Revision: 01
Released on: 14.12.2023

Processing instructions

EGGER Splashbacks

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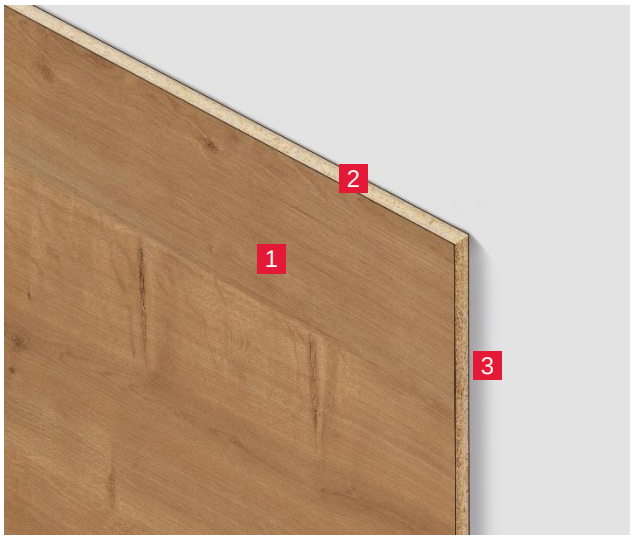
Product description

EGGER Splashbacks are used as wall elements in kitchens and are a decorative alternative to tiles. Instead of the tiled surface, the wall surface adjoining the worktop is designed with the splashback panel, creating a visually harmonious and functional connection. The Splashbacks are available in matching decor/texture combinations with all worktop decors.

1 Splashback (F032 ST78)
2 Postforming Worktop (F032 ST78)
3 Front elements (H1344 ST32)
4 Carcass (H1344 ST32)
5 Baseboard (U968 ST9)

Figure 1: Application example of a splashback

Splashbacks are double-sided decorative laminate bonded boards based on a raw chipboard with a nominal thickness of 9 mm – see figure 2. The double-sided lamination is applied with laminate. We use different decor/texture combinations on the front and rear. This is only for the reduction of variants.



1 Laminate
2 Eurospan chipboard raw
3 Laminate

Figure 2: Construction EGGER Splashback

Environment and health

Please always use personal protective equipment (PPE) when handling and processing splashbacks. The following environmental and health information relates to machining and processing.

Emissions

Processing and use outside the technical properties and standard classification of the splashbacks can increase emissions and thus lead to health hazards. Please observe the marked emission class for the product.

Resins

Only polymerised resins are used for the production of EGGER wood-based boards, which do not exhibit any hazardous properties after curing in the product as such and are harmless for the intended use of the product. In particular, free mela-mine as such is not contained in them in a concentration that would trigger additional information obligations, for example under Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH). Furthermore, EGGER wood-based panels naturally comply with the existing migration thresholds according to Regulation (EU) No. 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food.

Health hazard due to dust generation

Dust may be generated during machining and processing. There is a risk of sensitising the skin and respiratory tract. Depending on the processing and the particle size, especially in the case of inhalation of dust, there may be further health hazards. The generation of dust must be taken into account when assessing the risks at the workplace.
Particularly in the case of machining processes (e.g. sawing, planing, milling), effective extraction must be used in accordance with the applicable occupational health and safety regulations. Suitable breathing protection has to be worn if no adequate extraction system is in place.

Fire and explosion hazard

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

Recycling / disposal

Any residues of wood-based materials that accumulate 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 being sent to landfill. For combustion, however, it should be noted that wood-based materials generate additional emissions compared to solid wood due to their ingredients such as glue, etc., which could be harmful to the environment, which is why appropriate filter systems are recommended for energy recovery.
Waste code according to European waste catalogue: 170201/030105.
The country-specific laws and regulations on disposal must always be observed.

For further environmental and health information, please refer to the Environmental and Health Data Sheet (EHD) – Laminate and Environmental and Health Data Sheet (EHD) – Eurospan.

