AlloyHue Design Guide

AlloyHue offers limitless possibilities for visual impact. Our manufacturing processes are structured with customization in mind, so that the product is tailored to design intent and project requirements, including timelines and budgets. AlloyHue is not a commodity surface treatment; all production is made to order and project-specific. Variations in pattern arrangements, size, and finish all facilitate customized design solutions that meet the unique needs inherent in each project.

Following topics will familiarize you with AlloyHue to consider, plan, and implement our distinctive design modules in your next project:

Module Size

Five standard module sizes are offered for each pattern. Smallest sizes (A&B) have a base metal of mild steel and are designed for interior applications. Larger sizes (C,D,E) have a base metal of aluminum and are more suitable for exterior applications. Sizes and base metal are determined by material yields and finish options appropriate to location of installation. Custom sizes are a possibility. Tooling, engineering, documentation, and testing all impact cost and affect lead time. More customization is possible for larger installations.

Standard module specifications

Approximate coverage

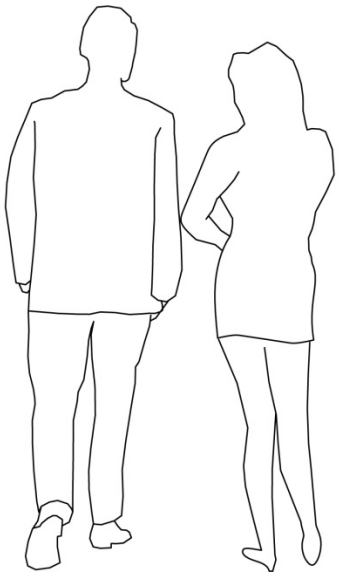
A - .75 square feet
B - 1.5 square feet
C - 2.5 square feet
D - 5.5 square feet
E - 10 square feet

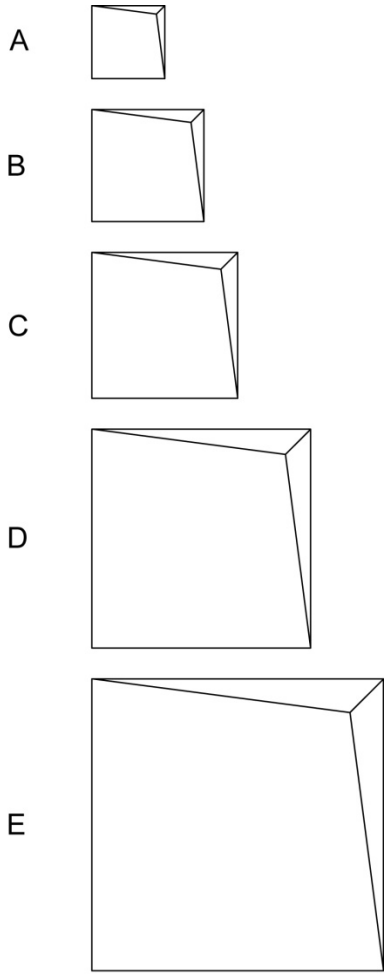
Approximate weight

A - 3.5 lbs. / sf.
B - 4 lbs. / sf.
C - 1.6 lbs. / sf.
D - 2 lbs. / sf.
E - 2.5 lbs. / sf.

Approximate height
(pattern dependent)

A - 1.4" - 2.5"
B - 2.1" - 3.8"
C - 2.8" - 5"
D - 4.5" - 7.5"
E - 5.6" - 10"





Color and Finish

Standard finish for sizes A&B (interior applications) is powder coat paint over a mild steel base substrate. Standard finish for sizes C,D,E (exterior applications) is PVDF Kynar resin over an aluminum substrate, which meets AAMA 2605 specifications. Other finishes and base metals are possible and may be considered on per project basis.

