WILD TILE

Panel installation and maintenance instruction

Adaptation time

Before installation, store the panels horizontally in the room to be finished and leave them in the open package for at least 24 hours.

What is needed

- Tape measure
- A long level or a levelling bar to level the supporting rails
- A short level to level the panels
- A rubber hammer
- A cordless drill
- Wedges and blocks for levelling

For supporting rails:

Wooden bars of a width of 50 mm or more and of a thickness of 22 mm or more. Choose fasteners according to the surface to be fastened.

To cut the panels:

- Table saw or
- Hand-held circular saw or
- Jigsaw machine

To fasten the panels:

- Clapboard clamps (2mm) or
- Staple gun

Preparation

As long as the panels adjust to the temperature and humidity of the room to be finished, it is time to start planning. Also when installing wall panels, the proverb applies: measure seven times, cut just once.

1. Measure the length and height of the wall.

2. Calculate how many full-length panels fit horizontally in a row.

3. Decide whether the excess can be symmetrically positioned on both sides **(FIGURE 1)** or you'll start with one full-length panel at one end of the wall and the excess remains at the other end **(FIGURE 2).**

4. Decide whether you want to place the panels on top of each other **(FIGURE 3)** or in an alternating position, i.e. in brick pattern **(FIGURE 4)** .

5. Calculate the lengths of the second row of panels:

A. If you chose to place the panels on top of each other, then the lengths of the first row of panels will be repeated **(FIGURE 1 AND FIGURE 2).**

B. If you chose to place the panels in a brick pattern and the division of the excess is symmetrically on each side, one full-length panel less will fit in the second row. You'll start the row with a length equal to the sum of the first row's side piece and half the length of the wall panel **(FIGURE 5).**

C. If you chose to place the panels in a brick pattern and the excess was all left on one side, you'll start with half of the panel instead of one full length panel. The second row ends with a length equal to the difference between the first row side piece and half the length of the wall panel **(FIGURE 6).**

6. Calculate how many full panels fit vertically on the wall and how much is left over.

7. Decide whether the excess will be distributed symmetrically at the bottom and at the top, or will be entirely placed above the floor or under the ceiling.

NB! It is usually visually least distracting when half-size panels are placed as the last row under the ceiling.