Working with splashbacks

The following section describes transporting, storing and handling splashbacks. Improper handling can lead to safety-relevant damage. This can lead to functional impairments and health risks. It is therefore imperative to follow the manufacturer's instructions for use.

Storage and conditioning

Splashbacks must be stored in closed and dry rooms, protected from moisture and under normal climatic conditions. Before processing, they should be conditioned for at least 24 hours in the climate in which they will be used.
If the original packaging is removed, splashbacks must be stored on full-surface and horizontal protective boards. Avoid direct contact with the floor and/or exposure to sunlight. The top splashback panel should be covered with a laminated protective board of at least the same size – see Figure 3.

1 Stack of splashbacks
2 laminated protective board

Figure 3: Horizontal storage of splashbacks *(picture shows a different format)*

For surfaces coated with a self-adhesive protective film (standard for PerfectSense surface PM), this must be removed no later than 6 months after the delivery date. Otherwise, adhesive residues may remain on the surface.

For detailed information on splashbacks with protective film, please refer to the technical data sheet EGGER Laminates with protective film.

Handling

After removing the packaging and before processing, the splashback must be checked for visible damage and, in the case of PM surfaces, for damage to the film.
In principle, all persons transporting or handling splashbacks should wear personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, safety shoes and suitable work clothing.
The panels must be lifted – see Figure 4. It is important to avoid sliding the decorative sides against each other or pulling them over each other – see Figure 5.

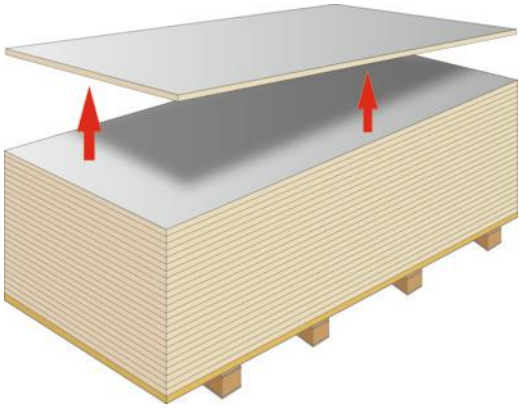


Figure 4: Correct lifting of a splashback

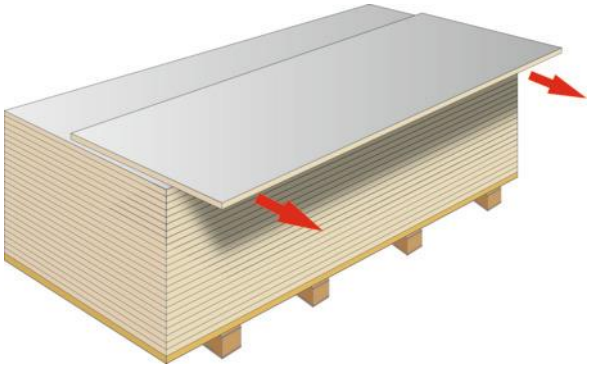


Figure 5: Incorrect pulling over the decor sides

Due to the self-adhesive effect of the protective film, handling splashbacks with protective film by means of vacuum aggregates is at your own risk and is only possible to a limited extent. Ideally, the protective film should remain on the board until after installation.
Afterwards, the protective film should be removed by pulling evenly (e.g. by hand) at a slight angle to the surface.
If the film is highly adhesive, the adhesive layer can be softened by careful heating, e.g. using a hair dryer, causing the adhesive to lose adhesion. Please note the maximum temperature resistance.

For detailed information, please refer to the technical leaflet EGGER Laminates with protective film.

Processing

As described in the chapter Storage and conditioning, care must be taken to ensure adequate conditioning before processing splashbacks.
Only use suitable machines and tools for processing. Cutting, drilling and milling tools should always be selected in coordination with the tool manufacturer. Furthermore, it must be ensured that only sharp tools are used, as this is decisive for the processing result.