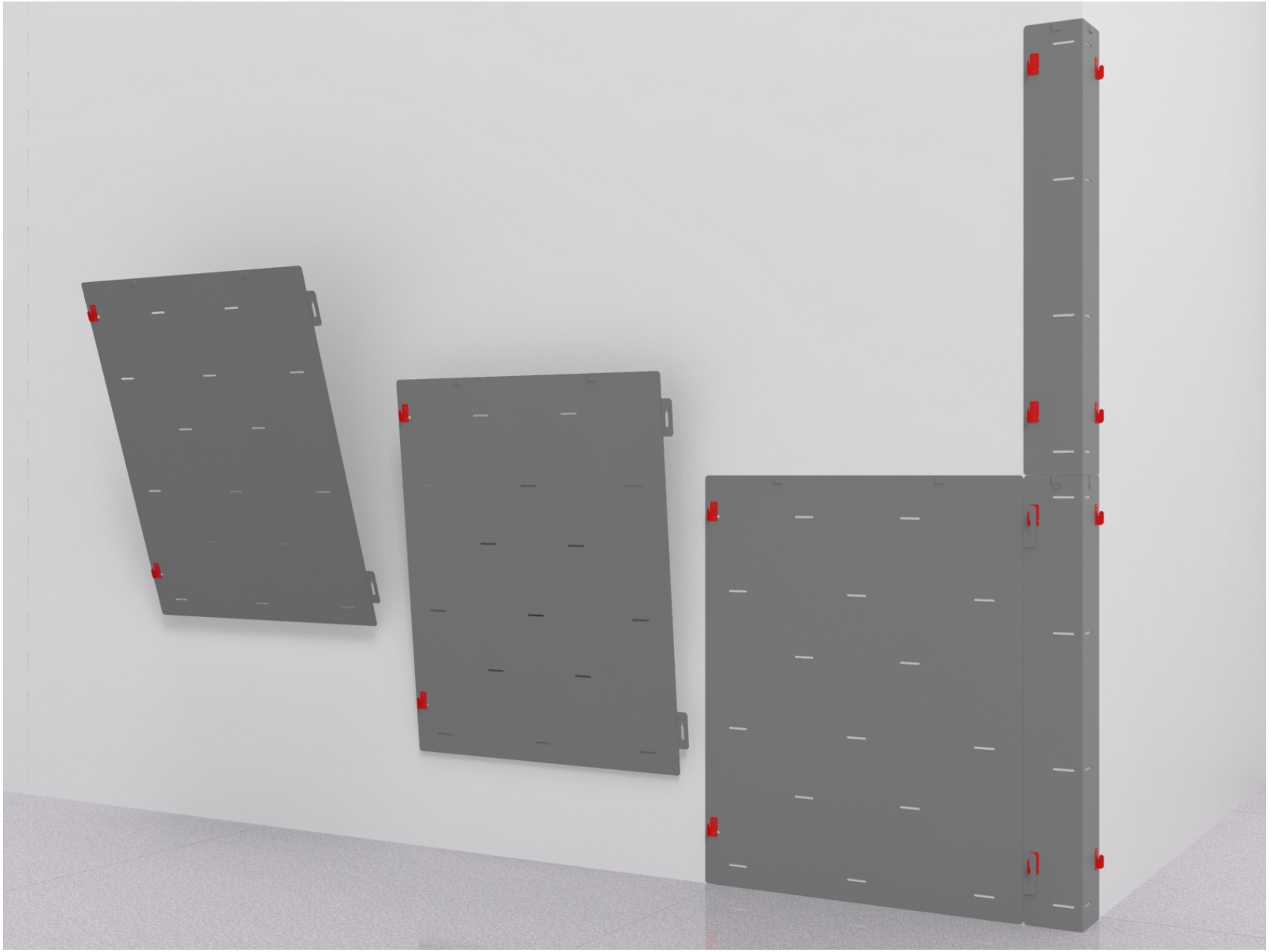
Specialty Treatments

Additional variations in module surfaces are possible. Holes or embosses can be added to modules but there are some manufacturing limitations and several variables need to be further considered. If embosses are to be used, it is recommended they are used sparingly as a design element since they tend to clutter up an already complex surface and create excess visual information. If perforations are desired, it is recommended that your particular application be discussed to see what solutions are possible to achieve your intended design.

