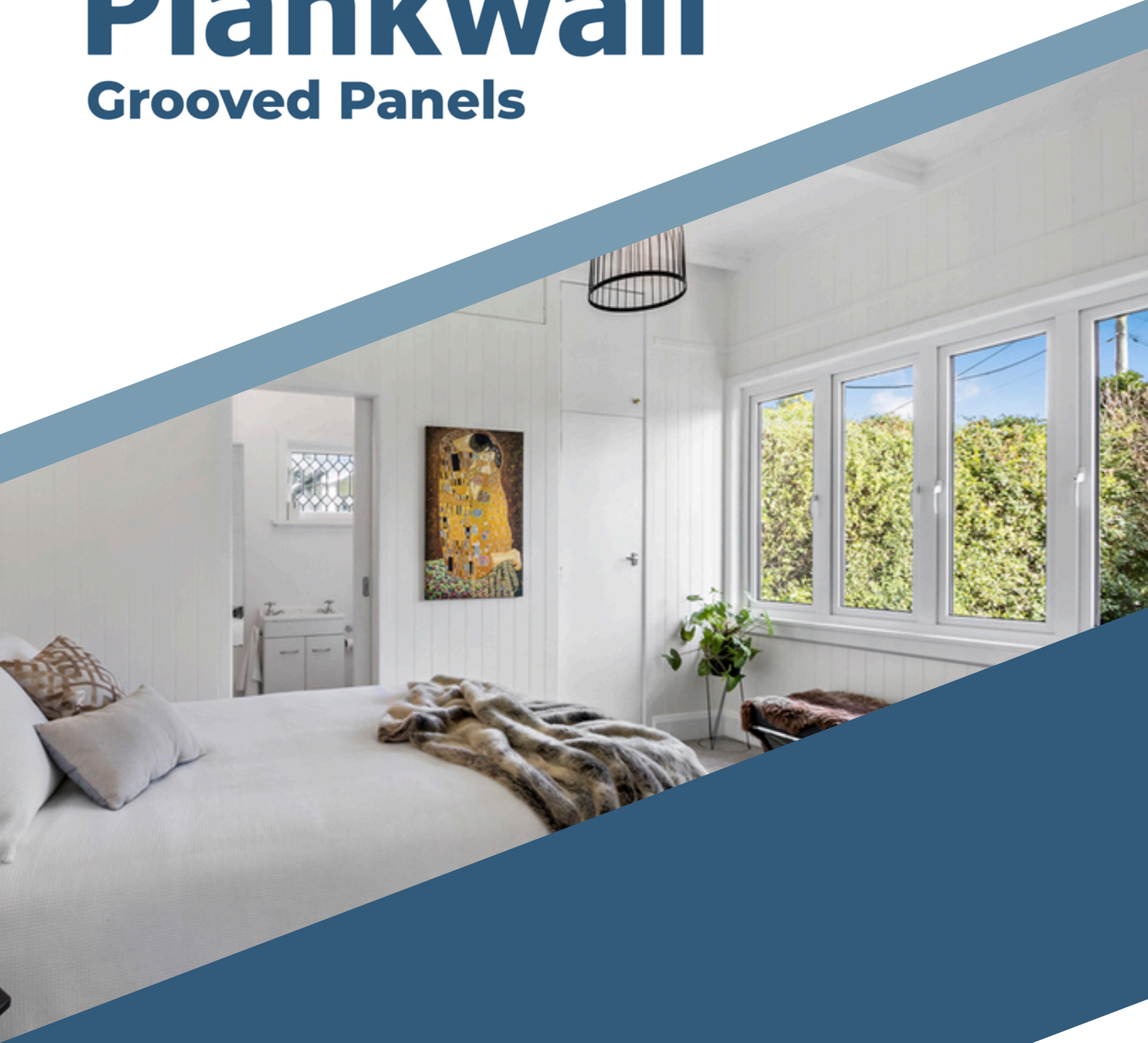


Plankwall®

Grooved Panels



DESIGN,
INSTALLATION &
MAINTENANCE
GUIDE

PLANKWALL® GROOVED PANELS

DESIGN, INSTALLATION

& MAINTENANCE GUIDE

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GENERAL

PURPOSE

This guide outlines the design, installation and maintenance requirements for Plankwall® Grooved Panels.

SKILLS REQUIRED

This guide is intended to assist competent DIYers and building professionals with installation. All installers must comply with Restricted Building Work provisions.

FOR MORE HELP

For more information and technical support, visit plankline.co.nz. Please note that this document is a guide and is subject to change.

WARRANTY

Refer to plankline.co.nz for warranty information.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

TABLE 1: PANEL RANGE

GROOVE TYPE	GROOVE DEPTH (mm)	PANEL WIDTH (mm)	PANEL THICKNESS (mm)		
			9	12	16, 18
			PANEL LENGTH (mm)		
100 mm V Groove	3	1200	2400, 2745 & 3660	2400, 2745 & 3660	2400 - indent only
150 mm V Groove	3	1200	2400, 2745 & 3660	2400, 2745 & 3660	2400 - indent only
80 mm W Groove	2	1200	2400 2745 - indent only	2400 2745 - indent only	2400 - indent only
Plain Faced (un-grooved)	N/A	1200	2400, 2745 & 3660	2400, 2745 & 3660	2400 - indent only

GENERAL

TABLE 2: PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

FEATURE	DESCRIPTION
Thickness	9 mm, 12 mm, 16 mm, 18 mm
Panel Size	Width: 1200 mm Height: 2400 mm, 2745 mm, 3660 mm
Material	Medium density fibre-board (MDF): Engineered wood fibre bonded under heat and pressure with synthetic resin adhesive.
Edge	9 mm, 12 mm: Tongue and groove (length only) 16 mm, 18 mm: Half V groove (length only)
Surface Finish	Shiplap appearance (down the panel length) with 3 mm deep V grooves at 100 mm or 150 mm centres or with 2 mm deep W grooves at 80 mm or plain faced.
Coating	Raw MDF or Almost Finished® Almost Finished®: Hard-wearing, scratch resistant UV-cured base surface coating. Two coats of white prime coating on the front face giving a premium smooth surface and providing a moisture barrier. One clear coat on the rear face, providing protection from temporary exposure to moisture e.g. during transportation, as well as a sealed surface for good application of adhesives.
Accessories	Mill finish aluminium rounded 90° corner joins for 9mm panels: Product Code C09 Mill finish or anodised aluminium corner, edging and capping profiles. Lengths: 5.0 m (with some profiles available in 2.45 m)

SCOPE & LIMITATIONS OF USE

Plankwall Grooved Panels can be used for internal installations only, including feature walls, general wall panelling, ceilings, general cabinetry and joinery units.