Cutting

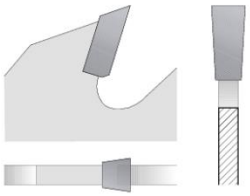
Splashbacks can be cut to size using standard woodworking equipment, e.g. panel saws, bench circular saws or hand-held circular saws, and CNC milling machines. Panel saws or bench circular saws are generally used to cut to size. Various factors such as correct saw blade projection, feed rate, tooth shape, tooth pitch, RPM and cutting speed must be considered for good cutting results.

Example – cutting with a bench circular saw:

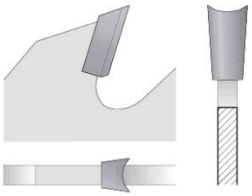
- Cutting speed: approximately 40 to 60 m/s
- RPM: approximately 3,000 to 4,000 rpm.
- Feed: approximately 10 to 20 m/min.

With the exception of panel saws and CNC routers, cutting is carried out by hand feed. Use a cutting guide if using a hand-held circular saw or jigsaw. Cutting must be from the underside of the board.
Due to the high-quality resins and UV paints used for the surface of laminates, the tool stress is significantly higher than for conventional wood-based materials. We recommend that you use carbide metal-tipped or even diamond-tipped saws or router bits.

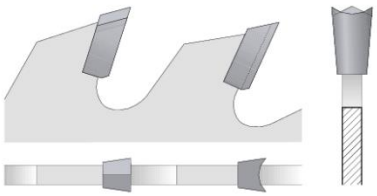
Use the following tooth shapes depending on the standard of finish you require (coarse or fine cut) and the substrate used:



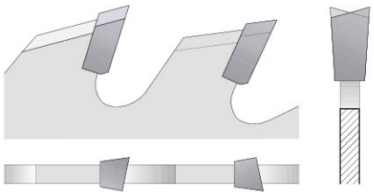
Flat tooth



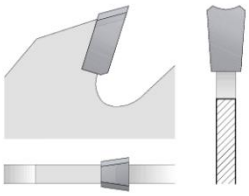
Duplovit tooth hollow tooth



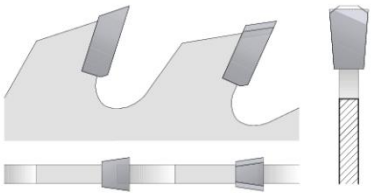
Roof duplovit tooth



Alternating tooth



Duplovit tooth with bevel



Trapezoidal flat tooth

Figure 6: Examples for common tooth forms of saw blades

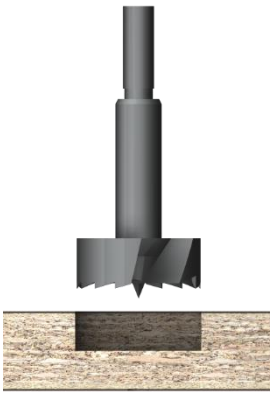
Drilling

Before processing, ensure that the splashback is supported securely so that the sawing, routing or drilling work is not likely to cause any damage. HSS drills (High Speed Steel) are suitable for hand-held machines and HM drills (carbide) are recommended for machines with mechanical feed.

Depending on the required size of the hole (e.g. pilot hole, cup band hole, etc.), the following drill types are used:

HSS twist drill

Wood drill with countersink



Forstner drill

Hole saw (hole drill)

Figure 7: Examples of proven drill types

If fittings, wall profiles, etc., are fixed to the splashbacks, the board must be predrilled in the area of the screw joint. The holes must be at least 0.5 mm larger than the screw diameter in order to avoid tension in the material – see Figures 8 and 9.