Installation and Attachment

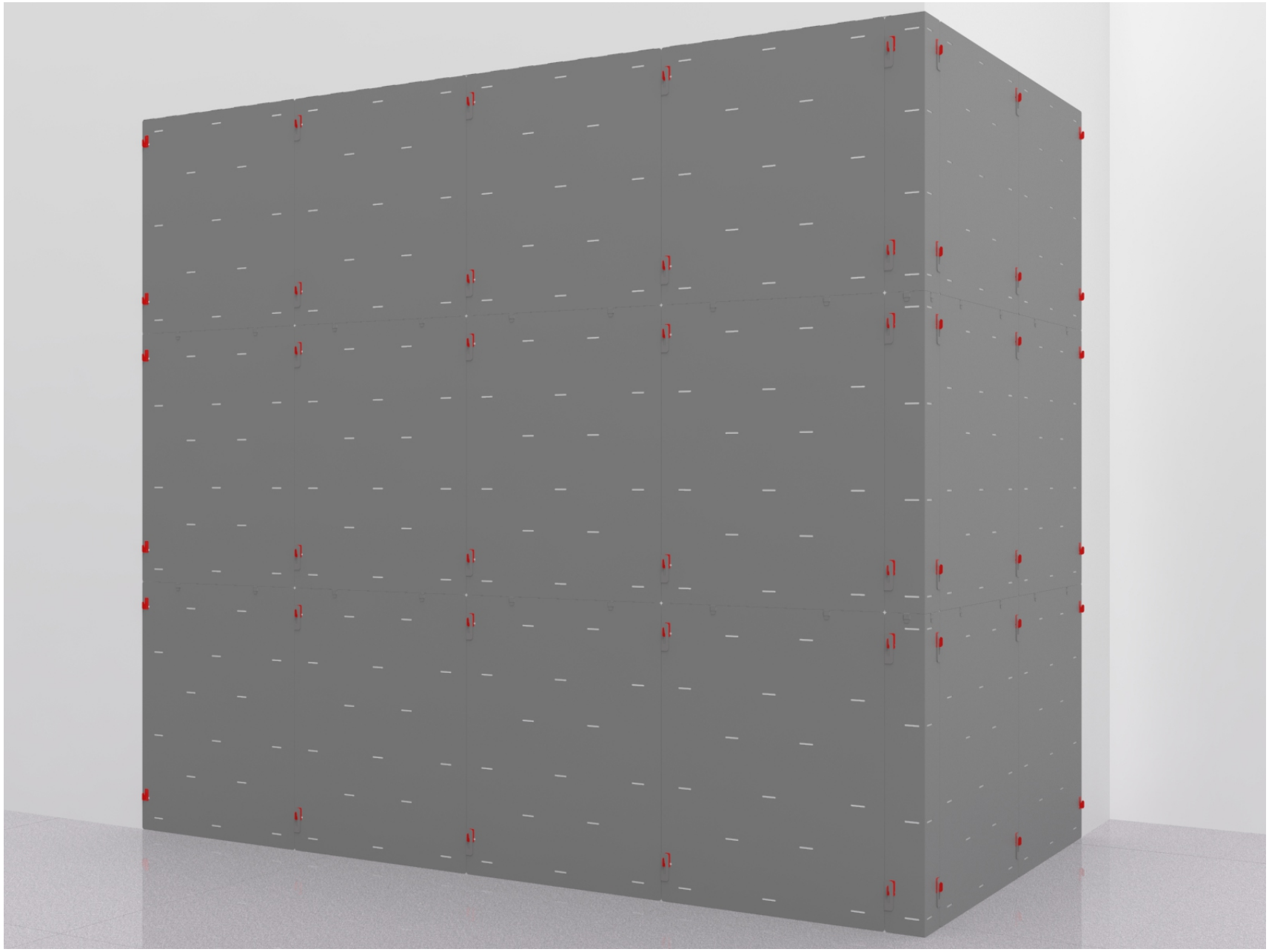
Standard installation paradigm for A and B sized modules is illustrated below. This is for interior applications. Exterior applications have additional variables and requirements, and standard paradigm is likely not suitable. Due to the additional complexity of exterior environments, attachment solutions will be generated on per project basis.

Fabricated support structures can be supplied for a variety of scenarios to create mounting surfaces. Curved applications or other situations that are not orthogonal may be better suited for manufacture off-site as opposed to a construction solution. We are happy to collaborate with design and construction teams to arrive at the best possible solution to ensure a smooth installation.

