Garage Factor

INSTALLATION GUIDE

FOR SLAT-WALL PANEL TO FIT A TIMBER STUD WALL

TOOLS REQUIRED:

DRILL

SPIRIT LEVEL

SAFETY GOOGLES

PENCIL

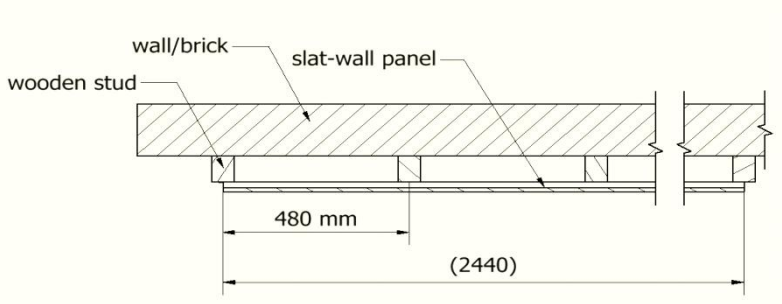
TAPE MEASURE

STUD DETECTOR

SCREWDRIWER

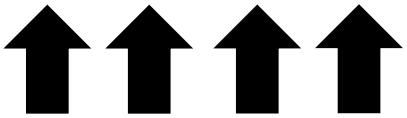
TOOTH SAW (IF CUTTING PANELS)

Stud location:
Decide where on the wall you want to position your slat-wall panels.
Once this is known locate the timber stud and mark their central position.
We recommend fixing panels every 480mm (19") minimum, so if possible, centre the panels on the wall studs so that they are fully supported.



First bottom panel location:
The first sheet is the most important. Spend time making sure it is level and positioned exact, the rest of the installation will be easier with this effort on the first panel.
Keep the bottom of the panel at least 50mm above the skirting or where there is no skirting above the floor itself.
Most floors are not level and may tend to creep up causing problems with the installation only a few panels down from the first panel.

Right way up:
Check to make sure the first slat-wall panel is the correct way up.
They should be installed from the bottom upwards.

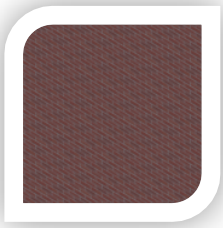


Joining up the panels:
Wall panels should be placing right on top of each other. The top edge of the lower panel and the lower edge of the upper panel will fit together to make a solid connection.

Finishing up and maintenance:
To finish the section, add edging strips to each side. To fit, slide onto the end of each panel from the top or bottom and then gently tap into position.
Slats can also be cut to size with a bench saw and a diamond saw blade.
Keep slat-wall panels clean using a damp cloth. Do not use solvent based cleaners as this could damage the PVC surface.

INSTALLATION:

Slat-wall panels could be installed onto concrete or brick wall. You may also fit the panel to thermal or breeze block walls.