TABLE 3: SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF USE

SCOPE	LIMITATIONS
In new buildings with framing that complies with the NZ Building Code or in existing buildings where the designer or installer have assured themselves that the existing building is suitable for the intended building work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building must be closed in and weathertight prior to the installation of the panels.
As a wall bracing element on a timber framed building or as a ceiling diaphragm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plankwall Grooved Panels must not be exposed to sustained wetting, water splash, or high humidity e.g., bathrooms, commercial kitchens, indoor pool rooms etc. Where used for wall bracing, panels must be installed vertically. Where used for wall bracing, panels must be 9 mm or 12 mm thick. Bracing must comply with section 5 of NZS 3604:2011 and the tested bracing assemblies. Ceiling diaphragms must comply with sections 5.6 and 13.5 of NZS 3604:2011.
As an internal wall or ceiling lining.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plankwall Grooved Panels must not be exposed to sustained wetting, water splash, or high humidity e.g., bathrooms, commercial kitchens, indoor pool rooms etc. Plankwall Grooved Panels may be installed horizontally or vertically over a timber or steel framing with studs at a maximum of 600 mm centres. For structural walls use a minimum of nominal 90 mm x 45 mm SG8 or better. For non-loadbearing walls, nominal 75 mm x 45 mm may be used. All timber framing shall be no greater than 18% moisture content (mc) at the time of lining. Must not be exposed to temperatures greater than 50 °C for prolonged periods.
As general cabinetry, shelving and shopfitting.	

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

GENERAL

Plankwall Grooved Panels can be used internally as feature walls, internal wall panelling, ceilings, cabinetry and joinery units.

The designer must have access to all Plankwall Grooved Panel technical information.

When applying for a building consent, include the Plankwall Grooved Panels Technical Specification, Plankwall Grooved Panels Installation details and this document.

To specify Plankwall Grooved Panels, the designer must have the appropriate skills, product knowledge and access to all relevant technical information. Where Restricted Building Work applies, the designer must hold the appropriate LBP licence or be supervised by someone with the applicable licence.

INTERNAL LINING

Plankwall Grooved Panels used as internal lining must be supported by timber framing at:

Wall linings:

- studs at maximum 600 mm centres with dwangs at 800 mm maximum centres, or
- studs at maximum 450 mm centres with dwangs at 1200 mm maximum centres

Ceiling linings:

- joists at maximum 1200 mm centres with dwangs at 480 mm centres, or
- joists at maximum 600 mm centres with dwangs at 600 mm centres, or
- ceiling battens at a maximum of 600 mm centres.

BRACING

Plankwall Grooved Panels exclusively use GoldenEdge® Regular MDF from Nelson Pine Industries. As such the panel products have been appraised to meet the published bracing requirements for GoldenEdge Panelbrace. The nominal density is 725 kg/m³. GoldenEdge Panelbrace is 9mm or 12mm GoldenEdge Regular MDF cut to a standard 1200mm x 2400mm size associated with standard stud spacings and height. Other sheet sizes are available in Plankwall Grooved Panels and can be used in the Panelbrace wall bracing system.

TO SPECIFY PLANKWALL GROOVED PANELS AS AN INTERNAL WALL BRACING SYSTEM:

- Calculate bracing demand according to section 5 of NZS 3604:2011.
- Specify the bracing system in accordance with Table 4, which outlines bracing units, hold-downs and fixing methods.
- Refer to [BRANZ Appraisal No.779](#) for additional bracing options and further details.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

BRACING CONTINUED

TABLE 4: BRACING SYSTEM ¹

FIXING	OTHER REQUIREMENTS	MINIMUM LENGTH*	WIND BU/m	EQ BU/m
Screws, clouts, staples	N/A	0.6	80	70
Screws, clouts, staples	Hold down	0.4 1.2	95 140**	105 130**
Finish Nails	Hold down	0.4 1.2	65 120	80 100

Notes:

*The minimum length refers to the smallest length of panel for which bracing units can be claimed. In the case of NP-N, only one length has been tested for these purposes.

**Bracing limits of 120 BU/m for timber floors and 150 BU/m for concrete floors in accordance with NZS 3604:2011.

***For walls greater than 2.4 m high, multiply the tested bracing value by a factor of $f = 2.4 / H$, where H is the wall height in metres. Walls shorter than 2.4 m should be rated as 2.4 m.

TABLE 5: SHEET FASTENERS

FASTENER	DESCRIPTION
Flat head nails	40 x 2.8 mm hot dip galvanised
Wood screws	8g x 40 mm countersunk coarse thread
Staples	1.6 mm (16 g) 10.5 mm crown galvanised 35 mm or longer
Finishing nails	1.6 mm (16 g) 32 mm or longer
Steel framing	25 mm self-drilling hot dip galvanised or countersunk screws (6 g) or longer

TABLE 6: HOLD DOWN AND FASTENER CONNECTORS

FASTENER	DESCRIPTION
Gib® HandiBrac®	One-piece, 2 mm thick, galvanised steel angle bracket. Bracket supplied with type 17 screws, 14 g x 35 mm
BOWMAC®	M10 x 140 mm screw anchor
Coach screw	12 mm x 150 mm and 50 x 50 x 3 mm washer
Galvanised or stainless-steel strap	25 x 0.9 mm top and bottom plate connectors
Cast-in bolt	M12 x 150 mm and 50 x 50 x 3 mm washer
Strap fixing	30 x 2.5 mm hot dip galvanised or stainless-steel flat head nails.

¹ Based on GoldenEdge® MDF Panelbrace™ Wall Bracing Systems Bracing Ratings

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

BRACING CONTINUED

For the bracing system shown in table 4 without hold downs, the bottom plate is fixed to the floor framing in accordance with NZS 3604: 2011 Table 8.19, which is either 2/100x3.75mm hand-driven nails or 3/90 x 3.15mm power-driven nails, at maximum 600mm centres.

