



1. Description of Panels and Trim

Panels are 10mm thickness with hollow section core, manufactured from uPVC. Various lengths are available although most are 2.6m long, almost all panels are 250mm wide although several are available in other widths. Panels lock together with a tongue and groove system. The surface of panels have been decorated using a printing process, and are not designed to resist scratching. Heavy impact may result in crushing of panels. A range of trims are available in various colours, an individual fitter may prefer to use one over another, or perhaps no trims in certain situations.

2. Tools and Materials Required

- Proclad Polyurethane (PU) Adhesive, 2 x 310ml tubes per pack of panels, and an applicator gun
- Measuring tape
- Masking tape 50mm wide
- Square
- Electric drill for installation of fixtures
- Spirit level or plumb line
- Electric jig saw (1mm pitch), or hand held saw (15 teeth per inch or more), or junior hacksaw.
- 3mm notched adhesive comb spreader
- Pencil
- Silicone sealant (for waterproofing joints, edges, and corners in wet areas)
- Craft knife

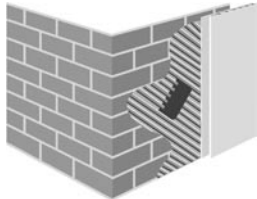
3. Tips for Successful Installation

- a. Read instructions right through before beginning the installation
- b. The finish of the job is critical to the overall look of the project, take particular care at corners and edges.
- c. The decorative face of the panels is vulnerable to scratching - take particular care during installation
- d. Gold and silver parts can really add to the quality of the finish, as can the use of quadrants and skirting at the bottom.

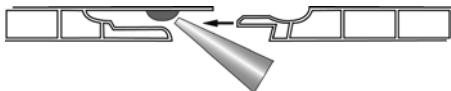
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3. Tips for Successful Installation (cont.)

- e. Allow panels to reach room temperature for 3/4 hrs prior to installation.
- f. Surfaces must be free from dirt, film, waxes or any other residues. Tiled and painted surfaces must be sanded to create a key for the adhesive. Newly treated walls should be sealed. Remove any wallpaper.
- g. When sawing, carefully cut the panels with a 1mm pitch blade or with a 15 teeth per inch hand saw. Colder condition will increase the brittleness of the panels, increasing the room temperature will make panels and trim easier to cut without splitting.
- h. Support panels during cutting and trim rough edges with a knife. Be careful with your own and others safety.
- i. Always cut and drill with the decorative side of the panel face up.
- j. Always wear safety glasses when cutting.
- k. Measure twice and cut once.
- l. Apply adhesive thinly and evenly directly to the wall and spread using a spreader comb. For best results ensure that the area is fully covered.

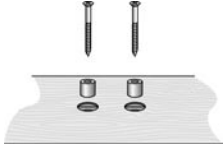


- m. When fixing trim with adhesive try to avoid getting adhesive on the decorative face of the panels.
- n. To waterproof joints use a little silicone in the groove of the tongue and groove, don't apply too much or this will spill out onto the decorative face of the panels.



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- o. Allow for a 3 mm gap at the edges of the panels, this is to allow for expansion. This is particularly important in showers where there is a large temperature variation.
- p. We strongly recommend using the Cladseal trim in showers and other wet areas. This will ensure a waterproof edge that will last.
- q. Do not use solvent based adhesives or solvents with these products.
- r. For the best finish at the bottom, remove any existing skirting, run panels down to the floor and replace with new skirting.
- s. Panels can be crushed under load, do not overtighten screws when surface mounting shower heads or other such items. Otherwise a supporting metal spacer should be used.



4. Panel Fixing to Walls

- a. Panels are normally fitted running from floor to ceiling (tongue and groove running vertically), although it is also possible to fit with tongue and groove running horizontally. Use a spirit level to make sure that panels are fitted squarely.

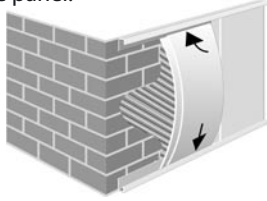


- b. Measure the width and height of wall and cut panels to size. It is likely that the width will need to be finished with a part panel. Plan where you want any part panels to be fitted, this should be the last panel on the wall.

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4. Panel Fixing to Walls *cont.*

- c. If using, fit any edge trim and the back part of the 2 part corners to the wall. Panels do not have to be fully home in the trims, this can allow for some irregularity in how walls run.
- d. Comb Proclad PU adhesive in diagonal lines on the wall, it will set in 45 mins. Fit panels to the wall, slide panels into trims, flex into any top and bottom trim, pressing firmly against the adhesive over the length of the panel.



- e. Fit each subsequent panel making sure that the tongue and groove is slid firmly home.
- f. Corners can be created by using 2 Part Multifunctional Corner trim, or Quadrant trim (surface mount).
- g. An alternative way to create a corner is to cut along the back of one of the panels sections and carefully bend along the front face. Apply heat with a hot air gun (or hairdryer) to avoid brittle cracking. The same method can create an external corner, but you will need to remove more material to allow the bend to be created.



