

MIBAMBÚ

EN

INSTALLATION MANUAL Bamboo wall cladding boards

INVISIBLE INSTALLATION
CLIP SYSTEM

MIBAMBÚ

Bamboo exterior wall cladding is a decorative, durable, and sustainable solution designed for facades, enclosures, and protected exterior walls. To ensure proper installation, material stability, and a long lifespan, carefully follow the instructions below.

Main advantages

- High mechanical resistance and dimensional stability outdoors.
- Eco-friendly and sustainable material.
- Natural and elegant appearance for facades.
- Excellent performance against temperature and humidity changes.
- Ventilated installation system.
- Low maintenance with the right treatment.

REQUIRED MATERIALS

Element	Description / Use
Bamboo exterior cladding boards	Visible and functional element of the exterior wall cladding. Treated to withstand weather conditions.
Aluminum or exterior-treated wood battens	They act as the cladding substructure, creating a ventilation gap between the wall and the boards.
Hidden fastening clips	They allow the boards to be fastened to the battens without drilling the visible material, ensuring expansion and a clean finish.
A2 or A4 stainless steel screws	Used for fastening the clips and substructure, corrosion-resistant for outdoor use.
Anchors and plugs suitable for the substrate	For the secure fastening of the substructure to concrete walls, brick, or other structural supports.

TIPS

Before installation, it is recommended to acclimate the material to the installation site for at least 48 hours. The cladding should always be installed vertically or horizontally, respecting the recommended orientation for ventilated facade systems. Installation should only be carried out under suitable weather conditions, avoiding rain or high humidity. To preserve the bamboo's original color and improve its UV resistance, it is advisable to periodically apply oils or protectants specifically designed for exterior bamboo. Regular maintenance is also recommended to extend the cladding's lifespan and maintain its natural appearance.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The clip system ensures uniform spacing between boards, allowing for proper expansion and contraction of the bamboo in response to changes in temperature and humidity outside. Furthermore, the system avoids direct perforations on the boards, reducing the risk of cracks, breaks or moisture entry, and promotes the durability of the cladding.



Mandatory: During the installation of the boards, pre-drilling must be used to prevent cracking and delamination caused by the screw tips. This instruction applies specifically to bamboo boards.

PRECAUTIONS

Bamboo cladding should not be installed directly on the wall; it must be placed on a ventilated substructure. A minimum air gap of 20–30 mm between the substrate and the cladding is essential to ensure proper ventilation and moisture drainage. Installation is not recommended in areas with constant contact with water or on facades continuously exposed to direct rain. Direct contact between the bamboo and the ground should also be avoided, leaving a minimum gap of 50 mm to prevent moisture absorption. During installation, the boards should not be forced, as bamboo is a natural material subject to expansion and contraction. To ensure the system's durability, only screws and fixings suitable for exterior use should be used.

SAFETY

During installation, wear protective glasses and gloves throughout the installation, secure the work area against falls or trips, check that all tools are disconnected before changing drill bits, and do not work in rainy conditions or on wet surfaces.

IMPORTANT NOTE

Technologically modified bamboo exterior wall cladding offers high stability and resistance; however, it remains a natural material that responds to environmental conditions (humidity, temperature, and sunlight). To guarantee its proper performance and durability, it is essential to always install it as a ventilated facade on a suitable substructure, maintaining an air gap that allows moisture to escape and prevents condensation. Direct contact of the material with damp surfaces, water accumulation points, or areas exposed to constant rain without protection should be avoided, as well as starting from ground level, leaving a minimum separation of 50 mm (5 cm) from the finished floor. Although its expansion is less than that of conventional bamboo, a gap of 3–5 mm between boards should be maintained to allow for natural movement of the material. The exclusive use of fixing systems and accessories suitable for exterior use is recommended, preferably with concealed fixing clips and stainless steel screws, avoiding unnecessary perforations on the visible face. The warranty is valid only when the manufacturer's recommendations are followed throughout the installation and maintenance process, including periodic protection with suitable outdoor products to preserve the color and improve performance against UV rays.

1. PREPARATION OF THE SUPPORT STRUCTURE (WALL)

1.1 Inspect the wall: it should be solid, free of loose components, and relatively flat.

1.2 Define the panel installation direction

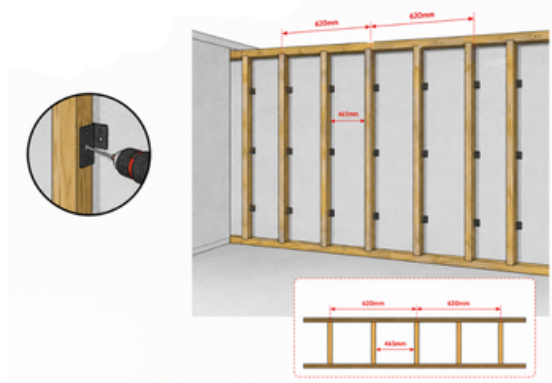
(The diagram shows horizontal installation with a tongue-and-groove interlocking side joint.)