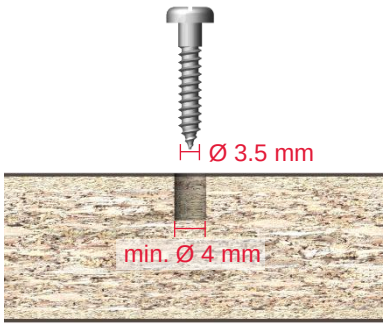


Figure 8: Example of a 3.5 mm screw

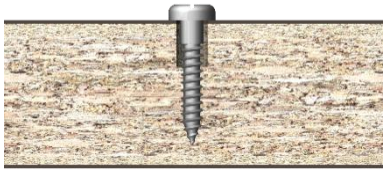


Figure 9: Screw joint with pre-drilling

It is generally recommended to deburr the holes in the laminate. For example, a drill with an integrated countersink can be used for this – see Figure 7. When drilling with a hole saw, deburring is always necessary due to possible stress cracks. For larger diameters, surface milling cutters are generally used.

Cut-out

In general, before processing, ensure that the composite elements are supported securely and that sawing, drilling or milling is not likely to cause any damage. In particular, narrow joining areas in the board can break or crack if the board is not fully supported during processing. The board cut-outs should also be secured to ensure that they do not suddenly fall out or break. This could injure persons or property.
The cut-outs should always be rounded with a minimum radius of 5 mm, as square-edged corners are detrimental to the material and lead to cracking. This applies particularly to applications where, due to frequent exposure to heat, the laminates dry out for example, and the shrinking tension is therefore much greater.
The edges must be finished – also known as “edge breaking” using sandpaper, files or hand milling – in order to avoid notch cracks. The same careful finishing should be considered when using “circular cutters” for e.g. recessed/spot lights – see section Drilling.

Always read through the instructions and use the assembly templates provided by the manufacturers.

As a rule, laminate elements are effectively protected from moisture penetration by the laminate surface. Moisture and damp can still reach the core material, however, via unprotected edges such as cut-outs, butt joints, corner joints, rear edges, drill holes and screw holes.
For concealed cut edges, sealing profiles and cross-linking sealing compounds made of silicone rubber or polyurethane have proven their suitability. When using sealants, a primer also has to be applied; either one that forms a film or a cleaning primer depending on the material.

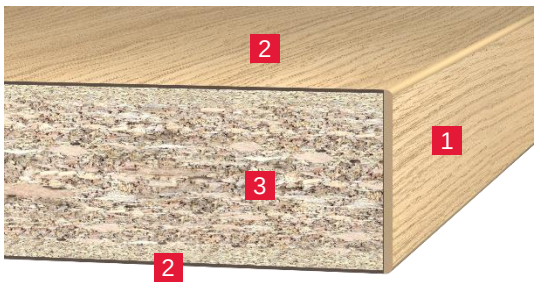
You must follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully when using these materials.

Apply the sealant leaving no gaps or holes and then smooth over with water and detergent. Areas near joints should be masked off to prevent the surface from becoming dirty – see Figure 10.

Figure 10: Sealing the joint between the splashback and worktop

Edging

The narrow surfaces of the splashback can be processed in different ways. We recommend edging visible cut surfaces with EGGER ABS edges in the same decor – see Figure 11. The edges provide a matching finish to all decorative coatings and have a protective function in addition to the design function.



1 ABS edging
2 Laminate
3 Eurospan core board

Figure 11: Construction of a laminate bonded board with EGGER ABS edging

Commercially available edge bonding machines or processing centres are normally used for edging. Manual edge bonding by means of a gluing stand or edge press is also possible. The reverse side of the edge is coated with a primer, which ensures perfect bonding. This coating has been optimised for use with EVA, PA, APAO and PUR hot-melt adhesives. The splashback and the edging material must be conditioned beforehand at room climate.

Further information on EGGER Edging can be found on our website www.egger.com/edging.

