

Assembly instructions

Teakwall wall panels are simple to attach.

SUBSTRATE:

Attach the Teakwall panels to a flat, even substrate. In particular, when gluing them, the substrate should be clean, firm, even, dry, free of any solvents and self-supporting.

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION (WHEN GLUING):

Sand the substrate down lightly if necessary and brush or vacuum this clean. Strongly absorbent substrates should be treated beforehand with a dispersion primer.

Ideal substrates are concrete and wood (e.g. P3 chipboard, OSB panels). Depending on the firmness of the substrate, brickwork, cement/based plaster or plasterboard are also suitable.

ATTACHMENT:

Since the panels can be influenced by humidity and fluctuating temperatures, we would advise you to attach the panels using e.g. a Bison Polymax or a stapler with tacks. In addition, when gluing, edge joints need to be created, distance should be kept from fixed components, or dilatation joints also repeated in the top layer.

INSTALLATION:

Make sure that the first panels start in a straight line. Use a spirit level to do this. This will ensure perfect positioning without any misaligned joints. This line marks the starting point from which you can complete your design.

INSTALLING IN AN IRREGULAR BOND:

An often used bond is the so-called wild bond. The remaining piece of panel at the end of the row can be used to start the next one. This will render a pattern with randomly aligned joints. Always start a row with a piece of panel that is larger than 20cm.

GLUING:

We would advise using Bison Polymax for gluing the TeakWall panels.

If using a glue gun, cut off half nozzle at an angle and apply strips of glue at 3-5 cm intervals. As soon as the glue has been applied place the TeakWall on the substrate and press down firmly for around 3 seconds. The best way to attach the rows of panels on the wall is from top to bottom. If the panels should unexpectedly slip, the lower panels can be used to "support" the ones above.

TOOLS:

You can cut the panels using a fine-tooth saw, but the best results can be achieved by sawing the panels to size in mitre cuts using a circular saw or a sawing table.

You will also need:

spirit level, glue, stapler (electric/compressed air), handsaw, circular saw or sawing table.

PLEASE NOTE!

Cutting waste will be approximately 5%. Please take this figure into account when you order. Panels should be stored horizontally on an even surface. Allow the wood to acclimatise for one week in the room where the panels are to be attached.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS FOR TEAKWALL:

Wood is a living product that will expand with humidity and contract with a lack of humidity. For this reason, seasonal distortion of joints, especially in the winter when air humidity in heated rooms falls under 45%, cannot be avoided: it simply demonstrates the natural qualities of wood. However, in extreme situations, this can lead to irreparable damage. You can offset this natural process by raising the humidity artificially, for example, by installing evaporators or humidifiers. A suitable indoor climate is one which is around 20°C with a relative humidity of between 45% and 55%. The surface of the wood and the substrate should not be heated above 26°C (be careful to avoid direct sunlight or when in the proximity of fireplaces and ovens).