The other bracing systems shown in table 4 require the use of end straps and a suitable hold-down anchor (see Figure 1) at each end of the bracing element. Alternatively the GIB HandiBrac® may be used instead of straps, but a suitable hold-down anchor with a characteristic or design strength of 12kN (for timber floors) and 15kN (for concrete floors) is required. Within the length of the bracing element, intermediate fixings to the bottom plate are to be in accordance with NZS 3604.

PANEL HOLD DOWNS FIXING TO FRAMING

FIGURE 1:
CONCRETE FLOORS
• INTERNAL WALLS
• END STRAPS

M12 galvanised bolt and 50x50x3mm square galvanised washer

6 - 30x2.5mm flat head nails to each side of stud

3 - 30x2.5mm flat head nails to each side of bottom plate (strap passes underneath plate)

400mm x 25mm x 0.9 galvanised bracing strap

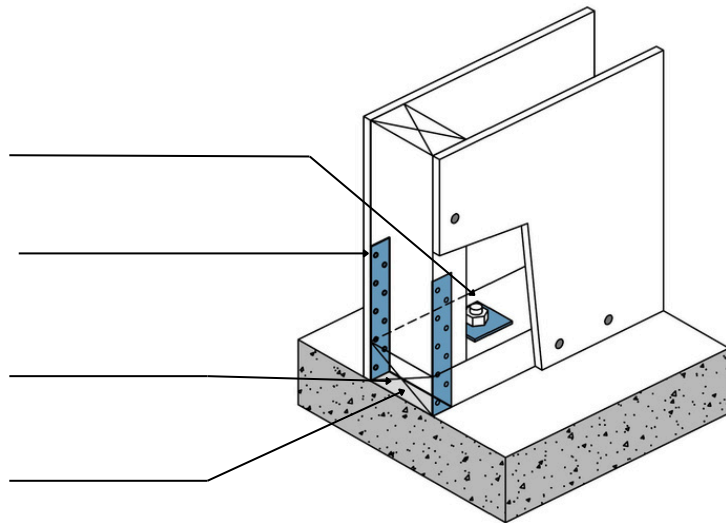
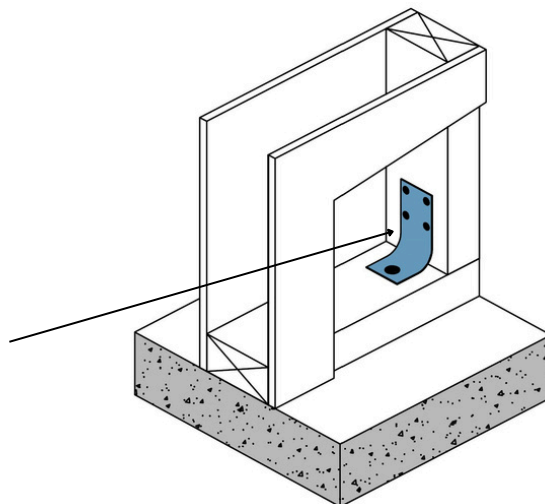


FIGURE 2:
CONCRETE FLOORS
• INTERNAL WALLS
• GIB HANDIBRAC®

Locate the GIB HandiBrac bracket centrally on the stud

GIB HandiBrac bracket with concrete anchor with uplift capacity of at least 15kN



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

BRACING CONTINUED

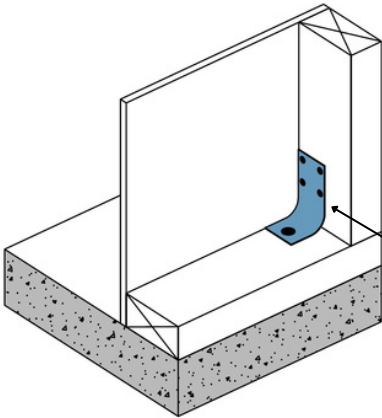


FIGURE 3:
CONCRETE FLOORS
• **EXTERNAL WALLS**
• **GIB HANDIBRAC®**

To maximise concrete edge distance, locate the GIB HandiBrac bracket flush with the inside face of the stud

GIB HandiBrac bracket

FIGURE 4:
TIMBER FLOORS
• **INTERNAL WALLS**
• **ENDSTRAPS**

12mm dia x 150mm galvanised coach screw and 50x50x3mm square galvanised washer

6 - 30x2.5mm flat head nails to each side of stud

3 - 30x2.5mm flat head nails to each side of bottom plate (strap passes underneath plate)

400mm x 25mm x 0.9 galvanised bracing strap

Screw centered over joist or bearer below or full depth solid block between bearers

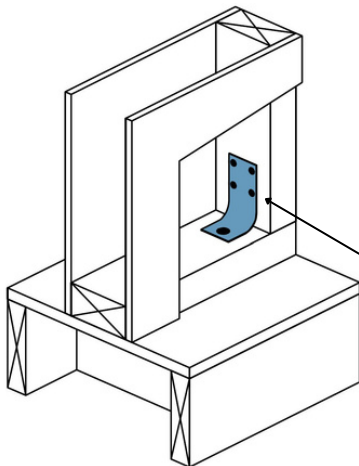
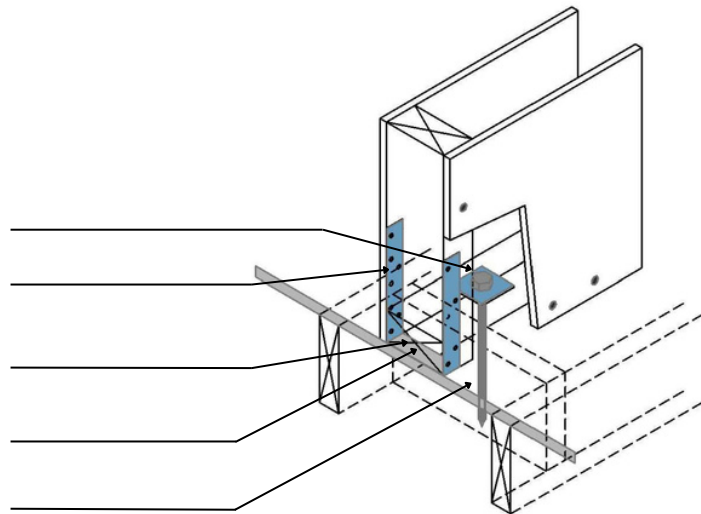


