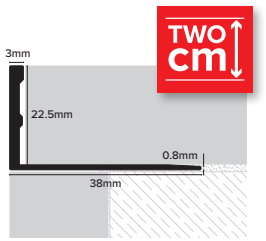
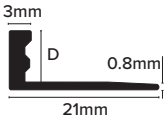
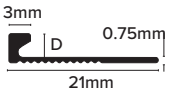
ESA / EFA



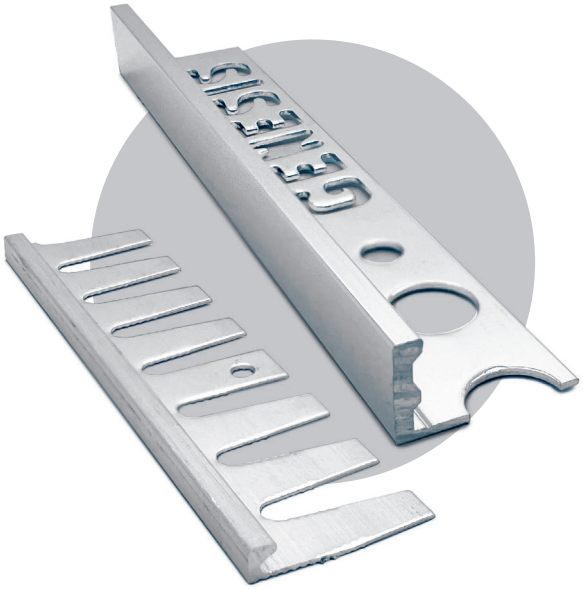
ESA225

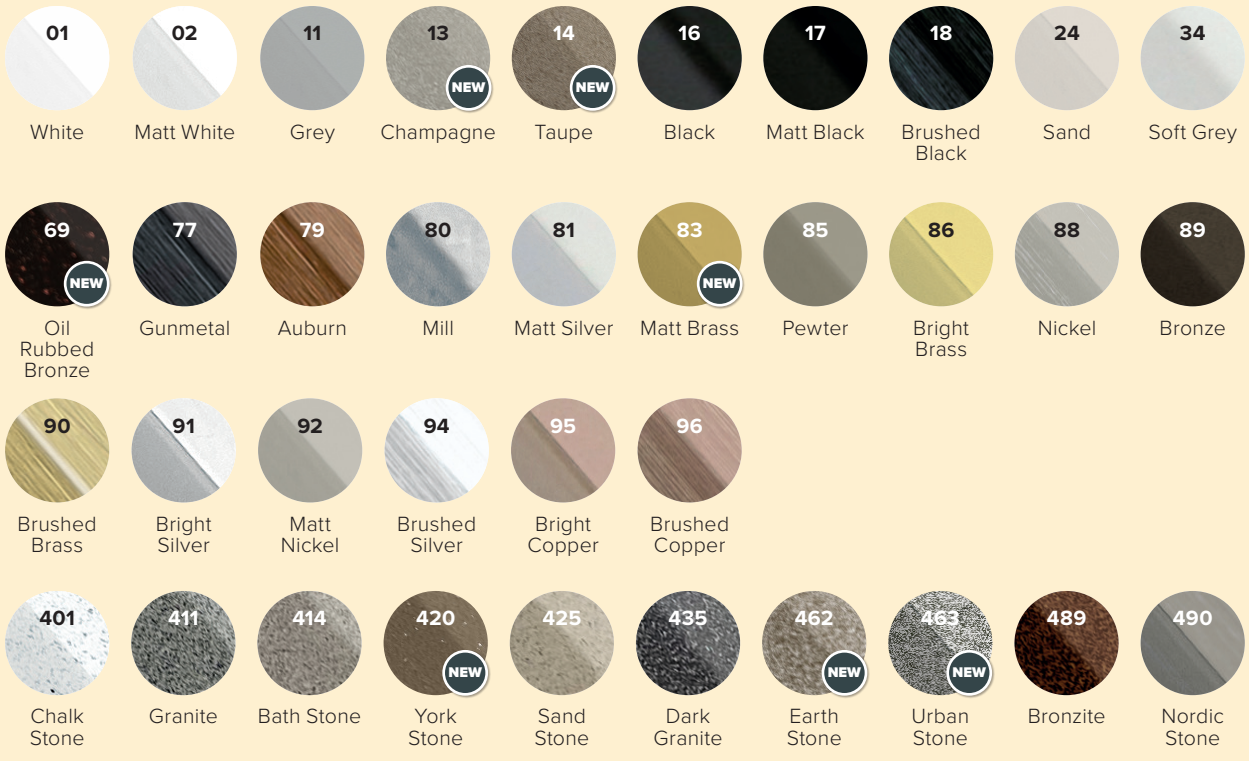


ESA060 onwards



ESA030,040,050





Product Description

Genesis ESA/EFA profiles are designed to protect the edges of ceramic tiles or similar hard finishes fitted in wall and floor installations, this is an L shaped extruded aluminium profile. The suitability of aluminium must be determined if Chemical or mechanical stresses are anticipated.

Dimensions

All profiles are available in 2.5m (finish 80 2.7m) lengths.

ESA depths: 2.25, 3.25, 4.25, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 22.5mm.

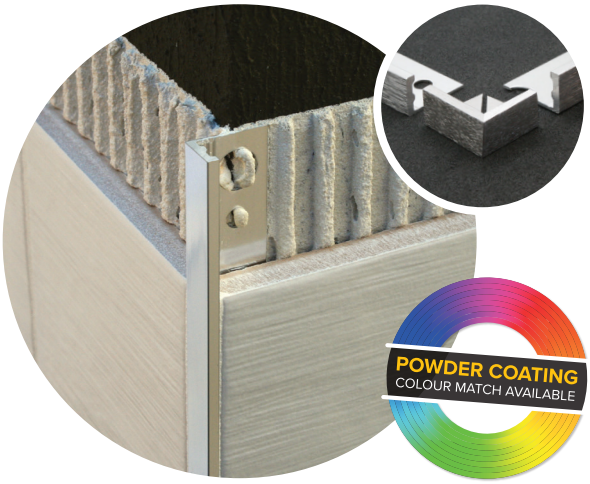
EFA depths: 3.25, 4.25, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18mm

Allied Products:

ESA/EFA profiles have specially designed corner pieces to provide a perfect rounded safe edge when mitering either profile. External corners, ESC, are available in 8, 10 and 12mm depths.

External Use

We recommend powdercoated finishes are installed externally, these are marked * on the finishing table shown.









Technical Details

ESA/EFA profiles are available in different anodised finishes and powder coated finishes - All natural Aluminium (Mill Finish) has a oxide film of approx 0.2 microns, when Mechanically & Chemically polished the anodising process increases this to 5 microns, up-to 20 for the Matt finish and 100 for powder coated.

The minimum radius achieved forming by hand is 155mm (flange out) and 185mm with the flange facing in.

Aluminium AA 6063 T6 / UNS A96063 anodised to DIN 17611	
Si%	0.2-0.6
Fe%	0.35
Cu%	0.1
Mn%	0.1
Mg%	0.45-0.9
Zn%	0.1
Cr%	<0.01
Al	Balance

