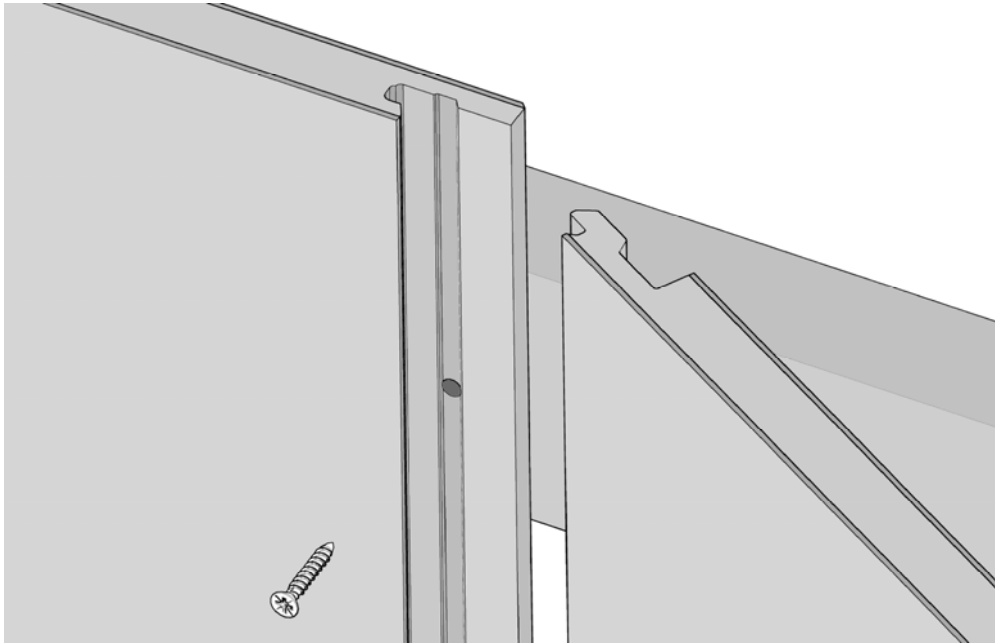


# TONGUE & GROOVE PANELS – THE NEXT GENERATION

## INSTALLATION GUIDE



### Inspection

Panels must be thoroughly inspected on receipt for damage or defects and any colour discrepancy before commencing installation.

Do not install panels that you find defective.

Once panels are installed we regard this as an acceptance of their quality and suitability for purpose and therefore we cannot accept any claims for faults.

Any justified claims are limited to the replacement cost of the panels supplied.

### Preparation

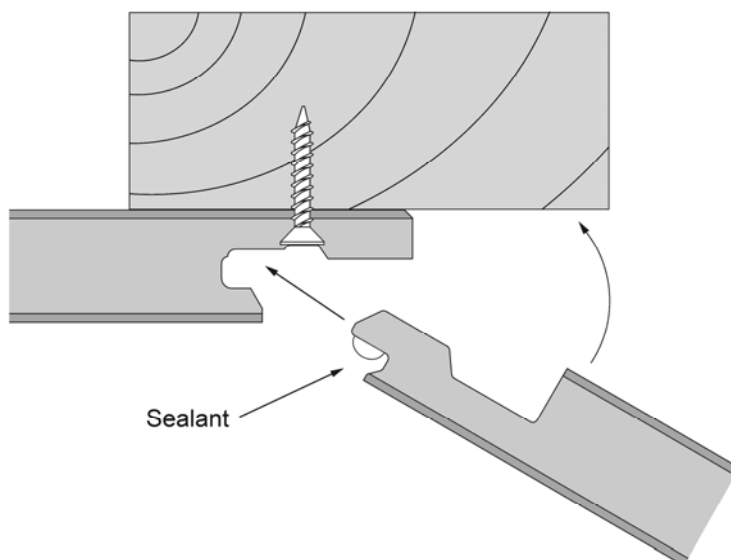
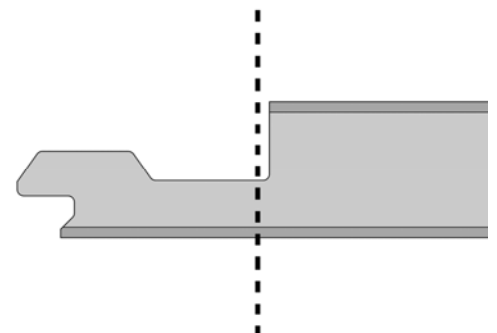
The wall area to be clad must be plumb and level. To achieve this we would recommend the use of timber framing [min. ex 50 x 25mm].

The timber framing should be fixed horizontally, giving support to the panels at the top and bottom and at a minimum of 500mm centres between. Additional framing should also be fitted where sanitary ware or cabinets are to be fixed.

### Installation

As laminate panels have sharp edges we advise you to wear suitable gloves for protection when handling them.

1. Commence the installation of your panels in a corner or at an end by fixing the appropriate profile in position.
2. Remove the protruding part of the tongue from the edge of the first panel.
3. Pilot bore the back lip of the panel with a No.3 high speed drill where screws are to be located to fix the panel to the framing. (*failure to pilot bore may result in the panels splitting*).



4. Apply a bead of Wetwall sealant into the channel of the profile.
5. Apply a generous amount of Wetwall adhesive to the face of the framing where the panel is to be fitted.
6. Insert the cut edge of the panel into the profile then press back onto the framing. Fix the panel in place using M2.5 x 16mm non-corrosive countersunk screws. Ensuring that the screws are turned until they are just under the flush to prevent any obstruction to the tongue of the next panel to be fitted.
7. Pilot bore the back lip of the next panel then apply a small bead of sealant to the front edge of the tongue.

