

# INSTALLATION GUIDE

## EDELHOLZ INDOOR WALL COVERING

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## GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INSTALLATION

All working phases causing humidity (such as bricklaying, tiling and painting) must be finished at the construction site before starting the installation. Due to increased humidity, wooden wall covering can absorb moisture. It is necessary to examine whether the wall surface is suitable for installation. The moisture content of the wall surface must be checked. (CM% measurement! EDELHOLZ solid wood panels are set to 8 +/- 2 %, Triplex panels are set to 7 +/- 2 % moisture content. During the installation, the relative air humidity of the room should be around 40-60% (if the relative air humidity of the room permanently exceeds 60%, the installation cannot be started!), and the temperature must be between 18 and 20°C. Under such conditions the set moisture content of the wood does not change significantly, and thus, significant changes in size cannot be expected either. Before installation, wooden wall covering should become acclimatized at the construction site (depending on the season it takes approx. 2-3 days, in winter 4-7 days). This is a crucial task, as the panels need to adjust to the temperature and relative air humidity of the room. The wood moisture equilibrium set by the conditions during the transportation will change according to relative air humidity and temperature of the room, which in winter takes more time because of the bigger difference between the indoor and outdoor temperature.

The wooden wall covering will always adjust to the relative air humidity of the room, in order to reach the wood moisture equilibrium defined by relative air humidity and temperature of the room.

Low air humidity causes the wall covering to emit moisture, while high air humidity causes the wall covering to absorb moisture. In winter, when the climate is dry, it is worth putting a humidifier on the radiator (depending on the air humidity of the room) to avoid gaps appearing between the planks. In summer or during the rainy periods of autumn, the relative air humidity can permanently exceed 60%. This can lead to warping and deformation of the wall covering. To avoid this, it is suggested to use an air conditioner or dehydrator to bring the air humidity level back to acceptable limit, between 40 and 60%. When using an air conditioner, please lower the average ventilation time in the room, and close the doors and windows. When using a dehydrator, please do not forget to empty the catchment vessel at least once a day. When using an automatic ventilation system, please time the ventilation to early morning or to late evening. It is necessary, because during the day the relative air humidity is higher outside than inside, and if it is let in, it can cause the warping and deformation of the wall covering.

In case of extreme weather, when the relative air humidity of the room cannot be reduced by ventilation, the urgent installation of an air conditioner or a dehydrator can be necessary, or else it can come to deformation and warping of the wall covering.

**We do not recommend installing our wall coverings in cellars, bathrooms, around swimming pools, in saunas or in wet, damp rooms! The high relative air humidity and water can lead to the deformation, or even the total destroying of the wall covering.**

**It is not recommended to install our wall coverings close to heating radiators, heating pipes and fireplaces etc., because heat radiation dries the wood to an extreme extent! Exposure to direct heat radiation of high temperature can lead to the deformation of the wall covering and cracks appearing in it!**

Packages must be opened right before the installation! Please leave the installation to a specialist, who will check the moisture content, dimensional accuracy and other features of

the wooden wall covering. Quality objections must be indicated before the wall covering is installed. We cannot accept post-appeal after installation! During the installation several packages should be opened, and install the planks mixed in order to get a uniform image.

**If you want to install a TV-set, shelves, etc. on the wall covering surface, consult the specialist before starting the installation of the wall panels!**

#### **PREPARATION OF THE WALL SURFACE**

Before starting the installation, it is crucial to be aware of the exact location of the water pipes and electric wires running in the wall! In the absence of this knowledge, you can drill through the wires when installing the sub-construction onto the wall.

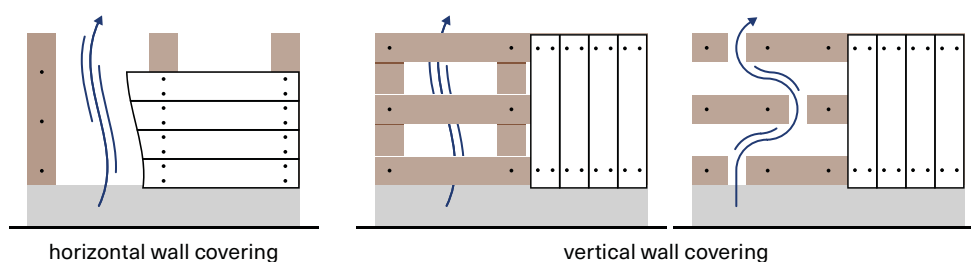
**Edelholz wall coverings cannot be installed on wall heating!**

It is important that the wall surface to be covered with the wall panels is flat and completely dry. This requires new concrete walls to have a drying time of at least 60 days. Do not start covering a freshly painted, not completely dry wall, as the wall will not be able to dry under the wall covering and this will lead the wall to mold and the wall panels to warp.

