for mounting wall elements. The chosen system must be used according to the recommendations of the manufacturer in order to ensure secure installation.

**3.4 隐形胶合固定**

**Invisible glued fixation**

木质产品也可以通过将板材粘合到一个刚性的基础底部结构上进行安装。当使用木材作为底部结构时，为了确保牢固的附着力和隔离水分，有必要预先涂上底漆。

Wood based products can also be mounted by gluing the panels to a rigid substructure. When using wood as a substructure, it is necessary to apply a primer as a preliminary step in order to ensure secure adhesion and moisture decoupling.

请遵守胶水生产商的加工说明。

Please observe the processing instructions of the glue manufacturer.

**12. 清洁和使用指南**

**Cleaning and use instructions**

由于爱格饰面产品表面具有耐受性，卫生以及致密特性，所以不需要任何特殊的护理。一般来说，如茶水、咖啡和白酒等污渍和溢出物应立即清理，因为如果任由它们风干，清理的工作量会增加。当有必要时，应使用温和的清洁剂。

Due to the resistant, hygienic and dense surface, EGGER melamine faced boards do not require any special form of care. As a general rule, stains and spilled substances such as tea, coffee and wine etc. should be cleaned up immediately, as the cleaning effort increases if they are left to dry. When cleaning is necessary, mild agents should be used.

尤其是清洗剂必须不能含有任何研磨性成分，因为它们可能会对光泽度产生不利的影响或划伤表面。

Cleaning agents must in particular not contain any abrasive components, as they may adversely affect the gloss level or scratch the surface.

**日常应用时请务必参照如下的说明：**

The following information should be observed for daily use:

将燃烧的香烟放在三聚氰胺表面会损坏表面。



Placing burning cigarettes on the melamine surface causes surface damage.

**请务必使用烟灰缸。**

**Always use an ashtray.**

三聚氰胺表面不应被用作切割的表面，因为这也会在高耐受性的三聚氰胺表面留下切痕。



Melamine surfaces should not be used as a cutting surface, as this can also leave cutting marks on highly resistant melamine surfaces.

**请务必使用砧板**

**Always use a cutting board.**

应避免将直接从铁架或烤箱热的烹饪餐具（如炖锅和煎锅）放在三聚氰胺饰面产品表面，依据不同的热度产品表面的光泽度可能会产生变化或着表面可能会受损。





Placing hot cooking utensils such as saucepans and frying pans directly from the hob or oven onto the melamine surface should be avoided, as, depending on the heat exposure, a change in the gloss appearance or damage to the surface can arise.

**请务必采用隔热措施**

**Always use heat protection.**

**溢出的液体应及时清除**，因为某些物质成分暴露时间过长会影响三聚氰胺饰面产品表面的光泽程度。尤其是产品切口和拼接



处，溢出的液体必须迅速彻底的清理干净。

**Spilled liquids should always be wiped or cleaned up immediately** since extended exposure to certain substances can change the gloss level of melamine surfaces. Especially in the areas around cut-outs and joints, spilled liquids should always be cleaned up quickly and thoroughly.

这些建议特别适用于哑光表面。具有哑光表面的产品有独特的外观和触觉，但更容易显示磨损的趋势。

These recommendations apply especially to matt surfaces. These have a distinctive look and feel, but have a greater tendency to show wear and tear.

更多信息详见 [www.egger.com/downloads](http://www.egger.com/downloads)

More detailed information can be found at [www.egger.com/downloads](http://www.egger.com/downloads)

## 13. 废弃处理

### Disposal

建筑工地上的任何爱格木质材料残留物，以及因拆除产生的残留物，都应主要用来回收。如果这些回收是不可实现的，它们应被送往能源回收处而不是填埋。根据欧洲废物目录的废物代码为: 170201/030105。

Any residues of EGGER wood-based materials on the construction site, as well as those from demolition measures, should primarily be recycled. If this is not possible, they must be sent for energy recovery instead of landfilling. Waste code according to the European Waste Catalogue: 170201/030105.

必须遵守各个国家关于废物处置的具体法律条文和条例。

The country-specific laws and regulations on disposal must be observed.

#### 临时说明

##### Provisional notice:

这些加工说明是基于现有的最佳资料 and 经严格评估后编写的。数据依据实践经验和室内测试并符合我们目前的知识水平。该文件仅供参考，不作为产品特性或特殊用途适用性的担保。我们对任何错误、标准中的错误或印刷错误概不承担任何责任。另外，由于爱格木质产品的持续开发、相关产品标准以及法律文件的变更都可能会产生技术层面的修改。因此，该文件内容不应被视为使用说明或法律约束文件。适用于我们的一般条款和条件。

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