Maintenance

Genesis ESA/EFA does not require any special maintenance. Oxidation films on Aluminium may be removed with a common polishing agent; however, they do reoccur. Damaged anodised finishes may only be repaired by recoating.

Aluminium must be tested to verify its suitability if chemical stresses are anticipated.

Cementitious materials, in conjunction with moisture, become alkaline. Since aluminium is sensitive to alkaline substances, exposure to the alkali (depending on the concentration and time of exposure) may result in corrosion (aluminium hydroxide formation). Therefore, it is important to remove adhesive or grout residue from visible surfaces. In addition, ensure that the profile is solidly embedded in the setting material and that all cavities are filled to prevent the collection of alkaline water.

The anodised layer creates a finish that retains a uniform appearance during normal use. The surface, however, is susceptible to scratching and wear and may be damaged by tile adhesive, mortar, or grouting material. Therefore, setting materials must be removed immediately. Otherwise, the description regarding aluminium applies.

Installation

1. Select ESA/EFA according to tile thickness.
2. Trowel tile adhesive over the area that forms the perimeter of the tiled covering.
3. Press the perforated anchoring leg of the ESA into the tile adhesive and align, mechanical fix if required.
4. Trowel additional adhesive over the perforated anchoring leg to ensure full coverage.
5 Solidly embed the tiles so that the tiled surface is flush with the top of the profile, the profile should not be higher than the tiled surface, but rather up to approximately 1 mm lower.
6. Fill the joint completely with grout.

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