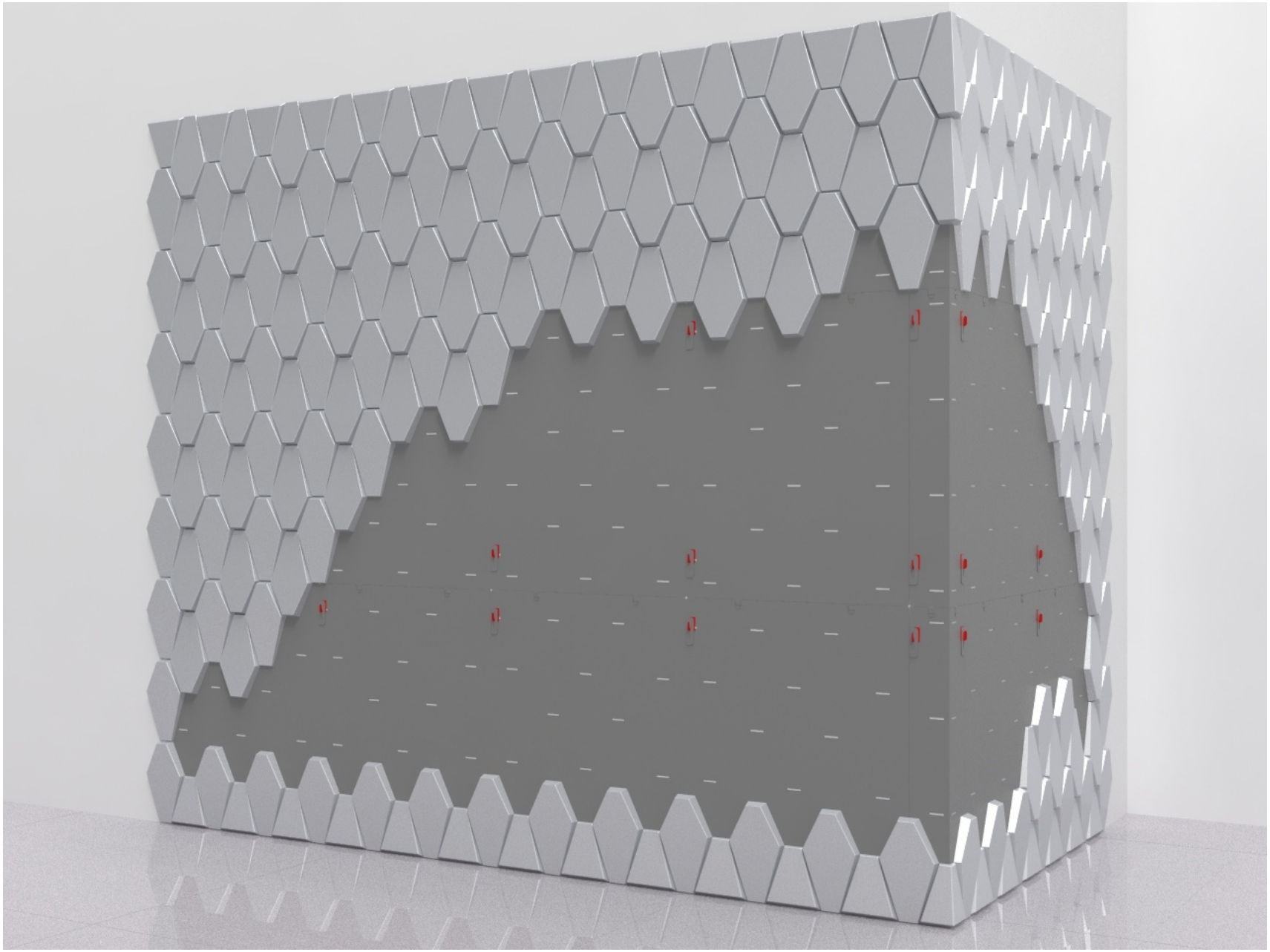


Support components have features that position and align with each other to make installation