FIGURE 1

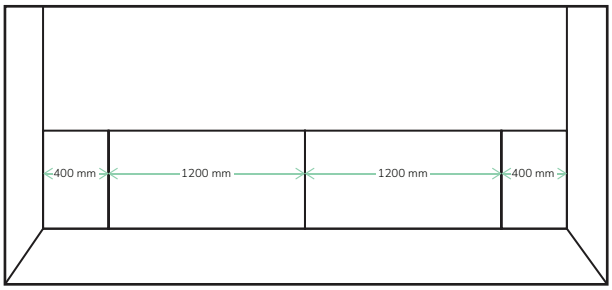


FIGURE 2

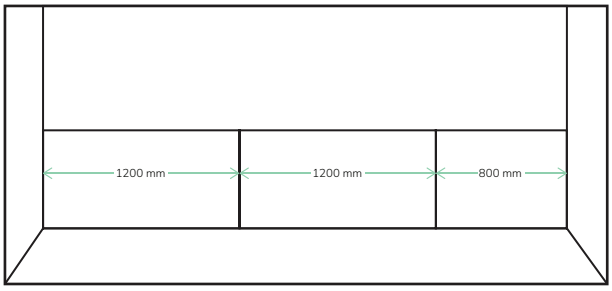


FIGURE 3

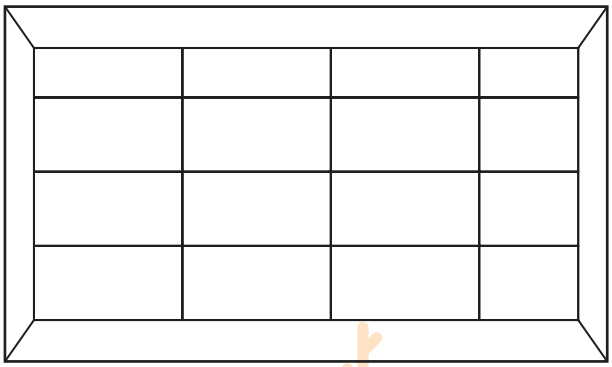
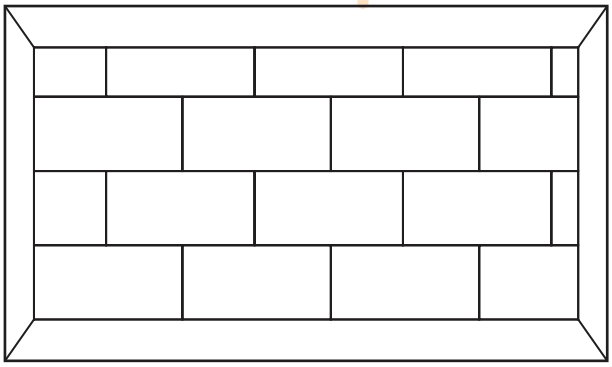


FIGURE 4



Supporting rails

Now that the general plan has been made, it is time to build the underframe for the panels. As a general rule, a standard vertical step of 600mm is sufficient for the supporting rails. If there is a risk that the underframe is not level or has a wider / narrower step, we recommend constructing an additional horizontal frame to the vertical supporting rails.

The recommended material for the supporting rails is:
Solid wood material - for example, bars with a width of at least 50 mm and a thickness of at least 22 mm.

NB! Make sure the supporting rails are level. If necessary, use wedges and blocks for levelling. Choose the fasteners according to the base of the supporting rails.

1. Install the first vertical bar. Place the bar at the highest (most protruding) place on the wall or underframe (**FIGURE 7).**

2. Install the second vertical bar to the other side.

3. Between the two vertical bars install **(FIGURE 8):**

A. Vertical bars, using 600mm step
B. Horizontal bars, using 600mm step

NB! When installing the lowest bar, it may appear that the floor is inclined to one side, for example. Later, it is possible to cover the gap that appears on one side, using a skirting board.

FIGURE 5

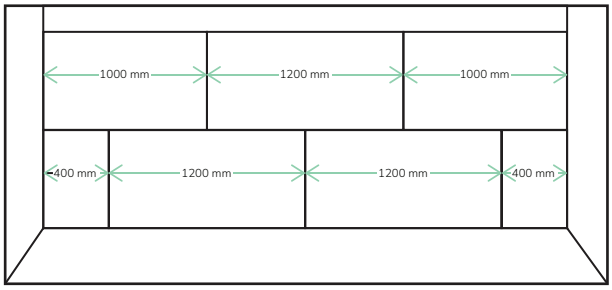


FIGURE 6

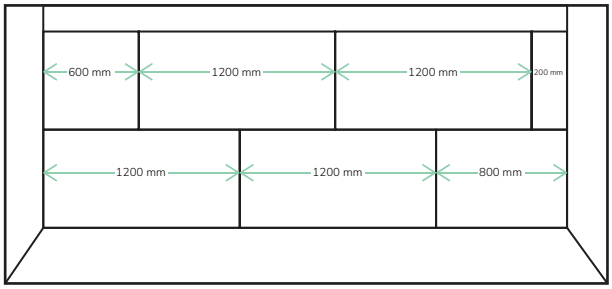


FIGURE 7

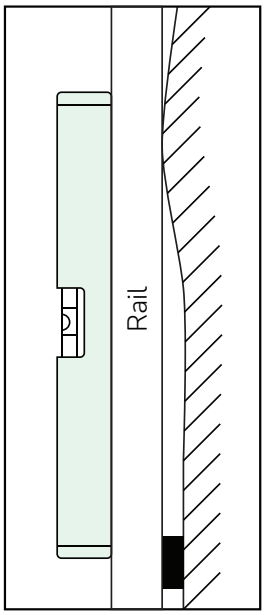
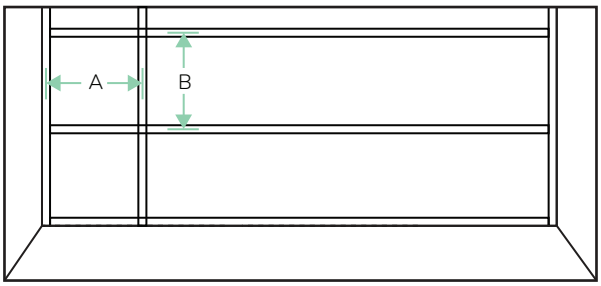


FIGURE 8



Installation of panels

When the supporting rails have been properly constructed and levelled, the installation of the panels proceeds smoothly. If, however, the supporting rails are a little awry, the hardest part is about to begin.