FIGURE 5:
TIMBER FLOORS
• **INTERNAL WALLS**
• **GIB HANDIBRAC®**

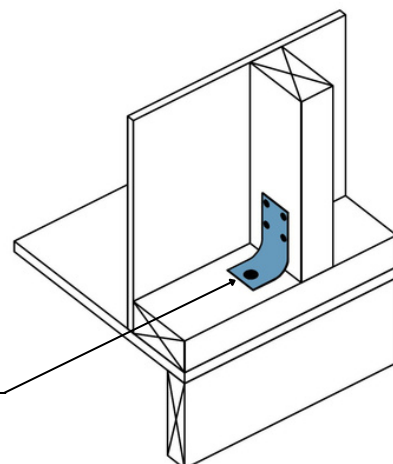
Locate the GIB HandiBrac bracket centrally on the stud and flush such that the coach screw is centred over the joist or bearer below or full depth solid block between bearers

GIB HandiBrac bracket

FIGURE 6:
TIMBER FLOORS
• **EXTERNAL WALLS**
• **GIB HANDIBRAC®**

Locate the GIB HandiBrac bracket flush such that the coach screw is centred over the joist or bearer below

GIB HandiBrac bracket with concrete anchor with uplift capacity of at least 15kN



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

BRACING CONTINUED

TO SPECIFY PLANKWALL GROOVED PANELS AS A CEILING DIAPHRAGM:

- Use NZS 3604:2011 (refer to Section 13.5 and Section 5.6) or use AS/NZS 1170 [set] for a specifically designed ceiling diaphragm.
- In large rooms where bracing lines exceed 5.0 m, a ceiling diaphragm can be installed if at least 100 bracing units are used in each wall.
- The diaphragm length must not exceed twice its width between braced walls, and the Plankwall Grooved Panels must fully cover the specified diaphragm area.
- Intersecting or perimeter diaphragm ceiling walls must include a ceiling capping.
- Fasten with 8 g x 32 mm coarse thread woodscrews at 150 centres around the perimeter and a maximum of 300 mm centres through the rest of the diaphragm.
- A suitable contact glue maybe used sparingly (dollops) for added support throughout the central portion.

FIGURE 7: CEILING DIAPHRAGM PROTUSIONS & CUTOUTS*

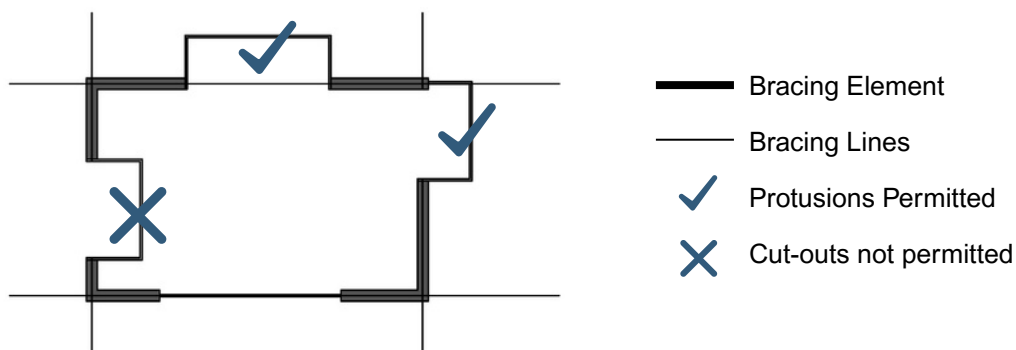
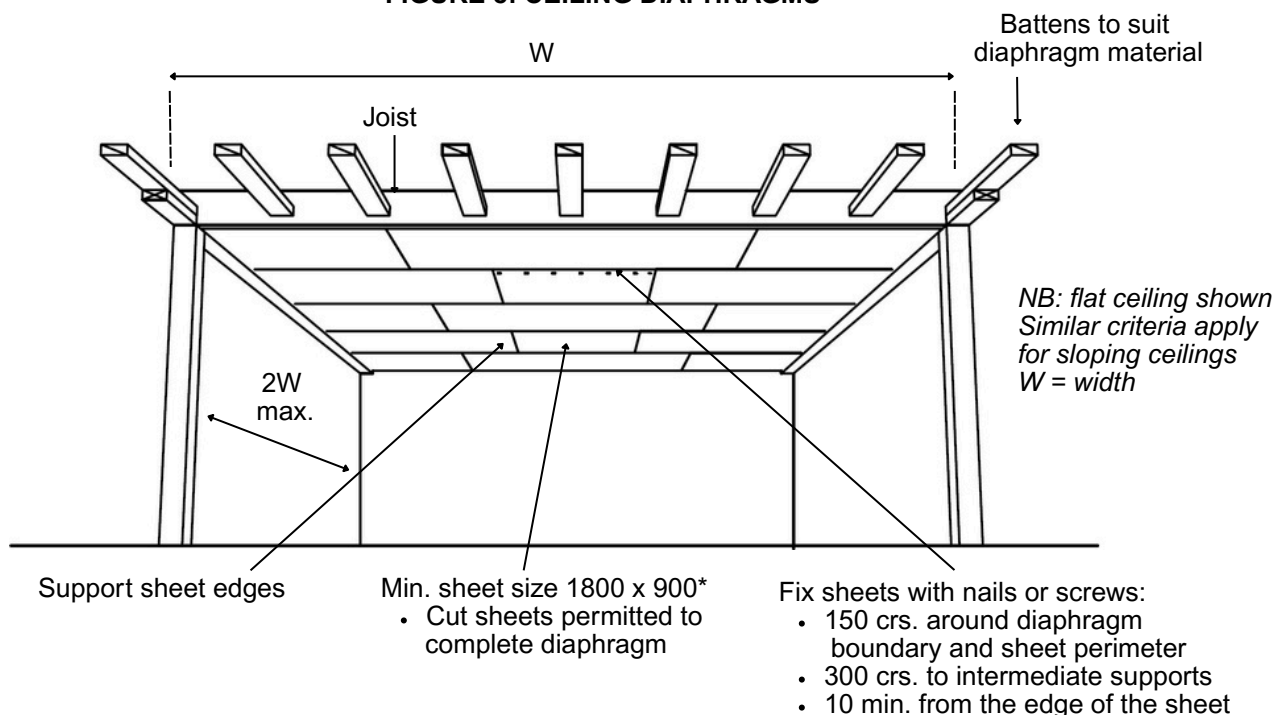


FIGURE 8: CEILING DIAPHRAGMS* **



*For further details refer to NZS 3604:2011 13.5.1 and 13.5.1(b)

**Unless otherwise stated, all dimensions are in mm

PRE-INSTALLATION

HEALTH AND SAFETY

- Ensure adequate ventilation or use mechanical dust extraction when cutting or drilling.
- Support panels properly when cutting and fixing.
- Wear safety equipment, including dust masks and eye protection.
- Follow tool manuals and keep tools sharp.
- Plan and monitor safe work practices, especially when working at height.
- Clear the work area before starting.
- Install hoardings and barriers where required.
- Install applicable signage and a hazards board.