simple and straightforward.

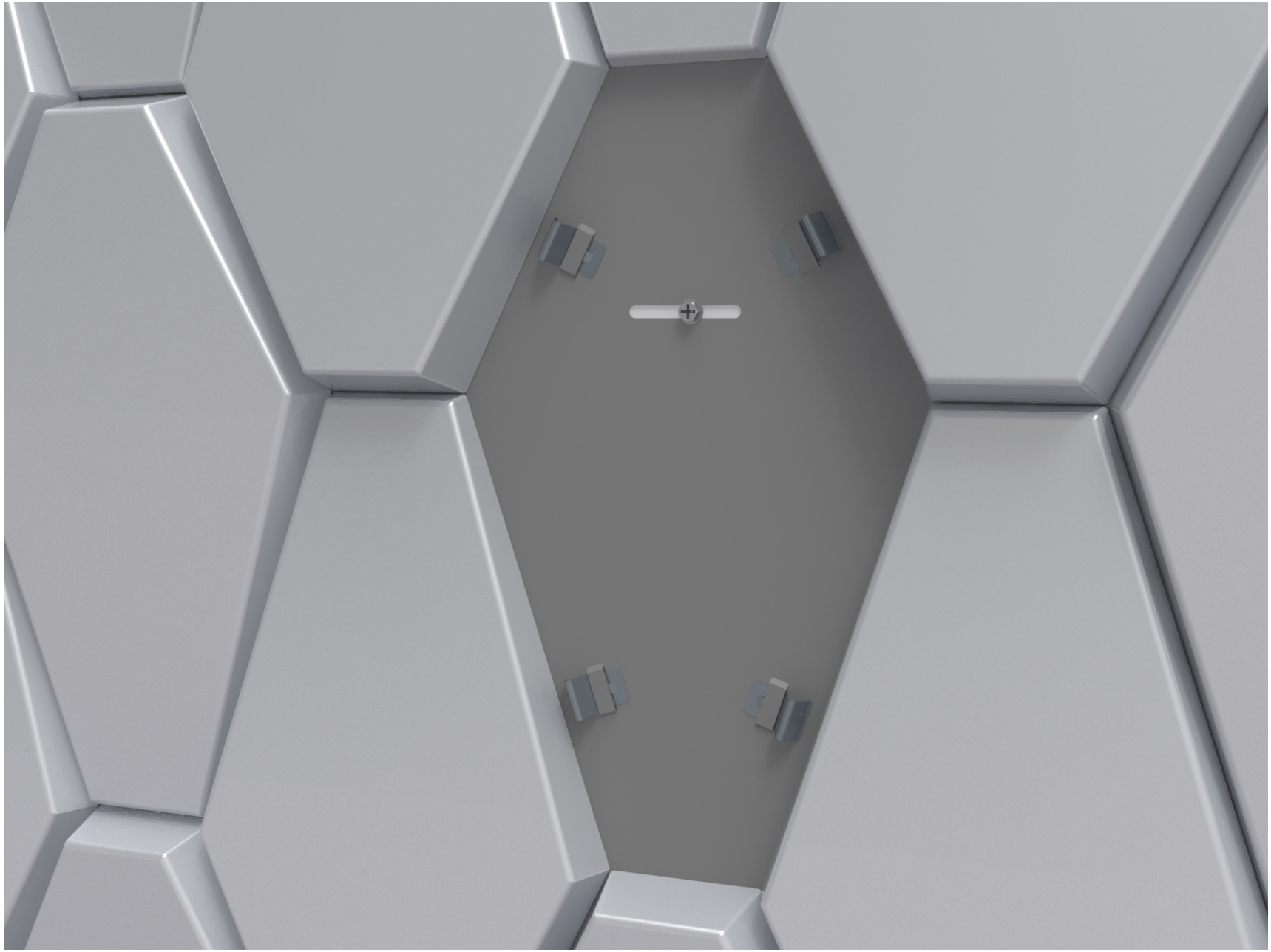
Components attach to building surfaces with standard common fasteners.



