Installation
Solid indoor panels

The panels can either be screwed or nailed to the substrate on battens, joists or wood-based panels.

SCREWS

Baseco's LTX 35 screws for 14/15 mm and PTX 48 screws for 18 mm panel thicknesses are ideal for crack-free, durable installation. Screw through the tongue as illustrated to the right.

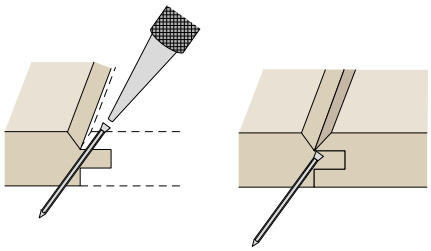
MANUAL NAILING

If you choose to nail the panel, our opinion is that you should use brad nails. These should ideally be tapped in with a hammer and countersunk with a mandrel to ensure that the panel is not damaged. The appropriate dimensions for the brad nails are 2.0x50 for panels with a thickness of 14/15 mm.

In wet rooms, you should always use brad nails and screws that are hot-dip galvanised.

NAIL GUN

It is becoming increasingly common to use a nail gun when installing panels. Check how to proceed with your nail and gun supplier. Pay particular attention to your choice of nails when fastening panels to the ceiling.



Using brad nails and a mandrel are a good way of avoiding damage to the panel. Use grooved brad nails that sit better.

INSTALLATION ON BATTENS

If it is not possible to nail/screw into the substrate on which the panel is to be installed, for example if it is some form of concrete, you will need to install a nail batten to which the panel can be attached. The battens are set at c/c 600. If the surface is even, battens measuring at least 22x45 mm are sufficient. If the surface is uneven, battens of at least 34x45 mm are required.

If the substrate comprises brick or aerated concrete, the batten is secured with aerated concrete nails, galvanised clasp nails, impact nails, nail plugs or screws with plugs. The nail should pass 75 mm into aerated concrete and 50 mm into brick. On a concrete wall, for example, you can attach the batten with Baseco's 5.0x50 or 5.0x60 concrete screws.

INSTALLING PANELS ON FRAMEWORK BEAMS

You should always use battens when the panels are to lie in the same direction as any existing beams, or if the panel is more than 15 mm thick. When attaching the battens to the beams, use ordinary wire nails, except in damp areas where you need to use galvanised wire nails. The nail should pass at least 30 mm into the beam.

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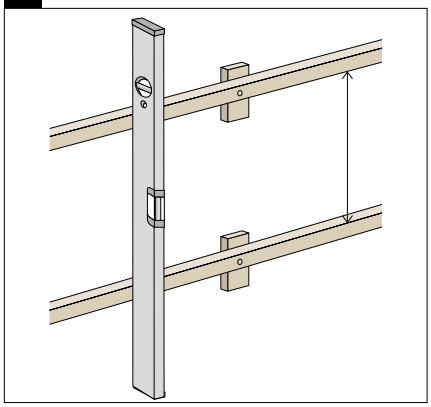

Use a spirit level at regular intervals to ensure that the batten is plumb. To ensure that the panels are secure and even, it may be necessary to insert small blocks in between, for example.

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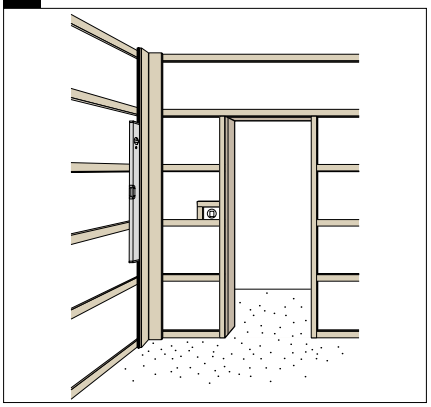

On surfaces that you cannot nail into, it may be necessary to attach the battens as shown here, provided no air gap is required.

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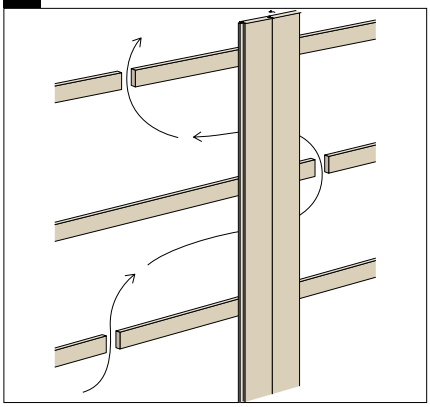

In wet rooms and exterior walls with poor insulation, nail battens are required to create an air gap behind the panel.

CEILING PANELS

When installing panels on both the wall and the ceiling, you can choose where to start – whichever is easiest. Bear in mind that ceiling panels in wet areas should always have suitable ventilation. Some panels may have more pronounced knots in wet areas. Suitable surfaces included joists, beams or battens, with a maximum distance of c/c 600 for 14/15 mm panels. For panels with a thickness of 18 mm, you can install directly onto beams, max. c/c 1200.