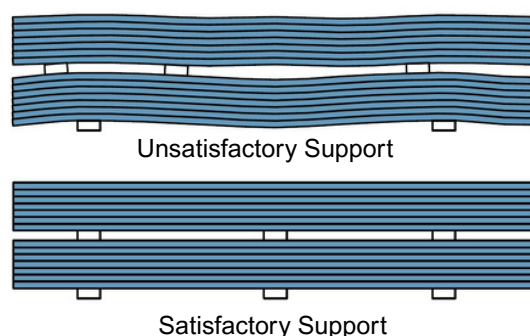
Refer to:

[Small Construction Sites Health and Safety Toolkit](#)
[Health and Safety at Work Quick Reference Guide](#)

HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Plankwall Grooved Panels can only be transported in a covered vehicle. Do not expose the panels to the environment.
- Handle Plankwall Grooved Panels carefully to avoid damage, especially to edges. Do not step on or drag panels over each other.
- Where stacked, use edge protection such as stiff cardboard or coversheets to protect the panel edges.
- Where the panels have been prefinished separate the sheet faces with either corrugated cardboard or bubble sheeting.
- Unload manually on edge.
- If palletised, lifting for bulk dispatch a fork host must be used.
- Storage is critical. Store indoors in a dry, well-ventilated area, away from direct sunlight. Improper storage can result in poor product performance and appearance.
- Stack on a flat, dry surface with bearer supports no more than 800 mm apart at least 150 mm off the ground.
- Allow 48 hours for the panels to acclimatise to the on-site relative humidity (RH) prior to installation.

FIGURE 9: BEARER SUPPORTS



TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

- On-site: Skill saw, plunge saw, bench saw, jigsaw, orbital sander, power drill, straight edge, multitool, router laser level, steps and general carpentry and woodworking tools.
- Joinery shop: Dimension saw, overhead router, spindle moulder, belt sander and CNC.
- Follow good trade practices and the supplier's instructions.

WALL & CEILING PANEL INSTALLATION

PREPARE ROOM

Ensure the workspace is clean and free from obstructions.

For existing buildings:

- Engage a registered electrician to remove/isolate power points, light switches, lights and air conditioners.
- Remove floor covering or protect them.
- Remove all skirting, architraves, mouldings and covings as needed.
- Remove linings that are to be replaced with Plankwall Grooved Panels

Tips for removing coving, architraves and skirting

Using a multitool saw or utility knife, carefully cut:

- *along the length of the coving where it meets the ceiling and the walls, as well as the corners*
- *around the architraves where they meet the window jambs and walls*
- *along the top of the skirting where it meets the wall, and at a 45-degree angle in the middle (note: the cut won't go through the full height due to flooring).*

Tip: Angle cuts to avoid damaging ceiling linings or window jambs.

Pry off gently. Start in the centre and use a chisel or small pry bar to ease the coving, architrave or skirting from the wall.

Once it begins to loosen, insert the tool further and lever carefully – avoid prying towards windows.

If resistance is high, cut a little more with the multitool saw or knife.

Final checks:

- *For the skirting use a multitool with a steel blade to cut nails before removal.*
- *Once all parts have been removed, check for any remaining nails around the wall or window jambs, and remove, cut off or punch them in.*

Tips for removing linings and square stop

Cut along the edges:

- *Start at the top of the wall and use a multitool saw or utility knife to carefully cut where the wall meets the ceiling and down to the corners.*
- *Angle the cut to minimise ceiling damage.*
- *Note a depth of 10mm is sufficient – no need to cut deeper.*

Create a starting point

- *Cut a small hole in the lining big enough to grip and start pulling away.*
- *Proceed with caution*

WALL & CEILING PANEL INSTALLATION

PREPARE FRAMING

- Ensure studs are placed correctly for the panels.
- In general, the studs shall be at a maximum of 600 mm centres. Nogs are optional but are recommended for additional panel support at multiples of 800 mm centres.
- Check that framing is straight and true and within the specified tolerances outlined in section 2 of NZS 3604:2011 Timber-framed buildings.
- Check the moisture content of the framing is below 18%.

Tips for preparing the framing

Use a laser level, a long straight edge, a spirit level, and a stringline with three equivalent-size packers to check framing alignment. Position the laser level to ensure the top and bottom plates are straight and running parallel. Check each corner stud to confirm they are plumb and straight. Alternatively, pull a stringline tight across the length of the bottom plate using two nails and a builder's knot. Place one packer at each corner under the stringline, close to the nails. Slide a third packer between the plate and stringline. If the plate is straight, the packer will slide without shifting the string or creating a gap. If needed, pack, plane, or straighten plate. Repeat the process with the top plate after ensuring the bottom plate is straight and parallel.