8. With adhesive applied to the framing, locate the tongue of the panel into the groove of the fitted panel at an angle, then swing the panel back and fix to the framing.
9. Repeat steps 7 – 8 for all remaining panels.

Surplus sealant should be removed as soon after installation as possible.

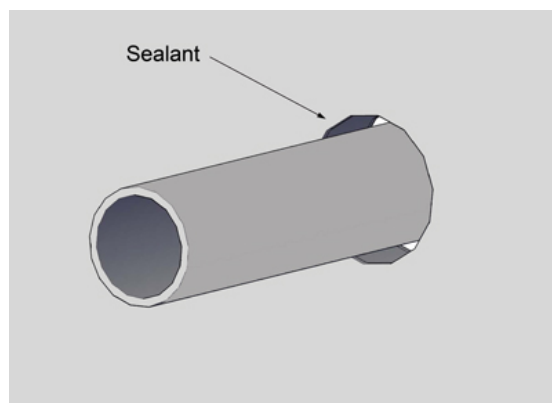
Careful planning on full walls is advised prior to fixing the panels to avoid having a narrow strip at the end of run and where possible, equalise the panels from a central point with the last panel always positioned above the entrance door.

A clearance gap of 2mm should be allowed where pipes or fittings come through the panel even where collars are to be fitted. The gap should then be filled with sealant.

It is important that the corners of the apertures are rounded with a minimum 6mm radius (i.e. if cutting a square hole) as stress cracking can occur at sharp corners.

Once the panels are fixed, fill all the gaps carefully with panel sealant.

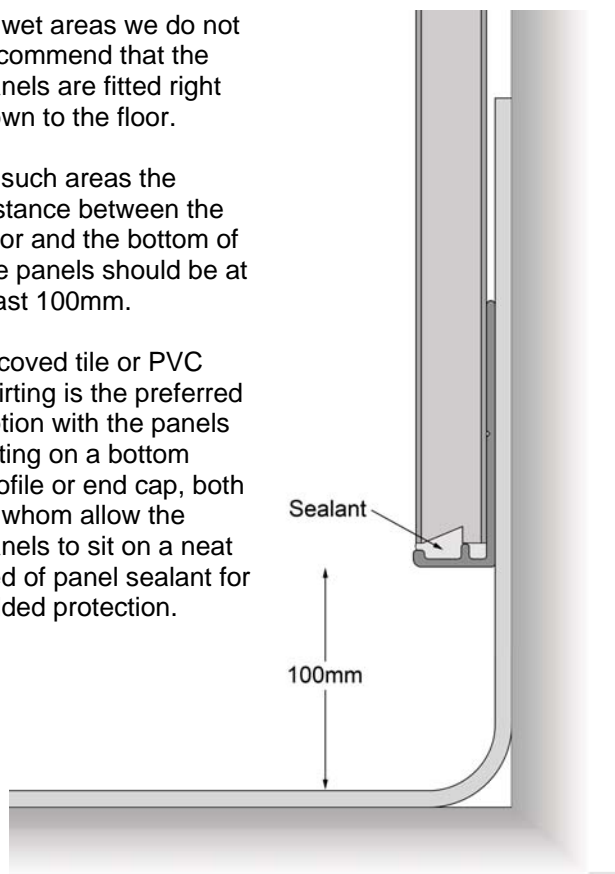
This particularly applies around cold water pipes where condensation can occur and cause a drip that can penetrate into the core material if not properly sealed.



In wet areas we do not recommend that the panels are fitted right down to the floor.

In such areas the distance between the floor and the bottom of the panels should be at least 100mm.

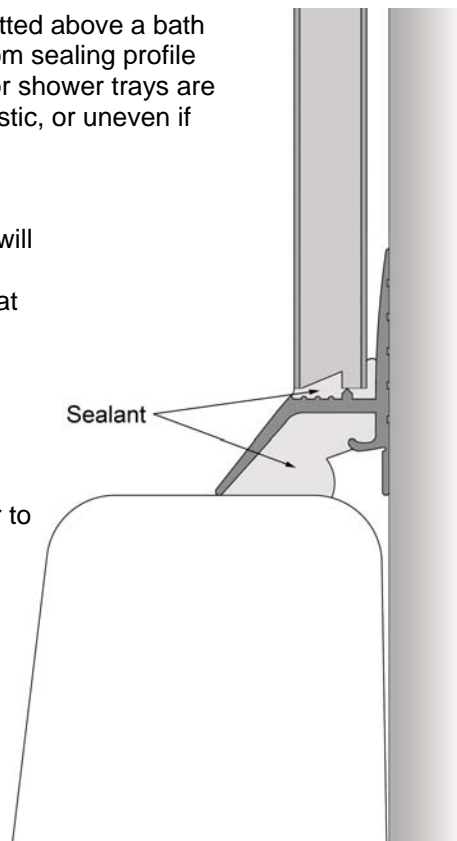
A coved tile or PVC skirting is the preferred option with the panels sitting on a bottom profile or end cap, both of whom allow the panels to sit on a neat bed of panel sealant for added protection.



If the panels are being fitted above a bath or a shower tray, a bottom sealing profile is advised, as the bath or shower trays are liable to be flexible if plastic, or uneven if ceramic.

Using a bottom seal will ensure that the silicone will always provide a barrier against water ingress that may have a detrimental effect on the panels at some future date.

The bath or shower tray must always be fixed securely in position prior to the installation of your panels.



## Cleaning

The panels can easily be kept clean with warm water and a very mild detergent. Where there are more stubborn stains, please contact the manufacturer's agent for more specific advice.

**Under no circumstance should you clean your panels with an abrasive cleaner or any other abrasive material.**