Installation

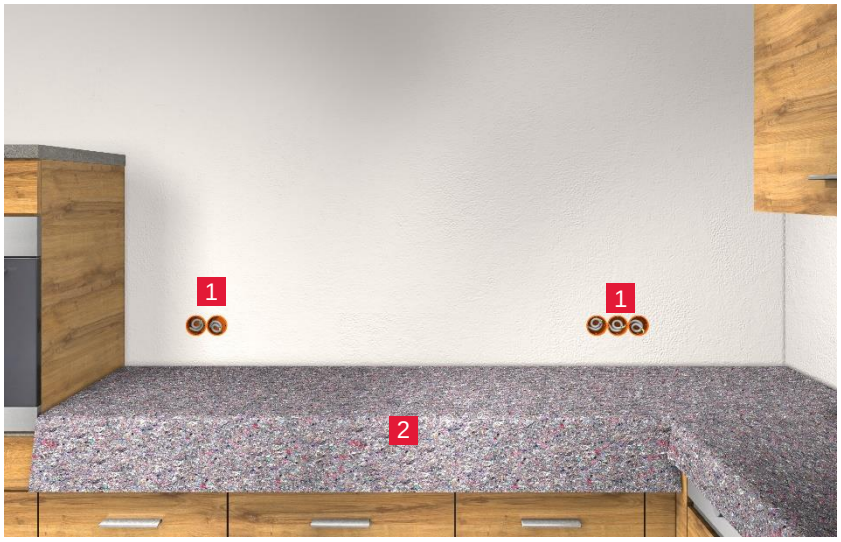
The main steps involved in installing a splashback are described below. The general safety regulations and personal protective equipment (PPE) must be observed during installation.

Preparation for installation

Wall surfaces are mainly based on mineral substrates such as brick, stone, natural stone, plaster, tiles, gypsum plasterboard etc. With porous surfaces, the surface must be cleaned of loose particles using a steel brush or grinding wheel. All adherent surfaces must be clean and any contaminants such as release agents, preserving agents, grease, oil, dust, water, old adhesives or sealants and other substances which could affect adhesion, must be removed. The adhesive surfaces must be load-bearing, clean, free of dust and grease and dry. Rough unevenness in the wall surfaces must be levelled out in advance. Old tile surfaces are suitable for gluing over and do not need to be removed. Depending on the adhesive used, it may be necessary to apply an adhesive primer to the tiles.

The measurement of the splashback panel dimensions is generally carried out at the planning stage. Due to possible dimensional changes, the splashback must not be installed to fit exactly with adjoining wall or carcase surfaces. The air gap or butt joints are sealed with silicone after completion of all installation work.

The installation of the splashback begins after the worktop and wall units etc. have been installed. Prior to installation, the worktops should be covered and protected, e.g. with paint fleece. All fixings to the wall such as sockets, switches or holder rackets must be removed flush with the surface – see figure 12.



1 Socket without covers
2 Paint fleece

Figure 12: Preparation of the kitchen for installation

Adhesive and adhesive application

The range of suitable adhesives is diverse. Products that enable elastic bonding and mounting have proven themselves. Below is a selection of commercial available adhesive types and their manufactures.

Please follow the manufacturer's instructions when selecting and using the adhesive.

OTTOCOLL S 495 – silicone adhesive for wall panels
OTTOCOLL M 560 – universal hybrid adhesive with extremely high initial adhesion

- Hermann Otto GmbH
  Krankenhausstraße 14
  DE 83413 Fridolfing
  Phone: +49 8684-908-0
  Website: https://www.otto-chemie.de

Pattex PL 300 – bonding & sealing

- Henkel AG & Co. KGaA Deutschland
  Henkelstraße 67
  DE 40589 Düsseldorf
  Phone: +49 211-797-0
  Website: https://www.pattex.de