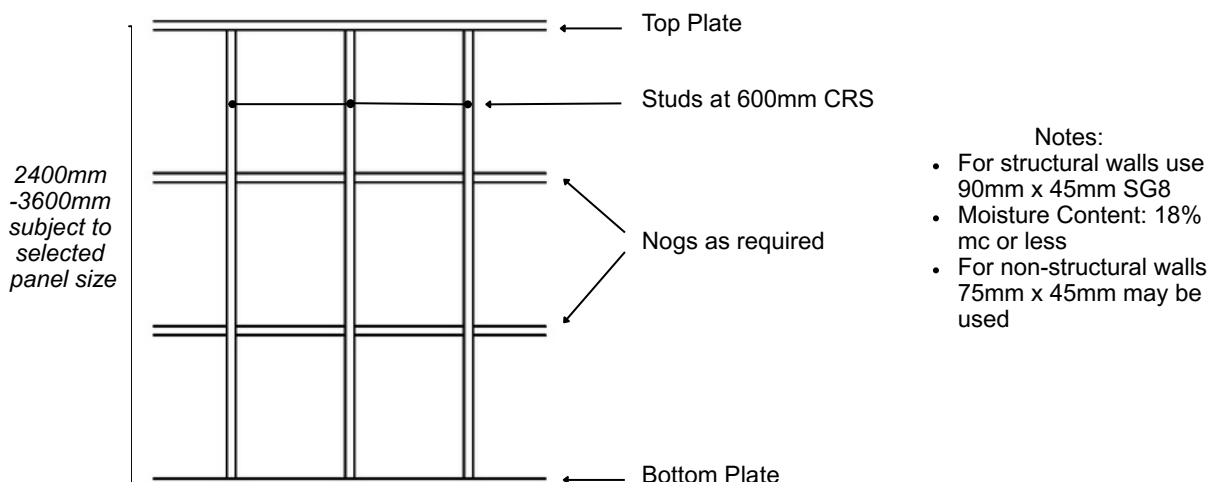
Place the straight edge on the first stud in the corner, running parallel, ensuring it touches both the top and bottom plates. Use the spirit level to check if the wall and stud are plumb and continue checking each stud and nog.

Mark any studs and nogs that require planing or packing. Measure the amount needed and record it with a + or – next to the marks on the stud/nog.

Plane or pack each stud/nog as required. Then, re-check with a straight edge and spirit level to ensure all are straight and plumb.

Finally, use the straight edge in multiple directions over the wall to confirm the wall is straight and flat.

FIGURE 10: FRAMING DETAIL



WALL & CEILING PANEL INSTALLATION

Tips for preparing masonry walls

This application will not provide any wall bracing capacity. Check for plumb and true using either a straight edge and level or a laser. Corner starting points must be checked to ensure any deviation can be hidden by a secondary panel e.g., at an internal corner. Check the masonry wall (brick or concrete block) for fair face and remove any mortar or raised imperfections. Use a masonry chisel or electric grinder with the appropriate masonry disk.

Install 40 mm x 19 mm timber battens (recommended). Measure off and establish a preferred panel layout. When using timber batten the carpenter can make minor adjustment to ensure the face is consistently true by either wedging between the masonry and the batten or packing off the batten with malthoid or similar. Where the installation is on the interior of an external masonry wall, always install a DPC behind timber battens.

Fasten the battens with a continuous horizontal batten at ceiling height and 10 mm off the floor. Install vertical battens at a maximum of 600 mm centres ensuring that the battens are set out to accept a grooved panel vertical joint. If preferred a double vertical batten (side by side) can be installed to ensure there is adequate edge fixing margin for the grooved panel. Install horizontal battens at 800 mm centres as if constructing a timber framed wall. This will provide additional support and keep the panel face true.

Fix battens with 50 mm x 3.2 mm concrete nails at a maximum 600 and a suitable adhesive if desired.

INSTALL PLANKWALL GROOVED PANELS

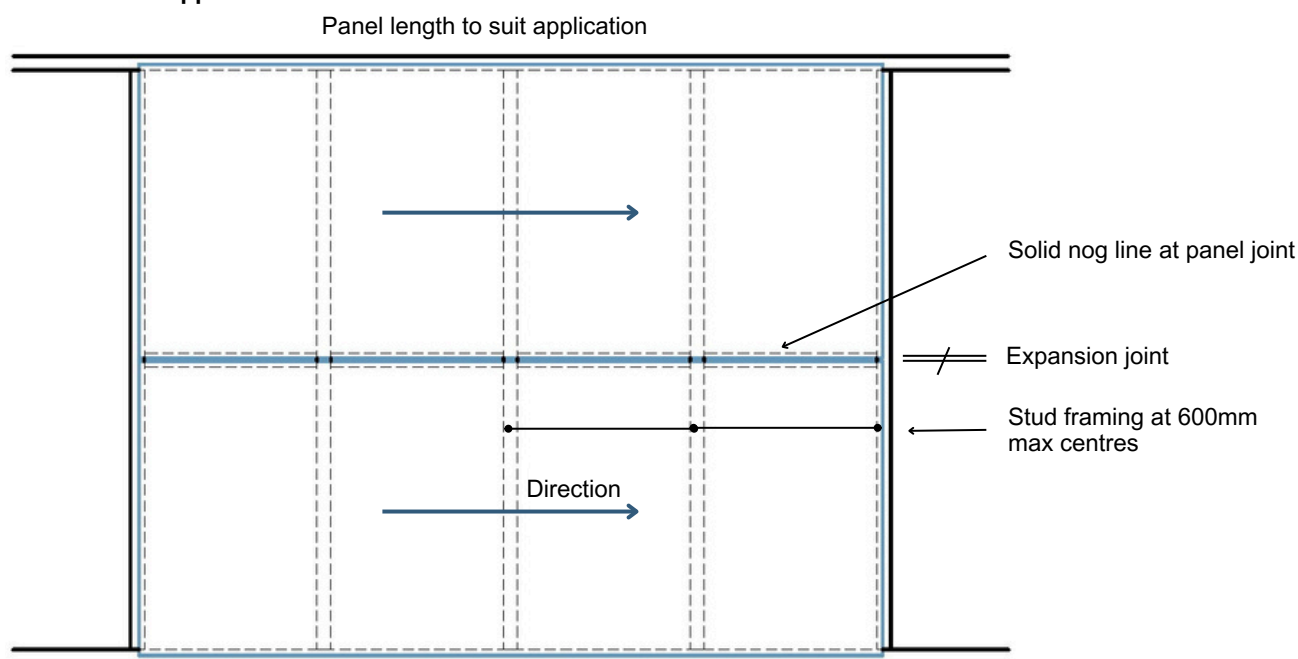
- Work out where the panels will start and finish in the corners of the walls – ideally place panels to avoid the grooves finishing in the corner where another panel will butt against the groove and create a shadow line. Extra care is needed when installing the panels as a feature wall to an existing room as the two adjoining walls may not be plumb. In this case, the two end panels that meet the adjoining walls may need to be scribed. Place panels so that the grooves are as far away from the adjoining walls as possible.
- Measure the required panel length by measuring from the ceiling to the floor and allow for a minimum 5 mm gap between the floor and the bottom of the panel and between the top of the panel and the ceiling. Where a negative detail is proposed, e.g. no skirtings or scotias, a minimum of 10 mm is recommended. For ceilings, measure wall to wall. Mark the panel using a straight edge and cut the panel using a skill saw with the blade set just deep enough to cut through the panel.
- Place the panel into position, ensuring a good fit and that the panel is 100% plumb sitting in the centre of the stud where the next panel will be installed, and that there is a gap of minimum 5 mm between the floor and the sheet.