If you have a wooden ceiling, the ceiling panels can be nailed/screwed directly into this. If the ceiling is made of concrete or plaster, on the other hand, you will need to install battens.

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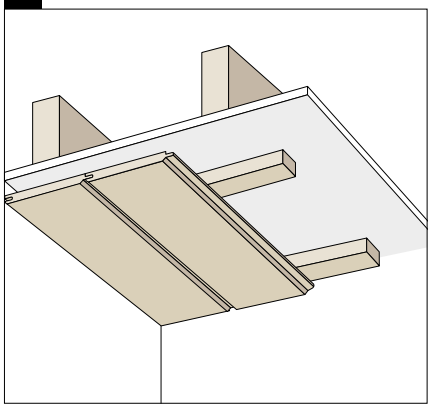

This is how to secure the panels when they are lying in the same direction as the joists and where the panels need be ventilated.

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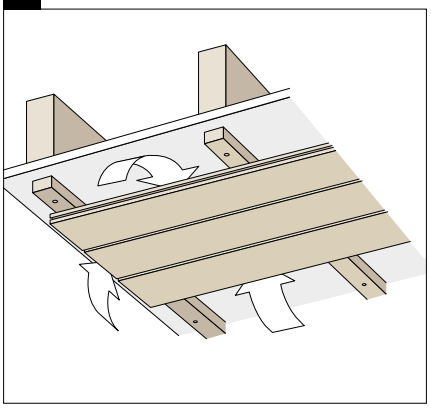

Battens where the panels are ventilated.

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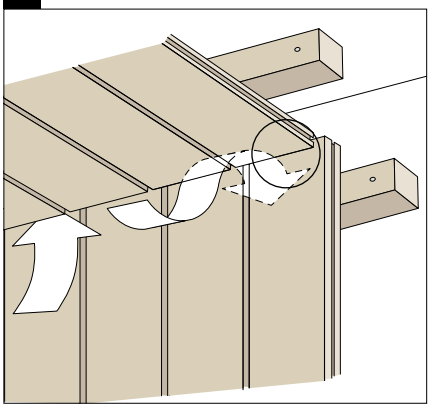

When installing ceiling panels adjacent to a wall, you should leave a gap of 10 mm. This can be concealed using a cornice that is fitted to the ceiling panel without a gap.

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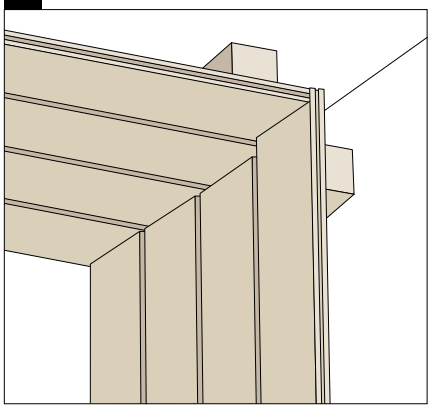

If you don't want to use a cornice, you can leave an open joint by all walls. The panel edge is covered with an angle strip instead.

WALL PANELS

If the panels are to be vertical, start in an outer corner. If there is no outer corner, start in an inner corner. If the panels are to be horizontal, start from the bottom.

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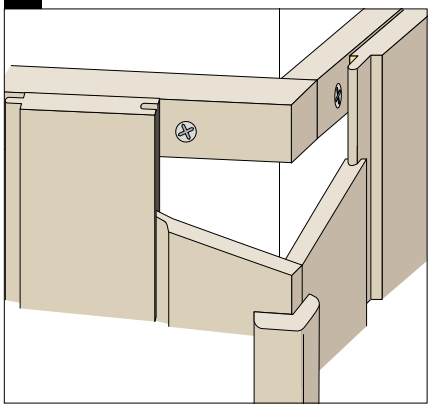

You should start in a corner and install the panel. Use a spirit level to check that the panel is plumb.

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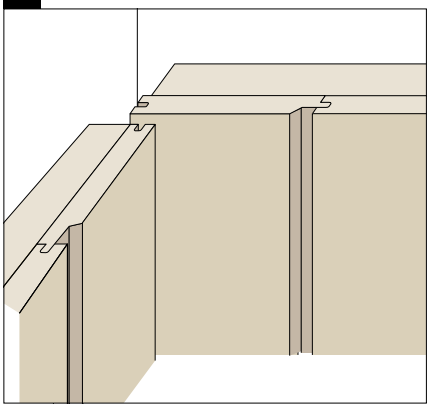

Inner corner that has been fitted with a vertical panel.

