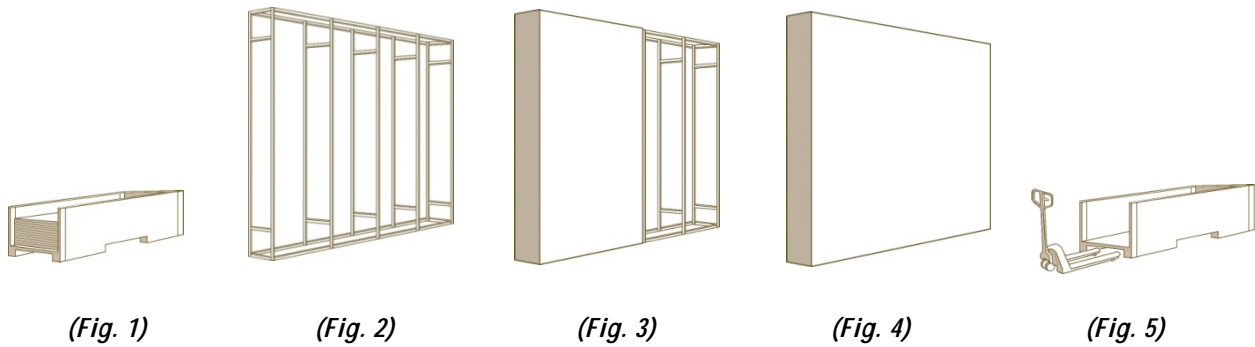


Wall type "kub": Product description
 Issued: 07.2009 Free-standing exhibition walls



Features

"kub" exhibition walls are basically designed as free-standing structures (Fig. 4), without the need to be affixed to other structures. Their aluminum and lightweight wood construction makes them light, but at the same time rigid and stable enough for heavy loads. You can assemble them in various configurations. For example, only a few adaptors are necessary to turn them into free-standing shutters/blinds or suspended partitions. Or simply use an extension or adjoining piece to modify the size, or add a baseboard and casters for easy repositioning.

Sizes

We work with the individuals responsible for the exhibition layout to specify the sizes of walls and their segments and technical details. Since the walls can be used for different sized rooms and layouts, we also optimize the technique for erecting them.

Design

The free-standing "kub" line of exhibition walls has a substructure of aluminum sections screwed with quick connectors to produce highly rigid and stable but lightweight sections (Fig. 2). Lightweight panels are hung on the front and sides of the subsections (Figs. 3, 4). These panels with dual layers can bear heavy loads, while a honeycomb interior structure minimizes their weight. The panels are enclosed in a wooden frame with connector slots for hanging and setting up the panels. Although the walls can be disassembled, their high-grade structure is rigid and appears homogeneous.

Models

The base model of the "kub" line of exhibition walls comprises a substructure with mounted lightweight panels. You can assemble these walls as free-standing structures in different lengths (Fig. 4), set up inline or adjoining at an angle (Figs. 8, 12, 15). Adjustable baseboards or levelers allow you to compensate for uneven floors. Built-in or subsequently mounted casters facilitate quick repositioning of "kub" walls (Fig. 6). Moreover, you can lay out the walls as a movie theatre (Fig. 8), with a doorway, doors, and ceiling (Figs. 8, 12, 17), with display shelves, with built-in or add-on showcases, inserts, or lighted displays (Figs. 7, 10, 14, 16), as storage walls (Fig. 9), etc. Since the elements are interchangeable, you can easily set up the walls in numerous other configurations to suit your needs.

Assembly

To assemble free-standing "**kub**" exhibition walls, first screw vertical sections and horizontal frames to produce a stable substructure (**Fig. 2**), and use the levelers to compensate for uneven floors. However, to mount the wall on a baseboard, you need to set up the base panel first, followed by the substructure. Then hang the panels on the sides of the substructure (**Fig. 3**). This procedure is a snap, since no screws are needed on the outer sides of these display walls (**Figs. 3, 4**). During assembly, simply use the necessary adaptors to create any built-in or add-on elements like showcases, inserts, lighted displays, indirect lighting (**Figs. 7, 10, 16**), doorways or doors (**Figs. 8, 15, 17**), and shelves (**Fig. 14**). For adjoining walls, first assemble each separately and then connect or abut them to each other (**Fig. 12**). The result is a homogeneous surface (**Fig. 4**) ready for subsequent treatment like priming.

Transportation

A cart with casters (**Fig. 5**) or similar lifting equipment is adequate to transport components of a wall. If a rollable wall is not required immediately, just push it (**Fig. 6**) into the designated storage area, where it takes up little space.

Durability

Both sides of the wall panels are usable, and if handled properly, they can be reused at least 30 times. Rollable walls, which are not disassembled each time before repositioning, show minimal wear-and-tear and have an extended life. The substructure and its parts last indefinitely. The long-term reusability of "**kub**" walls is not only economic for art galleries and museums, it is also good for the environment.