NEW

ACOUSTIC PANEL

INDELAGUE GROUP





From PET bottles to acoustic lighting design

The PET Acoustic Panel is characterised by being extremely resistant, light and soft to the touch. It is made from 100% PET fibres, 60% of which are recycled from bottles.

Made from plastic waste from the past with an ecological future in mind.



Material specification

- Content: 100% polyester containing up to 60% recycled plastic bottles (PET).
 - Environmental: 100% recyclable, formaldehyde free.
 - PET thickness: 9 or 12 mm.
 - Flame retardant class: ASTM E84 CLASS A; EN 13501 CLASS B-s1, d0.

Acoustic panel

In places such as offices, meeting rooms, commercial spaces, restaurants and cafés, noise can cause discomfort to the occupants.

Our acoustic solutions have been developed to eliminate unwanted noise, reduce sound resonance and significantly improve the acoustic environment, without compromising the architecture of the product.



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Performance

Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room:

Suspended luminaires + acoustic panel » reduces up to 70% of reverberated sound.

Tests were carried in accordance with European Standard EN ISO 354:2003.





Define your colour



Panel manufactured according to the highest quality standards, may vary in color and thickness due to the mixture os recycle material.

Acoustic + Lighting

Acoustic panels with integrated lighting offer a space-saving solution by combining sound absorption and illumination in a single unit.

This dual functionality enhances acoustic comfort by reducing noise while providing effective lighting, making it an efficient choice for optimising both room ambience and acoustics.







Technical information

Maintenance and cleaning guide

The PET Panel is highly durable and easy to maintain and clean. It contains no organic material, so it does not degrade over time. It absorbs very little moisture and is not affected by it or by any fungus.

To remove dust, the panel can be vacuumed. In the event of a liquid spillage, immediately remove the contaminant with a clean, damp cloth that does not release fibres or lint that could adhere to the panel surface.

In situations where dirt has penetrated the panel, stains can usually be removed with water alone, pressing the affected area lightly with a clean cloth until it dries.

An aqueous solution of a neutral pH, non-abrasive, solvent-free liquid detergent can also be used.

For persistent stains, it is advisable to use bleach diluted in lukewarm water (10% bleach to 90% water), followed by total removal of any remaining bleach from the surface of the panel using a clean, damp cloth.

Never rub the panel with a cloth or other cleaning agent, as the surface could be damaged.

Always test the cleaning method on a small, inconspicuous area of the PET plate surface.

First aid measures

Inhalation: in the event of exposure to vapour under intensive processing conditions, move to fresh air; seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Skin contact: in the event of contact with the melted product, submerge the affected area in cold water; do not remove any material that may have adhered to the skin; seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Eye contact: rinse eyes with plenty of water; seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion: unlikely form of exposure; if the person is conscious, rinse mouth with water; do not induce vomiting without specific medical advice.

Fire-fighting measures

General information: as with any fire, wear a suitable pressure-tight breathing apparatus, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective equipment.

Recommended extinguishing agents: small fires - use dry extinguishing powder; large fires - use water spray, vapour or foam (do not use water jet).

Combustion products: toxic/irritating gases and fumes may be released during combustion; this product emits carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and low molecular mass hydrocarbons during decomposition.

Special firefighting procedures:

firefighters should wear a tight-fitting breathing apparatus and full bunker gear; keep individuals away from and against the direction of flame spread; water should be used to keep containers exposed to flame cool.

Notes on exposure to fire or explosion: toxic gases and dense smoke may be produced.

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HEADQUARTERS

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