Prior to installation, clean the wall surface of dirt: grease, oil, paint and adhesive residues, etc.

## INSTALLATION ON WOODEN SUB-CONSTRUCTION

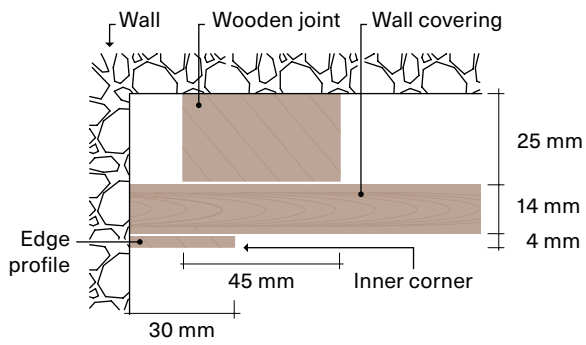
1. Get to know and inform the specialist carrying the installation out about the exact location of the water pipes and electric wires running in the wall.
2. First fix the sub-construction on the wall surface. Always pre-drill the wooden beams of the sub-construction before screwing and make sure that the heads of the screws are also sunk in the surface, otherwise this will prevent the wall covering planks from fitting perfectly to the sub-construction. The advantage of the construction is that it ensures proper ventilation of the wall covering. Failure of proper ventilation could increase the moisture content of the wood too much, leading to warping.
3. The sub-construction must be fixed to the wall perpendicular to the direction of the wall covering. The proper ventilation of the sub-construction's beams must be ensured too!



Hint: leave a distance of min. 300 mm between the bottom of the wall covering and your floor!

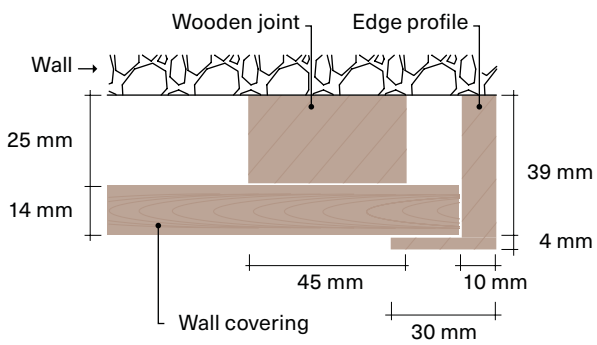
4. When installing the sub-construction, use a spirit level to determine its exact position! The maximum distance between the beams of the sub-construction can be 60 cm.
5. If you also want to have cabling behind the wall covering, you can create a duct for this purpose by leaving a gap between the beams of the sub-construction (or by cutting them out).
6. Then screw the wall covering elements perpendicular to the beams of the sub-construction. The elements of our wall coverings have tongue&groove design, thanks to which the planks can be easily fitted together, there is no need to screw them together. It is recommended to glue the tongue&groove joints with wood glue.
7. The wall covering planks are screwed onto the beams of the sub-construction at an angle of 45 degrees, so that the screw head easily fits into the groove formed at the base of the pin. This ensures that the screw head will not be visible even when the next plank is installed.
8. The starting rows are fixed perpendicularly, bolted from the front, which is later covered by the cover strips. For determining the right position of the first row, please use spirit level. Recommended screw for the installation of the wall panels on the sub-construction: 3x30 mm wood screw with countersunk head.
9. Ensure an air gap of at least 20 mm between the wall covering and the wall, this distance must also be kept at the junction of the ceiling and the wall!
10. Wall panel edge profiles are to be placed after the installation of the last row of wall covering elements (see Appendix).
11. If you want to light your wall covering, we recommend you our LED Profiles. When installing other lamps and LED strips not offered by us, pay special attention to comply the requirements specified by the lamp manufacturers.

APPENDIX



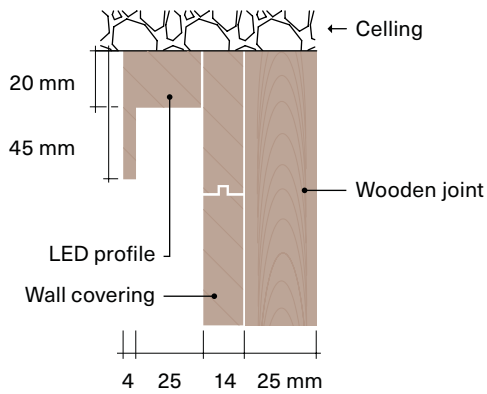
1. image

Edge profile in case of wall covering reaching the ceiling/ side wall (top view segment)



2. image

Edge profile in case of unclosed wall covering (top view segment)



3. image

LED-profile (top view segment)



4. image

Ideas for the construction of corners