



### STORAGE

- Store the panels loosely spaced in the room in which they are to be installed 1 to 2 weeks before installation.
- Lay the panels on a level surface off the ground.
- The panels must be stored at a temperature equivalent to service conditions. The ideal storage temperature for the panels is 15–22°C.
- Take special precautions if there is a heater or other similar heat source in the storage area. It is important to avoid high humidity levels and temperatures exceeding 25°C.
- Leave the panels in the original packaging for the duration of storage. Do not remove the shrink wrap until just before installation.

### PREPARATIONS FOR INSTALLATION

- Keep in mind that the installation of interior panels is part of the finishing of the home. Interior panels do not withstand the fluctuations in humidity levels occurring in the course of construction. Please consider this already when planning the work sequence especially in case of new building projects.
- Wet work must also be done before installing the panels. If wet work is done after installing the panels, the panels will absorb moisture and swell.
- Make sure that you have a sufficient number of panels because colour variations may occur between delivery lots. This is important especially with hardwoods and translucent colours.
- Allow for 10–15 percent wastage.
- Remember to treat trimmed edges to prevent cracking due to moisture.
- Provide efficient lighting throughout the installation process.

### PANEL INSTALLATION

- The panels are fixed to studwork. The minimum thickness of studs is 20mm and minimum width 45mm. If the panels are to be installed horizontally, the studwork must be vertical. In contrast, horizontal studwork is required for vertical panelling.
- Before starting to install the panels, check to make sure that the studwork is straight. The recommended c/c stud spacing is 400mm, the maximum being 600mm.
- Always start the installation from one end of the wall only. Never start from both ends.
- If you are installing panels to adjacent walls in the same room, always start panelling each wall at the same time. Proceed around the room one row at a time. This will allow you to align the panel ends exactly at the corners.
- Check that the distance of the panels from the shower and ventilation in the room is adequate.



### CONCEALED FIXING

- Always start installing the panels from bottom up using concealed fixing to make it possible to fix the panels through the tongue. If the panels are installed horizontally, place the panel with the tongue pointing up.
- Fix the panels to the studwork through the tongue using a Dyckert nail or similar stiff nail or staples. Finishing nails are not suitable for fixing panels.
- It is advisable to use a compressed air nail gun for fixing the panels. The minimum nail length is three times the panel thickness. Adjust the nail penetration depth correctly. The nail may not protrude from the panel surface or sink too deep not to damage panel surface.
- Make sure that concealed-fixed panels are driven home. This ensures that the fixing marks will not show even when the panels dry.
- The panels must be fixed to each stud with two nails. To ensure secure fixing, drive the nails at an angle relative to each other.

### ALIGNING THE BUTT-JOINT

- Use a saw to cut the ends of both boards at a 90 degree angle.
- Make sure that the saw blade is sharp to achieve a smooth cut without burr.
- If you wish, you can paint the cut panel surfaces.

### BRICKWORK PATTERN

- With the brickwork pattern, the panel joints follow a regular pattern. First measure the length of the room to determine the panel size you should start with to be able to place the joints at regular intervals.
- Proceed with panelling while making sure that the joint of the panel being installed is midway relative to the panels in the lower row.
- As the brickwork pattern results in more wastage, you need to calculate the required number of panels with care.

### CONTINUOUS PATTERN

- With the continuous pattern, you start with a full-sized panel. When you reach the end of the row, cut the panel and use the cut piece to start the next row of panels.
- With the continuous pattern, the joints will be positioned randomly.

### PLEASE NOTE!

- Make sure that the panelling proceeds in a straight line. Carry out regular checks using an alignment wire or laser. Especially with tongued end panels, a gap is created in the end joint if the panelling deviates from a straight line.
- If the sides of the area to be panelled differ in width, a maximum gap of 1 mm per panel may be left in the panels to compensate for the difference. Do not leave a gap greater than this, otherwise the nail heads will be exposed when the panels dry. Make an exact determination of the difference between the extremes (millimetres). If necessary, consult a professional installer!



Always check the product on receiving for any damage in transit.

Do not install any defective products. An installed product is deemed to have been accepted in terms of quality.

The following stables are recommended for installation:

#### WET AREAS, STAINLESS STEEL STABLE

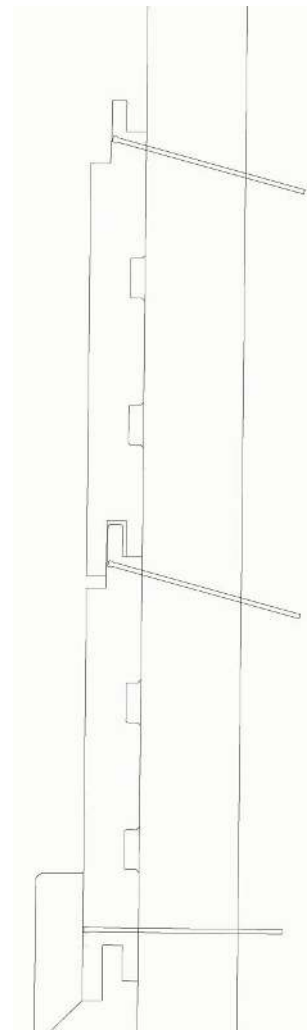
- senco L15BGA 1,3\*6,4\*32mm
- senco L17BGA 1,3\*6,4\*38mm

#### DRY AREAS, GALVANIZED STABLE

- senco L15BAB 1,3\*6,4\*32mm
- senco L17BAB 1,3\*6,4\*38mm

#### STAPLER

- Senco SLS20L or Senco SLS18MG



Example of concealed fixing