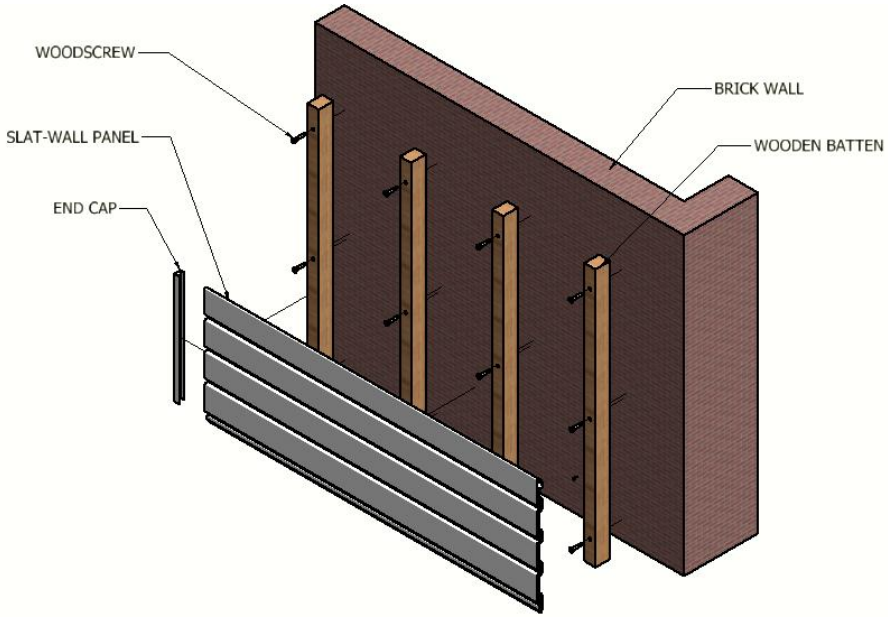
BRICK

CONCRETE BLOCK

BREEZE BLOCK

THERMAL BLOCK

STRSTRUCTURAL ASSEMBLY

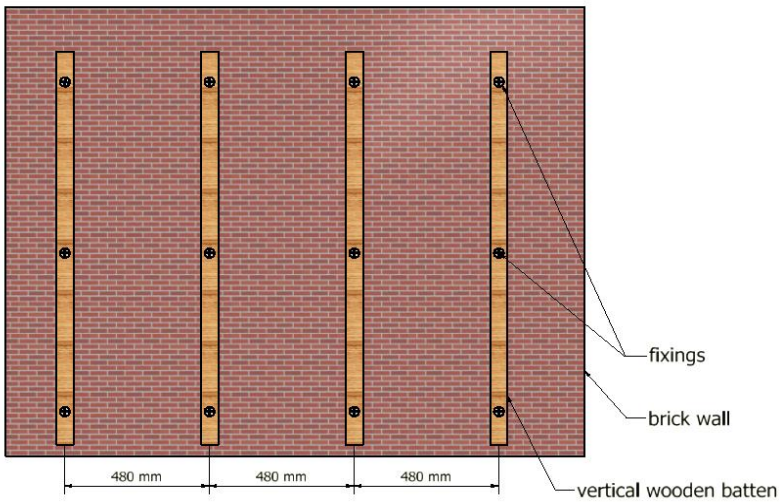


1. Draw a line across the wall to mark the bottom edge where the first panel will be positioned.
2. Fit a temporary batten or straight edge to the wall below this line.
   This will support the first panel making sure the installation is level.

   Note: the garage floor may not be level, so avoid placing the temporary batten directly on the floor unless you have checked that the floor is level.

3. To install slat-wall panels you must fit timber studs to a concrete or brick wall.
   We recommend using 50 x 50mm (2” x 2”) or 50 x 100mm (2” x 4”) battens vertically attached to the wall finishing with appropriate wall anchors.

4. Use a spirit level to make sure that the battens are vertically located in reference to the supportive batten and secure with minimum of 3 fixings (2 fixings per meter recommended).



5. Hold up a slat wall panel against the wall with the bottom edge of the panel resting on the supportive temporary batten.(Figure A).

6. Drill small holes (pilot holes) in each horizontal slot and each stud so the weigh distribution is equally divided (a power driver is recommended for this).

7. Finish up with all screws so that the first slat-wall panel is securely fixed to the wall. (Figure B).

8. Repeat step 4 for all remaining bottom panels.

9. Add the second slat-wall panel on top of the ones are already fixed. The bottom tongue of the top panel should engage with the top groove of the bottom panel and ensure it is flat and level. (Figure C).

10. Continue same procedure with the rest of panels until wall is covered as designed/planned.

11. Remember to remove the temporary support batten.

12. To finish the section, add edging strips to each side. These can be cut to length using a fine tooth saw. To fit, slide onto the end of each panel from the top or bottom and then gently tap into position. (Figure D).

Note: If you have fixing points close to the edge of the panels then you may need to loosen the screws a little to fit the edging strips.

Figure A

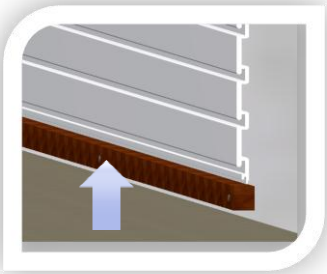


Figure B

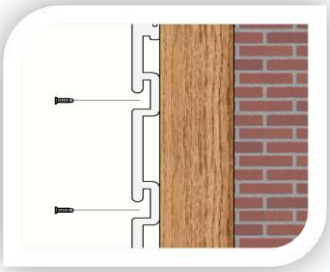


Figure C

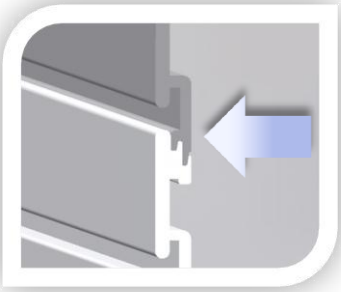
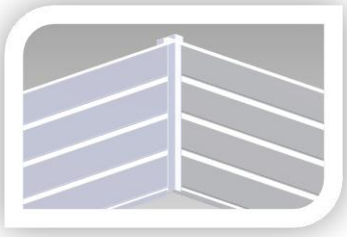
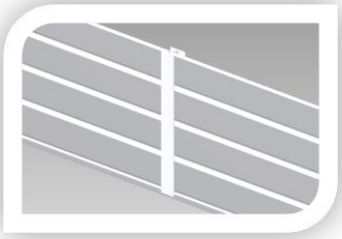


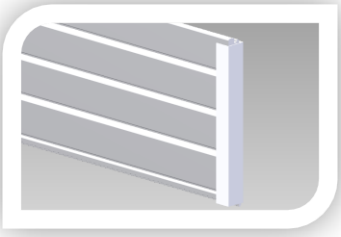
Figure D



corner joint



mid joint



end cap