1.3 Mark guide lines

(Establish a horizontal starter line and vertical reference lines to ensure the first panel is perfectly level.)



2. ASSEMBLY OF THE SUBSTRUCTURE ("JOIST")



2.1 Battens: Install the battens/profiles (joists) as the supporting structure for fastening the clips.

2.2 Spacing: Comply with the specified spacing: Joist spacing: 620 mm (distance between battens).

2.3 Check: Ensure all battens are coplanar (if one projects outward, the panel may bow).

3. POSITIONING THE CLIPS ON THE BATTENS

3.1 First panel: Position the first panel to mark the required support height.

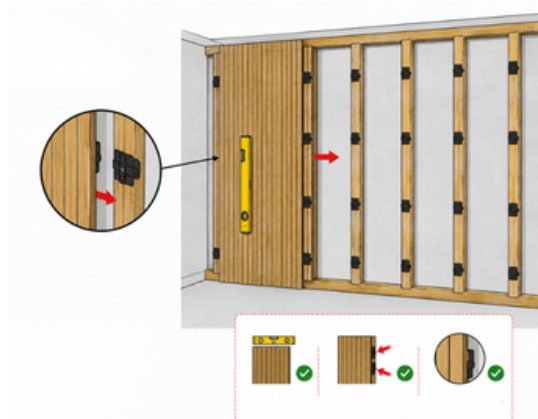
3.2 Fixing: Screw the steel clips onto each batten, aligned with the panel's interlocking groove.

3.3 Clips: Install clips on every batten line intersecting the panel (i.e., on each joist in contact with the panel).

3.4 Alignment check: Ensure the clips are plumb and properly aligned to allow the panel to engage without force.



4. INSTALLATION OF THE INITIAL PANEL



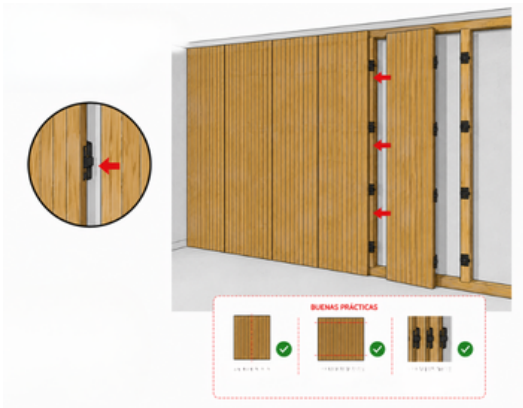
4.1 Panel: Start from one corner and position the panel in place.

4.2 Engage the panel into the clips: The enlarged detail shows the clip screwed to the joist, with the panel secured by the clip.

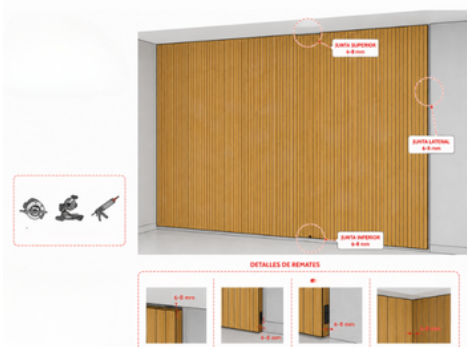
4.3 Check: Verify level and alignment before proceeding with the next panel.

5. INSTALLATION OF THE SUBSEQUENT PANELS (ROW BY ROW)

- 5.1 Continuation:** Position the next panel and interlock it with the previous one (using the side joint system shown in the diagram).
- 5.2 Verification:** Ensure each panel is properly secured by the clips at every batten.



6. FINAL ADJUSTMENTS (CORNERS, INTERSECTIONS, AND CUTS)



- 6.1 Cutting:** If panels need to be cut (last piece of a row, openings, etc.), cut to size and reposition before fixing.
- 6.2 Finishing:** At corners and junctions, ensure trims are properly secured and adequately fixed to the substructure.

The document does not specify finishing trims or corner profiles; if manufacturer accessories are available (cover trims, corner trims, L/U profiles), their use is recommended to achieve a cleaner finish and to protect exposed edges.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Allow for expansion gaps** at perimeters and junction: (exterior walls are subject to temperature and moisture variations). As no specific dimension is indicated in the drawing, follow the panel manufacturer's recommendations.
- Use exterior-grade fasteners and fixings (stainless steel / corrosion-resistant) for outdoor cladding applications.
- Check alignment every 2–3 panels using a spirit level or laser level to avoid cumulative deviations.