WALL & CEILING PANEL INSTALLATION

- Relative humidity and heating and cooling may influence thermal expansion and contraction. 1 mm maximum expansion gap per metre of run of wall is recommended.
- Once the fit is confirmed, remove the panel and mark where fixings are required and measure and cut out any power points, light switches etc. To do this, measure and mark on the panels where the cutouts are required, and drill holes in opposite corners of the waste/cutout and use a jigsaw or multitool to cut the section out.
- Using a caulking gun, place a continuous 5 mm bead of construction adhesive on all studs/noggs which is to be covered by the first panel only. Position the panel in place and confirm it is 100% plumb and fix as per method required working from the middle of the panel out towards the edges. For internal wall and ceiling linings that are not bracing, fix using minimal fasteners depending on the visual appearance that is desired. Hidden pins can be used through the tongue with the balance of the sheet fastened with dollop's of adhesive glue and panel pins. If exposed screw heads are preferred, ensure pilot holes are predrilled with a countersunk drill bit to avoid the MDF raising around the screw. For installation over masonry, the selection of the grooved panel fastener will be subject to the thickness used and the desired finish. The panel fastener must not exceed the total thickness of the batten and the panel e.g., 9 mm panel + 19 batten = 28 mm total thickness, therefore use 25 mm fasteners.
- Continue to install the remaining panels in the same manner.

FIGURE 11: PANEL INSTALLATION

11.1 Horizontal Application



WALL & CEILING PANEL INSTALLATION

FIGURE 11: PANEL INSTALLATION

11.2 Vertical Application

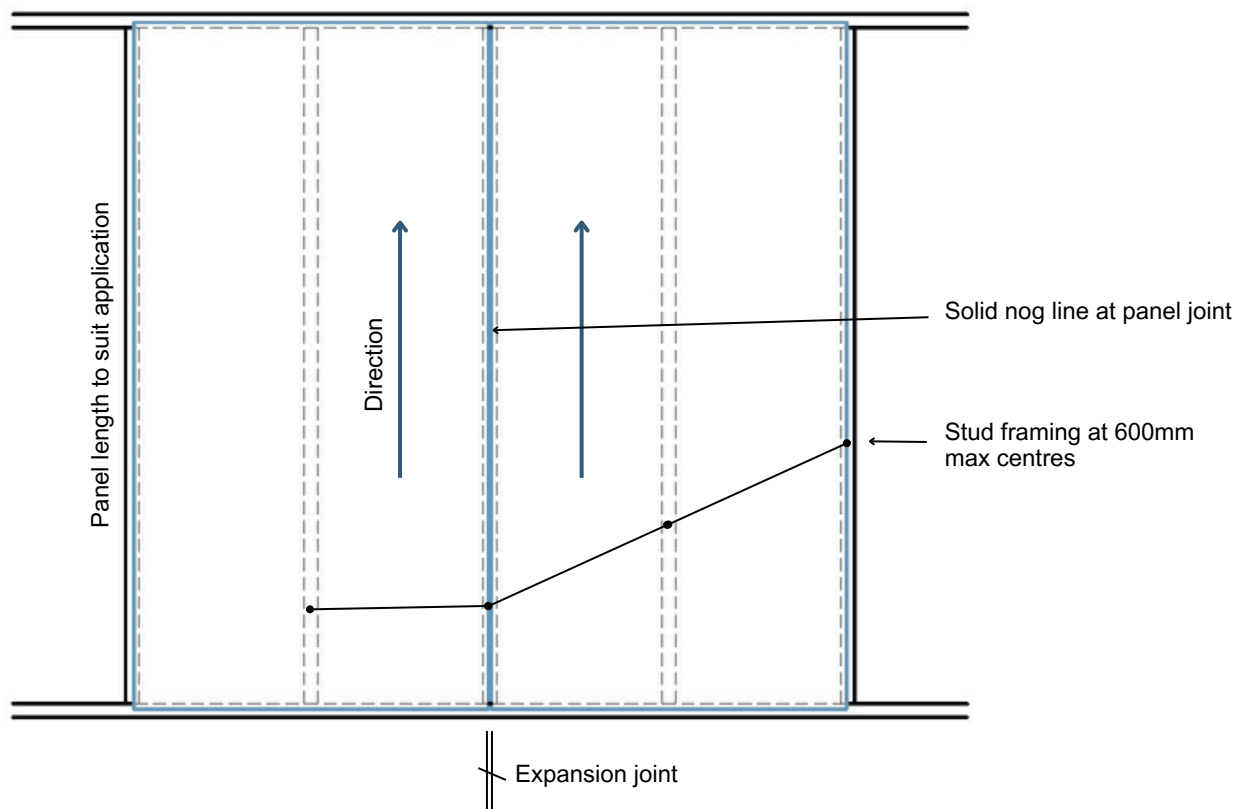
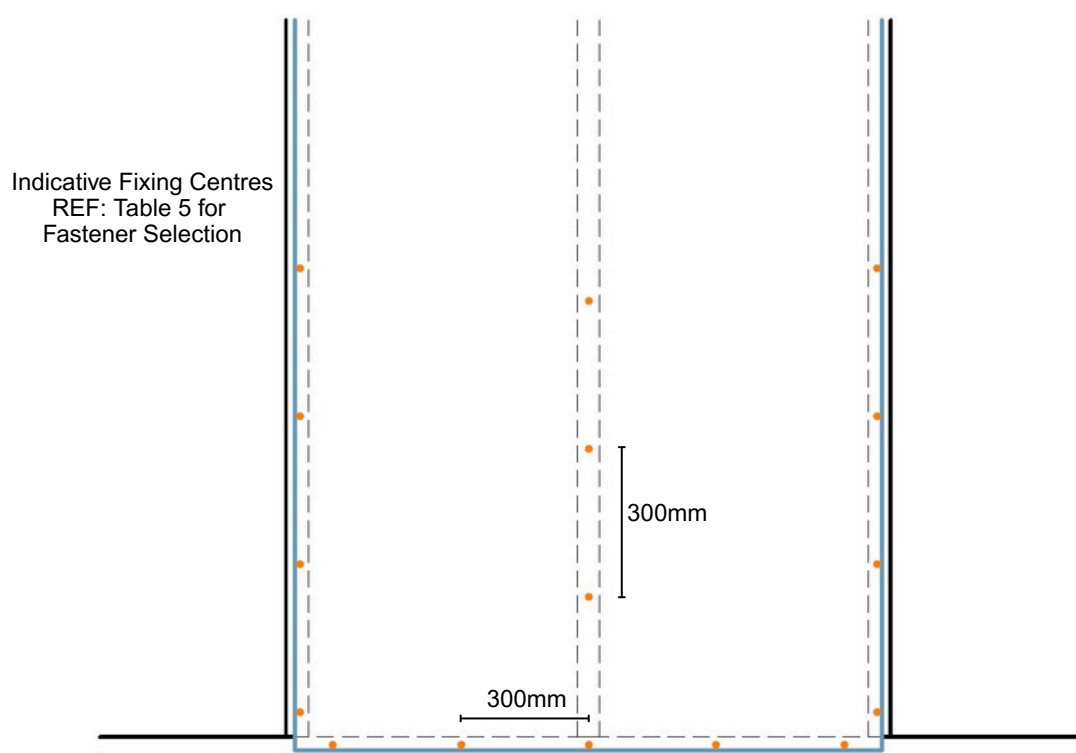