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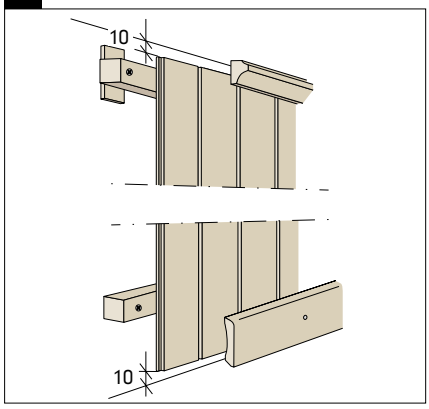

The top and bottom edges of the panel end approximately 10 mm from the ceiling and floor. The best way of concealing the gaps that are formed is to use a skirting board and a cornice. If the panel is to have a ventilated back, however, do not fit any strips to the ceiling or floor. In this case, it is even more important to take care instead when working to get the fit right.

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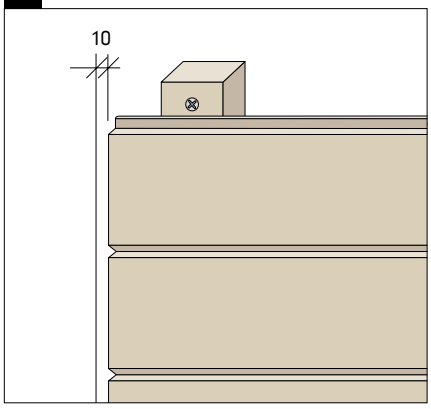

Start in one corner and install the panel approximately 5-10 mm from the wall. Panel all the walls and finish against the panel where you started. The gap is then covered when you connect with the panel.

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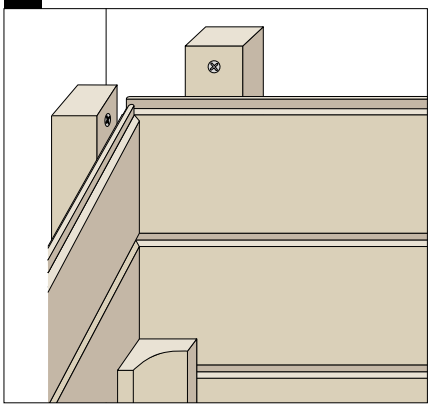

Inner corner with horizontal panel and corner strip. You can also install the panel edge to edge without a corner strip. In this case, it is necessary to take more care to ensure the fit is correct.

WET AREAS

In wet areas, there are a few things you need to consider when choosing panels and how to install them. Please also note that there is a risk of the knots becoming more pronounced than in other areas.

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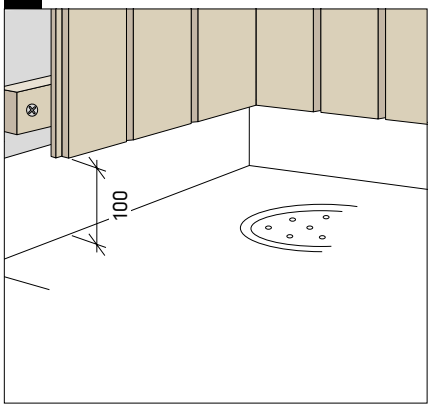

There should be a gap of at least 100 mm from lower edge of the panels to the floor level, and they should also pass over the continuation of the floor covering up onto the wall. At the lower edge, the panel should be cut at an angle to allow the water to drip off. In addition, the bottom edge must be surface treated to withstand any moisture.

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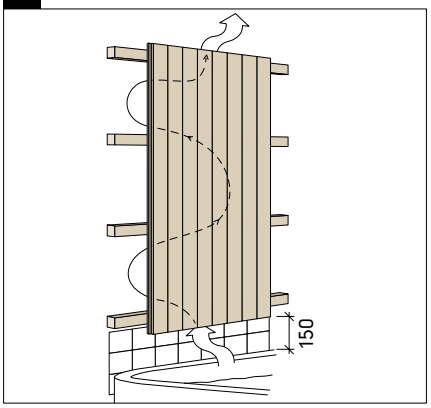

Panels located adjacent to a bathtub should leave a gap of at least 150 mm to the edge of the bathtub. Here, too, the lower edge of the panel should be cut at an angle to allow water to drip off, and then be surface treated.

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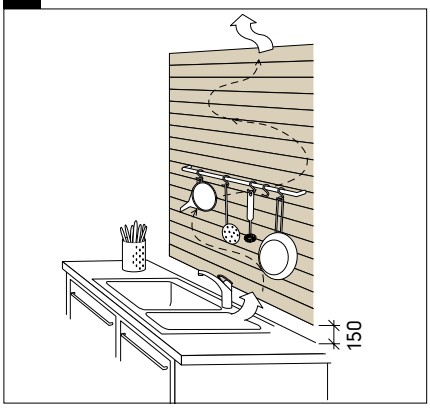

Horizontal panels in wet rooms should always have the tongue upwards. In addition, you should consider using panels where the profile allows the water to run off. There should be an air gap behind the panel for ventilation.