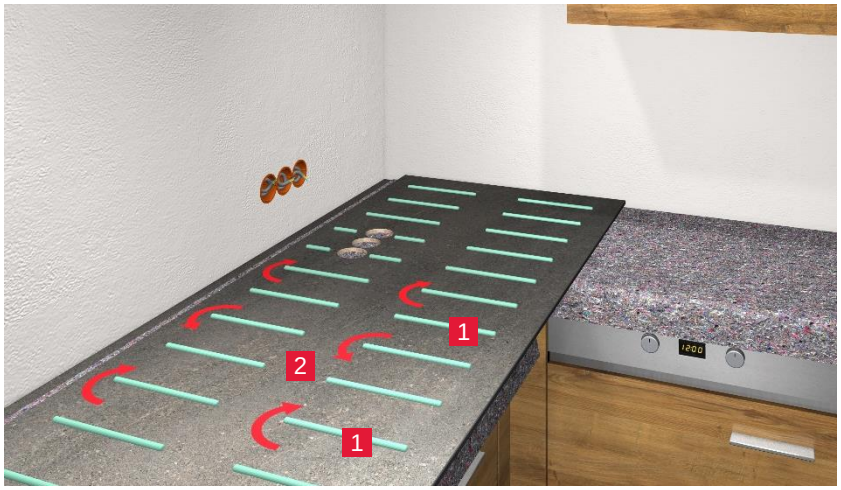
MAMUT GLUE HIGH TACK DEN BRAVEN – power adhesive strong

- Den Braven Czech and Slovak a.s.
  Úvalno 353
  CZ 793 91 Úvalno
  Website: https://denbraven.cz

Depending on the substrate of the wall surfaces and the used adhesive, the adherent surfaces may have to be primed in advance. The adhesive manufacturer‘s provide information on this in the technical data sheets. These documents generally also describe how to apply the adhesive. Before the adhesive is applied, the rear side of the splashback must also be cleaned, i.e. it must be free of dust and grease. It is generally recommended to sand the rear side with sandpaper to increase the adhesive surface.

The adhesive is applied in vertical strips and at intervals of approx. 200 - 300 mm. The adhesive strips should not be applied continuously, so that the air circulation required for vulcanisation is possible – see figure 13. These specifications are exemplary and may vary depending on the adhesive and manufacturer.

Please therefore be sure to observe the manufacturer's instructions and specifications in advance.



1 Adhesive strips
2 Air circulation

Figure 13: Applying the adhesive to the splashback

Mirror adhesive tape may also be used to support the adhesive. The mirror adhesive tape ensures the initial adhesion and covers the setting time of the adhesive.

Mounting

Depending on local conditions, it is recommended to carry out a “test run” with the splashback without applying adhesive before installation in order to test the installation procedure and identify possible barriers. These can be water fittings, wall cabinet lights, etc. The test run can also be used to check the correct dimensions. Depending on the size of the component and the installation situation, a second person may be helpful for mounting the splashback.

The installation procedure is illustrated in the following figure – see Figure 14. The following steps must be considered:

1. Adjust the paint fleece or alternative surface protection in the area of the splashback.
2. Place the splashback on the worktop and press the lower longitudinal edge against the wall surface.
3. Finally check exact positioning.
4. The splashback is then pressed against the wall surface. Depending on the evenness of the substrate, with the help of a spirit level and an alignment edge.
5. Pressure should be evenly applied over the surface of the splashback.