Installed support components create a surface matrix that is the platform for locating and attaching all modules. The matrix is non-cosmetic and not visible once installation is complete, and may be installed earlier in the construction process if desired.



A partial installation of modules may be performed if desired. This can leave areas prone to damage during construction unpopulated – until a preferred completion time. Module population can also occur towards the end of construction to minimize punch list items.

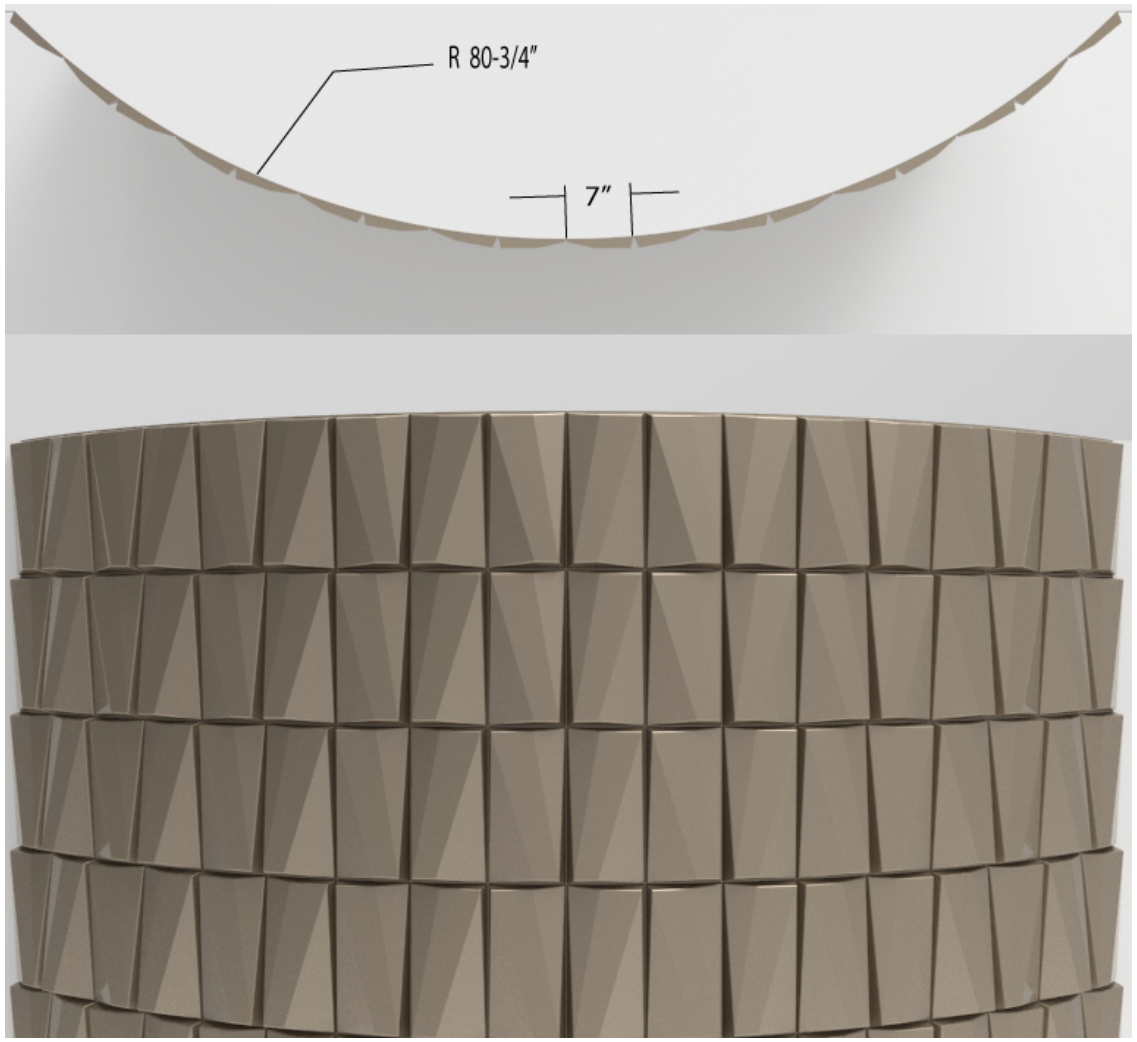


Modules are positioned and retained by spring clips, which are preinstalled in support panels and related components.

Clips ensure modules are positioned accurately, so installation is simple and consistent.