5. Panel Fixing to Ceilings

- a. If using coving or edge trim around the perimeter, fit 3 sides of trim and then fit panels.

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7. Trim Fixing

Trims can be fixed with adhesive, or with small headed screws. In cases where the trim has a part that goes around the back of the panel no fixing may be necessary; well fixed panels will hold the trim in position.

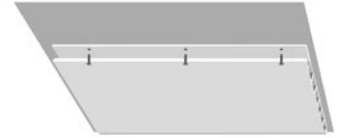
- a. **Corner trims** are available as 2 parts, fix the back section with adhesive, then clip home the front after the panels have been fitted.
- b. **Edge trims** are available in a 1 part piece in white and cream, this is a basic low cost piece, but other trims such as quadrants create a better look and may be easier to use. Fit the bottom section (and top section if using) with adhesive, then apply the adhesive for panels to the wall and flex the panels into place. This can be a little awkward, it is easier to finish the top with a quadrant, which will also look better. The short face goes to the front of the panel.
- c. **Quadrants** (15mm radius) can be used at edges, corners, around windows, or as a cove. Fit with adhesive to the surface after the panels have been fitted, if using as a cove (at the top or bottom) the quadrant will need a 45 degree mitre.
- d. **Cladseal** section is specially designed so that sealant only adheres to specific areas of the part, this allows for movement in the joint without breaking the seal. See separate instruction for fitting Cladseal.
- e. **Joint strips** are used to join panels end to end (sides are tongue and groove). This is useful for ceilings where spans longer than the available lengths are required, although it can also act as a dado rail when using different panel colours at the top and bottom of the wall. The gold and silver parts can create a very good look.
- f. **Highlight strips** in gold and silver are available to run between tongue and groove joints. The domed type sits proud of the panels surface and can be clipped into place of all panels during installation.

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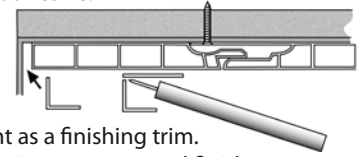
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5. Panel Fixing to Ceilings *cont.*

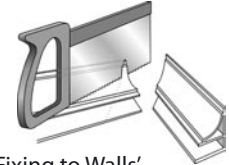
- b. Fix ceilings with similar method to walls, but using screws to fix at 30-50cm spacing.



- c. Use battens if existing ceiling cannot take screws or support panels.
- d. To fix the final trim (after panels) use a knife to cut off the back section and then fix with adhesive.



- e. Consider using a quadrant as a finishing trim.
- f. Coving requires a careful mitre to get a good finish.



6. Tips for Fixing in Showers

- a. Please refer to section 4 'Panel Fixing to Walls'.
- b. For 2 wall showers work from the corner out.
- c. For corners we recommend cutting along the back of one of the panels sections and carefully bend along the front face. Apply heat with a hot air gun (or hairdryer) to avoid brittle cracking. Panel will want to spring until fixed, but the finish is an easy clean and waterproof corner.
- d. Tongue and groove joints are waterproof but we suggest adding a little silicone to the groove particularly if the shower is a 'Power Shower'.
- e. Silicone any edges or trim interfaces to avoid water ingress.
- f. A Cladseal trim is recommended for a long lasting waterproof bottom edge.

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The flush type fits only Labo, Sumatra, Orion, and Savoy ranges, and is fitted in the joints during installation and held in place with a its 'off square' shape and a self adhesive backing.

- g. **Multifunctional Joint and Finishing** trims are firstly used for joining panels end to end and have a front and back section. Fit the back section with adhesive or small headed screws then fit the panels and finish by clipping the front section into place. This trim can also be divided along the centre of its length and will become 2 lengths of Edge trim, each with 2 parts.
- h. **Ceiling Coving** trim has a face that is approx 30mm and clips over the panels. It can create a good ceiling edge finish but needs to be carefully mitred in corners.
- i. **Flexi Corner** is available in gold or silver, it can be bent to fit a corner that is not 90 degrees.
- j. **Flexitrims** are available with a decorated surface that matches the finish on panels, see our price list for which finishes are available. Flexitrims come flat but have fold lines that allow the trim to be bent in different places. Make sure panels are clean and dry before fitting Flexitrims. The trim can be used as an edge trim, an internal corner, or a external corners. To fit first bend into the shape required with the self adhesive backing still in place, offer up to the edge or corner and check the fit. Then remove the self adhesive backings and fit, press home making sure that the self adhesive strip makes good contact with the panels.

8. Cleaning Panels

For regular cleaning use only warm soapy water or mild detergents applied with a soft cloth.
Do not use solvent based cleaners, scouring pads, or harsh abrasive cleaners as these will damage the panels.
Always rinse all surfaces well after cleaning.
Specialist PVC cleaner can be used to remove sealant or adhesive.

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