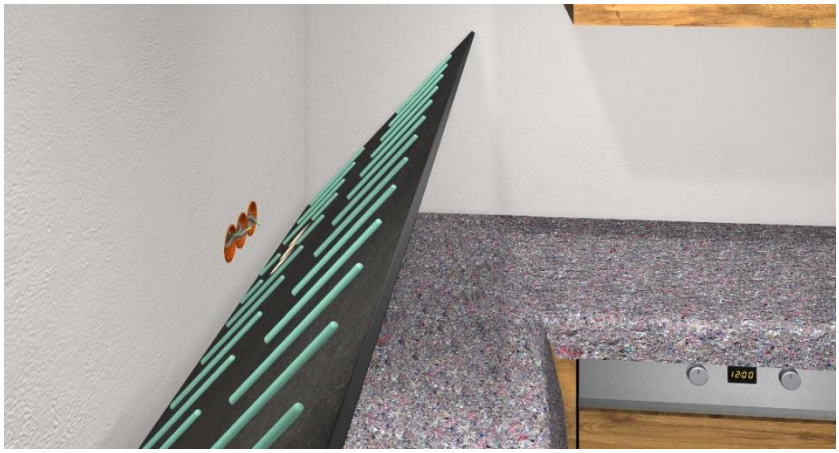
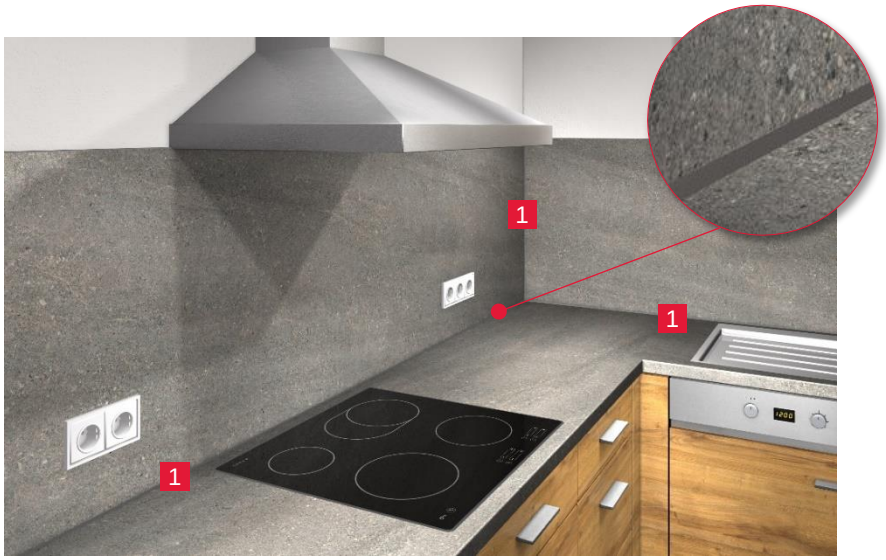


Figure 14: Mounting the splashback

After completion of the installation work, the sockets are installed, butt joints and the connecting joint to the worktop are sealed with sealing compound to prevent moisture from penetrating – see Figures 15. The upper joint to the cooker hood or wall cupboards should not be sealed directly to allow any residual moisture to escape.



1 Sealant (e.g. silicone)

Figure 15: Seal the connection between the splashback and worktop with sealant

Splashback and gas cooking hob

Splashbacks are functional and the surface properties are almost identical to those of the worktop. However, the use of gas cooking hob requires special attention. Due to the open flames, the distance from the hob to the cooker hood must be increased in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In addition, a splashback panel may only be installed if it is protected by a front-mounted ESG glass pane (single-pane safety glass) – see Figure 16.

1 ESG glass pane

Figure 16: Kitchen situation with gas hob and splashback with ESG glass pane

The ESG glass pane must cover the whole surface up to the cooker hood and overlaps the gas cooking hob width by approx. 100 mm on each side. Generally, transparent 6 to 8 mm thick ESG glass panes are used. These are mounted or screwed in place using so-called “pico holders”. The ESG glass must be drilled and countersunk in advance by a glass specialist. The drilling diameter and the countersink must be matched to the “pico holders”. Usually, a drill diameter of 12 mm and a 45° countersink with an outer diameter of 20 mm is used – see Figure 17 and 18. These dimensions depend on the fastening solution and must be agreed upon in advance with the glass specialist.