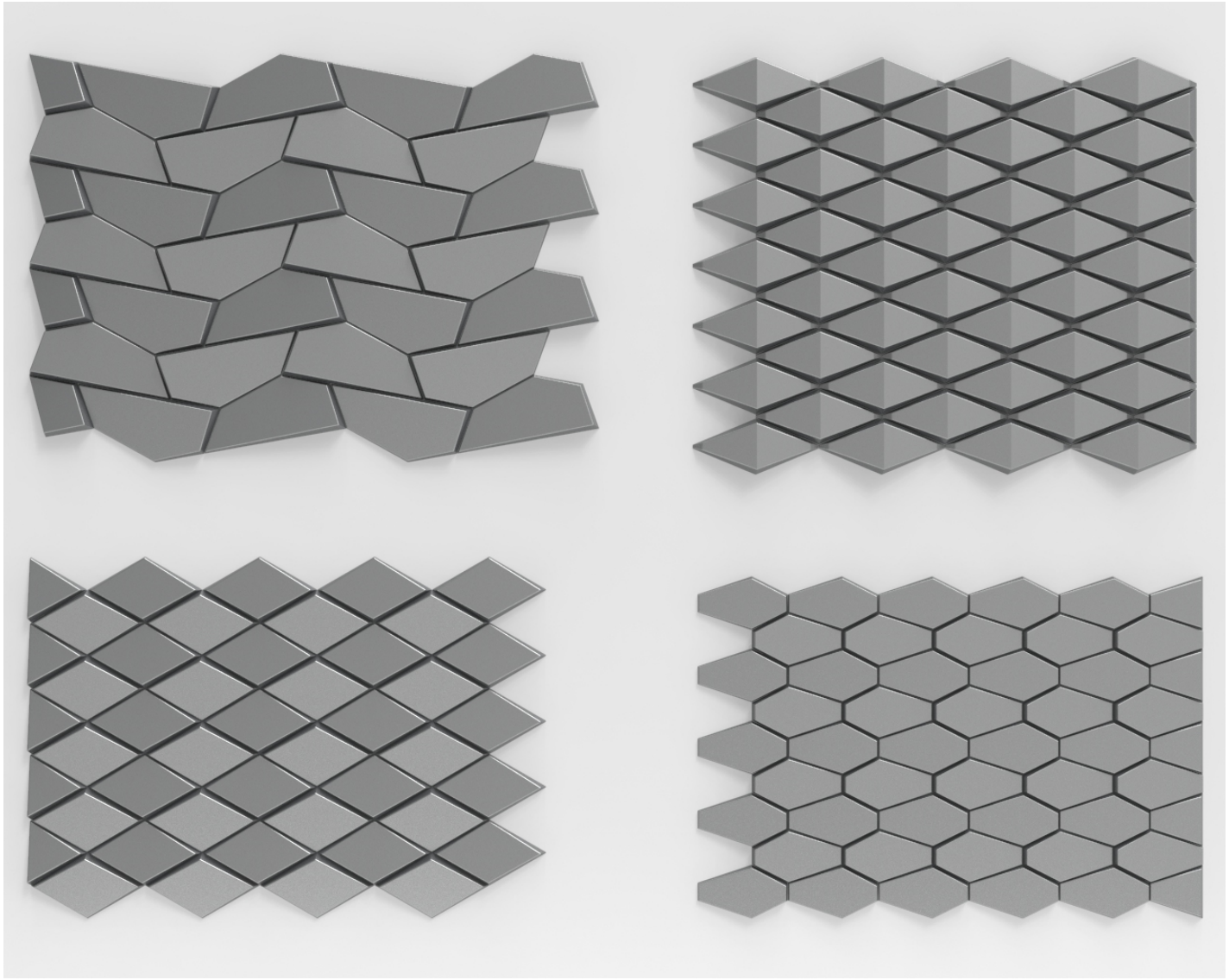
Curved Surfaces and Contours

Most architectural surface curves are quite subtle and easily clad with AlloyHue modules. Module footprint dictates what the minimum surface radius can be and still maintain design integrity. The smaller the distance across a module, the smaller the radius possible. Curved planes are made up of a series of facets and the rear of modules is always a flat plane.



Module Portions

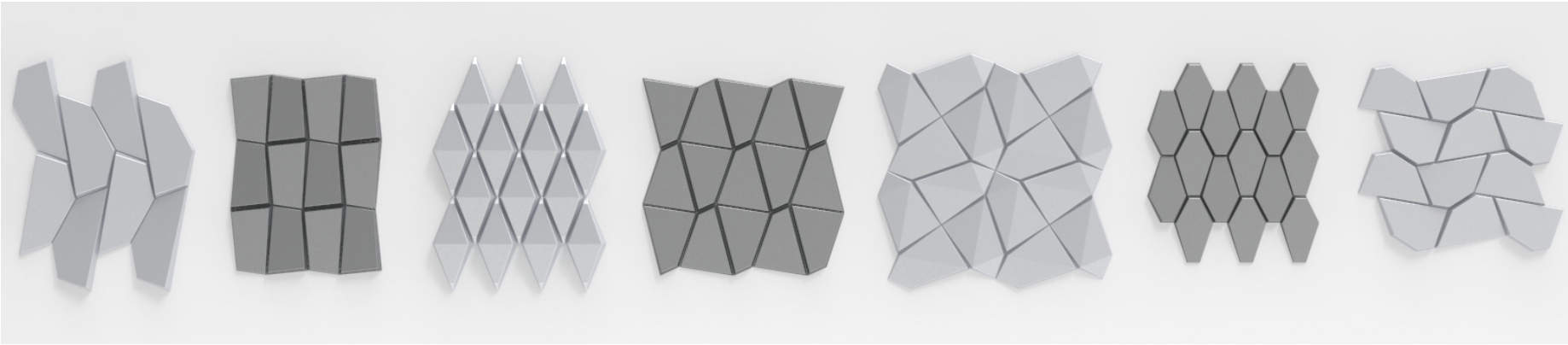
Portions of a full module can be used to better resolve select edges of an arrangement. In many patterns, half modules work well to unify irregular perimeter boundaries. Unique modules may also be utilized to better integrate boundaries with other elements in the space or to unify edges.



Arrangement Boundaries

Considering how a pattern's perimeter terminates and integrates with adjacent architectural features is a primary design decision. For arrangements that do not resolve neatly, creating intersections that allow patterns to terminate out of direct view is often the best way to resolve boundaries. The geometric complexity of modules is not conducive to cropping; shadows, highlights, recesses, and reflections created by the surface topography have a purposeful rhythm.

