INSTALLATION GUIDE
3D TEXTURED SLATWALL

Preparing for the Installation:
Here are some suggestions to help you simplify the installation process and maximize the beauty of your 3D Textured Slatwalw:

1) Get the right screws (Wood Grabber Screws)
    a. Make sure your screws are long enough to go through the panel (1/4"), any drywall or substrate, and set at least one inch into your stud
    b. Critical – make sure that the heads of the screws you choose are slightly smaller in diameter than the width of the aluminum insert (slat) opening – this will let you minimize the visibility of the screw by setting it deep into the insert.
    c. Screws can generally be found in white, black or steel colorations – where possible select a color that will blend in with the panel color
    d. Get enough screws. You should plan to use at least 12 screws for each panel (for lighter weight loads) or up to 24 screws for each panel (for heavier weight loads).

2) Tools you will need
    a. Electric Drill and 1/8" drill bit
    b. Electric Drill and Philips head driving bit
    c. One hand held stud finding device
    d. One contractors level
    e. Optional:
        i. One Chalk Line (For marking studs from top to bottom on wall)
        ii. Liquid Nails (Adhesive for back of panels)
        iii. Electric Saw for cutting panels
        iv. Safety Goggles (Avoid Sawdust and Aluminum Dust when cutting panels)
    f. Pro Tip: Best to use two drills – one with drill bit and one with driving bit (to minimize time spent changing out drill bits and driving bits)

3) Prepare the installation surface
    a. Locate the Studs (if hidden by drywall or substrate)
    b. Use a hand-held stud finding device
        i. Mark the location of each stud on the wall
        ii. Where possible, use a chalk line to mark the location of each stud (from top to bottom) on the wall
    c. If you do not have studs, you will need dry wall anchors which must be of at least 50 lbs grade.

4) Begin the Installation
    a. Set your first panel against the wall, on the floor and to the corner.
    b. Make sure the panel is level (floors, ceilings and walls are not always "square". If necessary, use "shims" under the panel to achieve level.
    c. While someone else is holding the panel in place (or once you have set the panel using an adhesive):
        i. Pre-drill holes for the screws
            1. Drill through the center of the panel insert (inside the groove)
            2. Drill holes where studs are located
        ii. Secure panel to the wall with screws
            1. Insert screws at each pre-drilled hole
            2. Screw heads should fit inside the insert opening
        iii. Pro Tips:
            1. For lighter weight loads hit every stud in every other insert
            2. For heavier weight loads hit every stud in every insert
            3. If there are not at least 4 studs per panel, you must: pre-drill the panel on the wall where the stud is missing, remove the panel and insert wall anchors, replace panel and secure it to the inserted wall anchors.

d. When installing panels on top of each other be sure to place a metal insert into between the two panels (there is a groove cut into the top and bottom of each panel to accommodate the addition of this metal insert between the panels) as this will insure correct spacing and optimal holding capacity.

5   Staggering the panels
   a. In order to minimize "vertical seams" on the wall and to maximize the most natural look of the panels, if the target wall space is more than 8 Feet wide, you may choose to stagger your seam for a more realistic look.
   b. Bottom tier should start with 8' panel (ex. From left to right)
   c. Start next tier with a 4' panel (ex. From left to right)
   d. By alternating cut panels with full length panels you create staggered vertical seams – achieving the most natural look.
   e. Pro Tips:
      i. Put only finished ends to finished ends and cut ends to cut ends.
      ii. Each cut end needs to be long enough to be secured to at least two studs.

6) Finish trimming the wall
   a. If any edges of panels are "exposed" you can cover them by using our painted to match aluminum edge trim (they come in 8' lengths)
      i. Just slip the u-channeled aluminum edge trim over the ends of the panel (after cutting to the proper length)
      ii. Then secure onto the panels with finishing screws or nails.
   b. To cover an inside corner, we recommend you use our painted to match wood corner round (they come in 8' lengths).
      i. Cut the desired length
      ii. Place in inside corner
      iii. Tack into place with finishing tacks
   c. To best trim exterior corners, we recommend using either our painted to match aluminum corner trim or our painted to match wood corner round.
      i. Our aluminum corner trim is a painted to match 90 degree corner that simply fits over the connected panels at the corner. It can be tacked up or use a construction grade adhesive to secure it to the corner (comes in 8' length)
      ii. For rounded external corners, use our painted to match wood corner round. Bring the panels together (without overlapping) at a 90 degree angle. Insert the corner trim between the panels. Tack or use adhesive to secure the trim to the panels.

Un-level Floors:
If the floor space in your shop is not level, you cannot use it as a rest for the first panels to be installed.
   1. Place your Contractors level, on your floor space to determine if floor is level.
   2. If the floor is not level use a chalk line and mark a level base line near the bottom of your wall as a guide for your panel.
   3. Hold the bottom of the panel on the marked base line and attach to the wall (see above for detailed list of instructions on securing panels)

Filling the Top Gap
If there is a gap between the top of the wall and the installed panels below that is less than 2 feet wide you will need to cut a panel down to fit into the gap.
   1. Measure the gap at the top of the wall, if it is an even gap make a rip cut down the panel to the width of the gap.
   2. If the gap is not an even width, measure both ends of the gap, use measurements to make a mark on each end of the panel, then scribe a line on the back of the board between both marks.
   3. Cut board along the scribed line to fit the panel to the gap.