



HIRAM

Habitat

INSTALLATION OF WALL PANELS



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1 Information

NOTES ON INSTALLATION

1. The wall panels are suitable for internal walls only.
2. Before installation ensure that all concrete, masonry, plastering or other wet trades are completed and the area is sufficiently dry.
3. The construction site must have a constant temperature of 15-24°C and humidity of 40-60% for at least 14 days before installation (and always after installation) for good acclimatization.

Please note: If these ideal conditions are not observed, cracks and gaps may develop, the wall covering can warp or show other defects in the long-term.

Installation on 2 different surfaces

ON CONCRETE WALLS

- 2.1** Newly constructed concrete supporting walls need at least 60 days drying time before they can be covered. They must be fully hardened, dry, smooth, level and free of structural defects. The maximum permissible height difference is 5mm over a length of 3000mm or 3mm within a radius of 1800mm.

The concrete must be completely free of paint, oil, glue residue, wax, grease, dirt, etc. Such residues can be removed chemically or mechanically, but on no account must solvent-based paint strippers be used, as residue from these products may counteract the adhesion process.

It is extremely important that a good adhesion to the concrete is guaranteed.

ON BRICK WALLS

- 2.2** Brick supporting walls must be structurally sound, which means that they may have no loose elements. The brickwork must be completely free of paint, glue residue, wax, grease, dirt, etc

Such residues can be removed chemically or mechanically, but on no account must solvent-based paint strippers be used.

Effective bonding and workmanship can be achieved on most surfaces within the general tolerances of masonry work.

ON TIMBER WALLS

2.3 Timber supporting walls must be properly nailed or screwed using countersinks. The timber supporting wall must be structurally sound, level and dry, with no loose boards, vinyl, tiles, OSB boards or plywood panels. The maximum permissible height difference is 5mm over a length of 3000mm or 3mm within a radius of 1800mm.

The moisture content in the wall prior to assembly may not exceed 12%. Before applying the adhesive the wall must be free of paint, glue residue, wax, grease, dirt, urethane, lacquer, etc.

Chipboard is not suitable as a base using our adhesive.

ON OTHER SURFACES

2.4 Ceramic tiles and other hard surfaces must be dry, structurally sound, flat, smooth and free of paint, oil, glue residue, wax, grease and dirt. Ceramic tiles must be also sanded so that the adhesive can bond properly.

3 Preparation

PREPARATION OF WOODEN WALLS

3.1 For best results, we recommend a level surface. A small degree of unevenness, while not ideal, is still acceptable.

1. The substrate must be clean and without any loose elements. It must be completely dry and structurally suitable to support the weight of the wall panel and any supporting material.

Tip: Apply a suitable matt black paint to the substrate so that any openings created are less noticeable afterwards.

2. Use a spirit level to that your walls are straight from floor to ceiling.

3. Draw a horizontal and perhaps also a vertical line on the wall, which you can use as a reference for mounting your wall covering straight.

4. A nail gun can be used as an alternative to, or in conjunction with, a polymeric adhesive to mount the wallcovering to a timber substrate. The head of the nail or pin should be as invisible as possible. When installing wall panels above eye level, drive the nails into the panels at a downward angle. For panels below eye height, drive them into the panels at an upwards angle. Nails at eye height must be driven into the corners of the panel and between the planking.

PREPARATION OF THE PANELS PRIOR TO ASSEMBLY

3.2

1. Allow the wall panels to acclimatize for 72 hours in the packing stored in the room where they are to be installed.

2. Unpack the panels carefully and handle them with the utmost care.

3. The wood will expand or contract depending on the temperature and humidity in your home. For the entire installation you should therefore allow for an expansion gap of 10mm between floor (skirting) and the bottom row, as well as between the ceiling and top row, and also on all sides or corners of the wall. Use joint spacers during assembly.

Instructions for 4 solid panels

Lay 2 rows of panels on the floor. This permits you to see the pattern and decide where any cuts need to be made. Mark all cuts accurately and use a jigsaw or hand-held circular saw.

Always begin at the bottom of the wall. Cut the first panel in two through the middle with a cross-cut saw. Start with one of the half panels, line it up on the left side of the wall und secure it in place. The other half can be used for one of the next rows.

The panels can be mounted with a suitable assembly adhesive on a variety of surfaces. It is best to apply the adhesive in a bead-like pattern at a distance of approx. 3-5 cm. You will find our recommended adhesive under Accessories. Other assembly adhesives can also be used. However, we have not tested these and therefore cannot guarantee long-term correct adhesion.

Align the first panels in a straight line along the wall. We recommend using a spirit level or laser to mark a straight line on the wall. Mount the first half panel on the left side of the wall and follow the verticals. The panels are thus connected randomly, and the seams will disappear.

Continue in this way with the other panels until you reach the end of a row. Use a crosscut saw to cut the last panel in the row to the correct size. The sawn-off piece of panel can be used to start the next row. For best results we recommend mounting the panels randomly, i.e. the seams in consecutive rows do not align exactly. After the first 5 rows carefully that the lines still run straight and make adjustments as necessary.

Install the panels irregularly (mixed) and work your way up to the top of the wall. In each row use the sawn-off piece of the last panel as the starting point for the next row, so that the “irregularity” is maintained. Allow for an expansion gap of 10mm on all sides of the wall.