FIGURE 12: TYPICAL PANEL FIXING



WALL & CEILING PANEL INSTALLATION

INSTALL BRACING

To be read in conjunction with Table 4: Bracing system.

To install Plankwall Grooved Panels as wall bracing:

- Use 9 mm or 12 mm Plankwall Grooved Panels.
- Prepare panels in accordance with Plankwall Grooved Panels panel installation instructions.
- Before lining make sure all fixings that are required for top and bottom plates, including studs (minimum of 600 mm centres) and nogs are in place including all hold downs/bracing, straps, nail and screws. Install any PEF Rod and foam around doors or windows. Install bottom plate fixings in accordance with Figure 1 of 25 x 0.9 mm steel strap at bottom plate fixed with screws, clouts or staples.
- Prepare any cutouts and check these before cutting as cutouts can only be a certain size and positioned in certain areas of a bracing element.
- Fix sheets vertically, using the specified sheet fixings in accordance with Table 5 at 300 mm centres around the perimeter of each panel and at 300 mm centres along the middle studs. Do not overdrive power-driven fasteners.
- Ensure nails, screws and staples are fixed at the centre point of the studs. There is no need for fasteners on nogs or dwangs.
- Within the length of the bracing element, intermediate fixings to the bottom plate are to be in accordance with NZS 3604:2011.
- Alternatively, an alternative method from BRANZ Appraisal No.779 may be used.
- Fill visible screw or nail holes with a flexible wood filler and sand lightly

INSTALL CEILING DIAPHRAGM

For the installation of Plankwall Grooved Panels as a ceiling diaphragm:

- Install ceiling diaphragms in accordance with NZS 3604:2011 (refer to Section 13.5 and Section 5.6) or the ceiling diaphragm design.
- Prepare the panels in accordance with 'Install Plankwall Grooved Panels' instructions. Secure with 8 g x 32 mm coarse thread woodscrews at 150 centres around the perimeter and a maximum of 300 mm centres through the balance of the diaphragm to fasten the panels and 140 mm x 35 mm top capping fixed to the perimeter.
- A suitable contact glue maybe used sparingly (dollops) for added support throughout the central portion.

FINISHING

- Install architraves.
- Install skirting and all finishing lines (trims, architraves, etc). These can be installed in accordance with normal practice.
- Sand and fill fastening holes, imperfections and construction damage.
- Paint the panels in accordance with the selected paint supplier's recommendations. Almost Finished® panels are supplied with a hard-wearing base surface coating of two coats of white coating to front face that provides a barrier to moisture and one clear coat to rear face that provides protection from temporary exposure to moisture e.g. during transportation and provides a sealed surface that ensures a good surface for adhesives.

GENERAL CABINETRY & SHOPFITTING DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

Shopfitting and general cabinetry can be manufactured and assembled or flat packed in the workshop.

Prefabricated or flat pack units are reliant on the spaces of the building having been pre-measured prior to design and construction. Where access is limited or it is impractical to shop assemble a unit because of its physical size or complexity of design, it must be packed and transported in well identified packages for on-site assembly.

To install:

- Confirm all dimensions are correct both on-site and the units to be installed.
- Ensure all shopfitting and cabinetry work is carried out in coordination with other on-site trades.
- Ensure where services are required e.g., electrical and/or plumbing that the services are located in the correct position to the unit.
- Assemble units in accordance with the shop drawings.
- Check the walls and floor for plumb and level.
- Plane, pack or scribe the unit where required.
- Install kickboards and/or plinths.
- Fasten the units to either the floor or wall or a structural member of the building.
- Use hidden lightweight structural brackets where required.
- Fit all finishing components including, tops, shelves, mirrors, glass.
- Apply filler, silicon or no-more gaps if required.
- Allow other trades to fit off their services.
- Clean up with a suitable solvent or cleaner.
- Finish in accordance with selected paint supplier's recommendations or to suit preference.

MAINTENANCE

There are no specific maintenance requirements for Plankwall Grooved Panels provided the panels are not exposed to moisture once installed.

Repaint the panels in accordance with the paint supplier's recommendations.

Holes that may occur due to damage can be repaired by patching or filling with a suitable interior grade filler. For larger holes or damage, drill and plug with MDF using an Aliphatic PVA Glue. Install raised and sand flush after drying for best result.

Regularly inspect the panels to ensure that there is no evidence of swelling at the panel edges. If this has happened, the panels may need to be replaced.

Visit plankwall.co.nz for additional information and technical support.




Plankwall®

Grooved Panels

FOR MORE INFORMATION
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