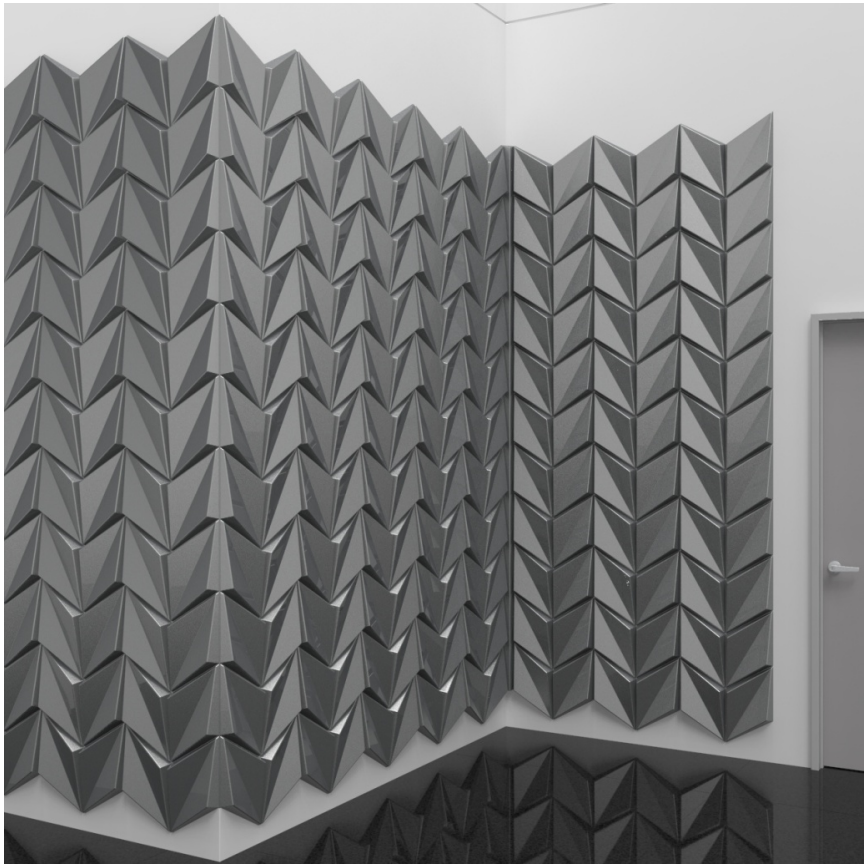
Modules are not field editable and are made to precise dimensions. Anticipating how patterns run out and integrate with dimensional variations of adjacent building features will require considerations. If precision fits are necessary, templates and fixtures may be furnished to other trades so the various elements all intersect in an optimal manner.



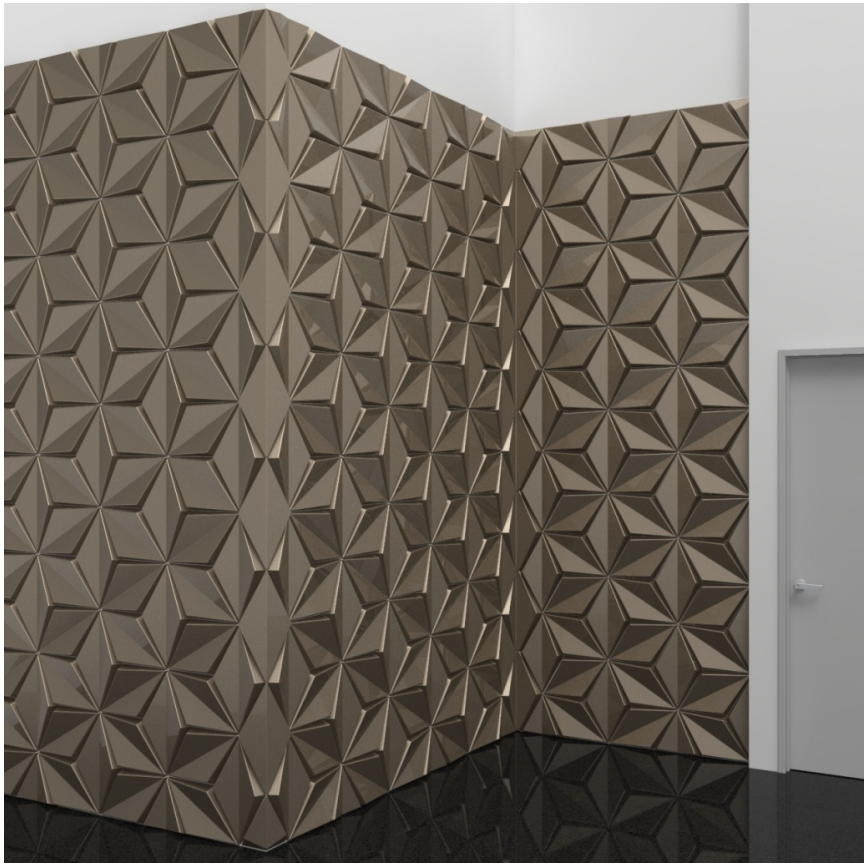
Corners

Special modules are often desired at corners to maintain pattern continuity around surface transitions. Since each pattern and its footprint is unique, how outside and inside corners resolve are pattern-specific as well. Outside corners wrap and resolve much better than inside corners due to the geometry involved. Having an arrangement stop short of inside corners is often the best solution. This is especially relevant with pattern modules that have asymmetric footprints.

Examples shown use very short runs and corner transitions are more prominent. Corners blend in better over longer runs.



Angle pieces used to resolve corners



Unique modules (and portions) use at corners