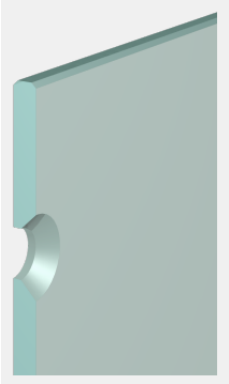


Figure 17: Drill diameter of 12 mm

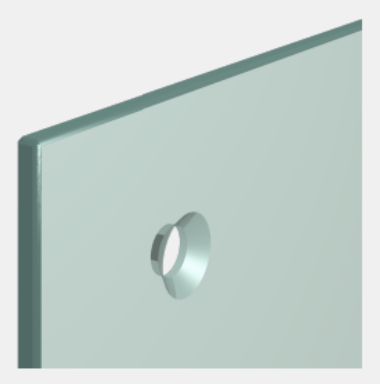
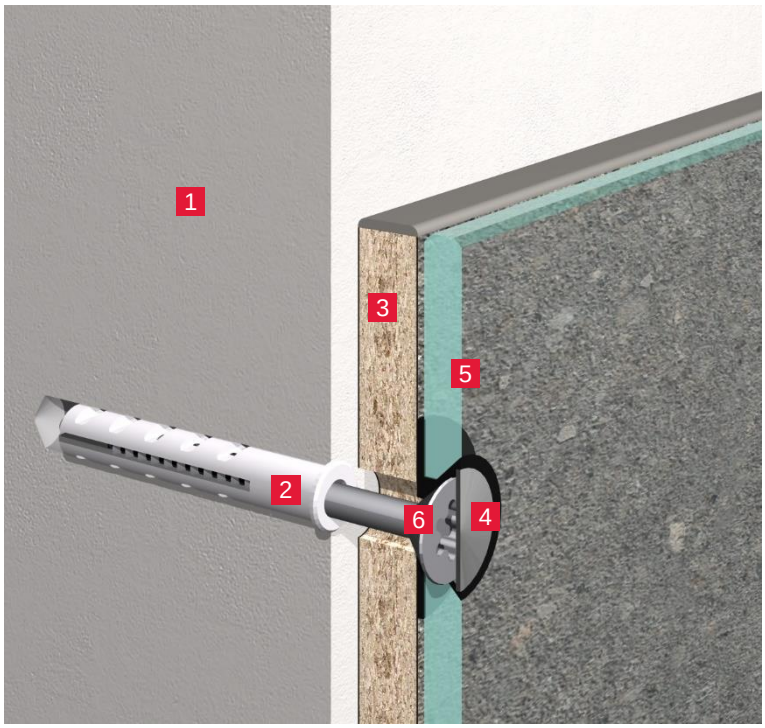


Figure 18: Countersink with 45°

The “Pico Holder” is designed for the efficient fixing of ESG glass panes in interior areas. The holder is plastic-based and has two functions: It protects the glass drilling wall against the countersunk screw and thus does not allow any contact. In addition, it keeps the glass pane at a distance from the splashback. After screwing, the opening and the screw are covered or closed with a metal cover plate – see Figure 19.



1 Wall surface / Masonry
2 Dowel
3 Splashback
4 Pico-holder and metal cover plate
5 ESG glass pane
6 Countersunk head screw

Figure 19: Fastening using “Pico-holder“

Care and cleaning recommendation

EGGER Splashbacks do not require any special care due to their resistant and hygienic, dense surfaces. The surfaces are generally easy to clean. This also applies to textured surfaces. Do not use sanitary cleaners or detergents with abrasive components, as using such cleaners may lead to changes in the degree of gloss and/or scratch the material. Refatting agents, as used in some cases in plastic cleaners, also lead to changes in the gloss level and, in order to maintain anti-fingerprint properties, must be removed without residue from the surface.

For detailed information, please refer to the technical data sheet Cleaning and usage recommendations for EGGER product surfaces.

Additional documents / product information

You will find further information in the following documents:

- Processing instructions “EGGER Worktops”
- Technical data sheet “EGGER Laminates with protective film”
- Technical data sheet “EGGER Laminate resistance to chemicals”
- Technical data sheet “Cleaning and usage recommendations for EGGER product surfaces”
- Technical data sheet “EGGER Splashbacks”