Cutting the panels:

- If the width of the wall is not exactly the same for the entire width, we recommend cutting the panels one by one.
- Cut the panels with a saw blade that has dense teeth.
- Cut the panels so that the saw tooth cuts in from the finished side **(FIGURE 9**).
- To prevent damage to the panel surface, a protective tape may be used.

Fastening the panels:

- Fasten the panels using clapboard clamps and a cordless drill or a staple gun.
- The clapboard clamps are the least damaging to the panel, as the fastener does not penetrate the groove and it is easy to disassemble the incorrectly installed panels. The fastest solution is to use a staple gun **(FIGURE 10)**.
- Always fasten the panels on the groove.
- Use at least 6 fastenings per panel **(FIGURE 10)**.

1. As the plywood wall panels are made from natural wood, there may be differences in colour. If possible, spread the panels around the room and install panels of the same shade on one side or vice versa, mix with panels of another shade.

2. When installing the panels, always move from left to right so that the panel groove is always on the right side **(FIGURE 11).**

3. For the panels on the sides, cut the tongue that is in the inner or outer corner **(FIGURE 11).**

4. Assist with a rubber hammer to secure the panels together. To protect the edge of the panel, a block with a tongue can be made from the excess material.

5. We recommend covering the corners of the panelled wall with a skirting board. This way, the result will be most correct.

FIGURE 9

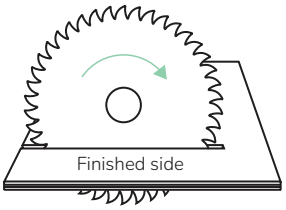


FIGURE 10

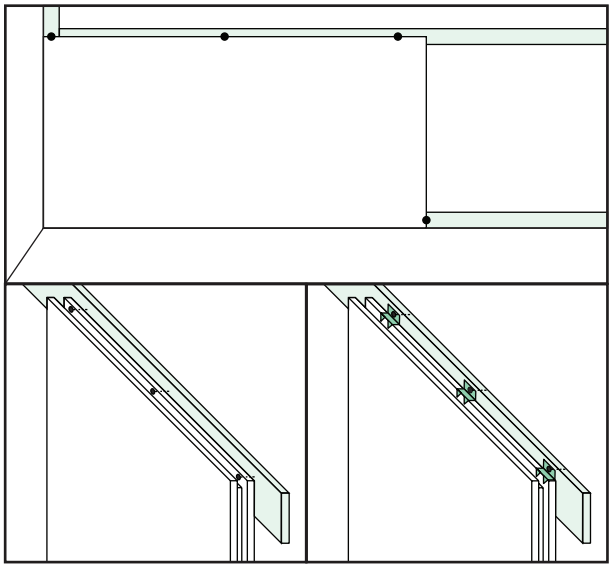
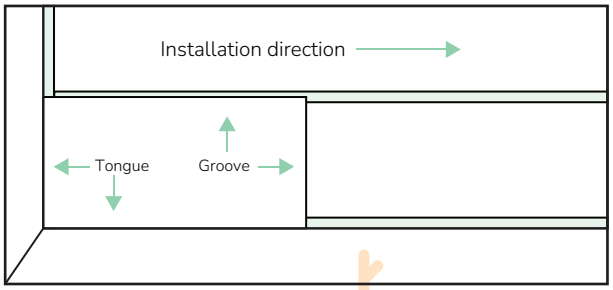


FIGURE 11



Maintenance of the panels

We recommend that you do not use abrasive cleaning agents when cleaning the panels. For maintenance, simply clean with a damp cloth and then a dry cloth. NB! With a natural panel, excess water can leave a stain and it is safer to perform only dry maintenance.

Even though not necessary for oiled or waxed panels, a new layer of oil or wax may be applied after every few years for refreshment purposes. Before applying a new finishing coat, it is sufficient to process the panels with a scotch-brite pad.