

Antique Wood Effect Wall Panelling

These products are lightweight and easy to cut and work using good woodworking tools, so installation is relatively easy. Below is our guide on how to install.

The tools you will need:

- Sharp toothed woodworking saw.
- Knives or chisels (for trimming).
- Pins.
- Hammer and punch.
- Adhesive.
- Touch-up kit (contains filler/stain/wax).

Exposing the product core

Whilst the surface of these panels are finished to look just like wood, a cut section will expose the core. Usually this will be concealed by a joint but where it is not you should use items from the touch-up kit.

Fixing method

All components are fixed simply by using adhesive and pinning to a flat surface. Most fixings are concealed by the rebated design. Where additional pinning in a visible area is required punch these into the woodgrain and cover with wax from the touch up kit.

Arranging/installing your panelling

1. Measure, order and install for each wall individually.
2. Plan your arrangement of panels before installing as you are likely to need to reduce the width of at least one panel sheet to fit your dimensions (see section below). You can run full width panels from right to left and leave the final panel to be reduced in width. Most people will want a balanced look, in which case both far left and far right hand panels are usually reduced equally, leaving the central panels at full width.
3. Cut your panels to width, if required (see section below) and check that you have done so to the correct width before you start installing. Minor errors may be able to be adjusted for within the rebate system of the panels.
4. Then install your panel sheets. Ensure that you install them at the correct height to accommodate the bottom Edging Strip that you will fit later. Work from right to left along your wall. This will enable you to pin through the left hand edge of each panel sheet, with the right hand rebate on the next sheet covering these fixings. When pinning, as far as is possible, pin through areas that will be covered by the next sheet or by Edging Strip.
5. When you reach the left hand corner or finishing point you will need to finish with a separate Edging Strip. Cut this Edging Strip to the full length of the panelling. You will then mitre a joint, top and bottom, to meet the lengths of Edging Strip that will run top and bottom of your panel sheets.
6. Install an Edging Strip at floor level as skirting (occasionally people install this above a skirting). The rebate on the strip sits over the lower section of the panel sheets, covering any pin heads you have used to install the panel sheets. Mitre at the left hand end where this strip meets your vertical Edging Strip.
7. Install Edging Strip across the top of your panel sheets. With large panels the edging will sit over the rebate on the panel sheets. With small panels the edging will butt join to the panels. Mitre at the left hand end where this strip meets your vertical Edging Strip.
8. Install Plate Rail if required.
9. Touch up any areas required with items from the Touch-up Kit.

Reducing the width of a panel sheet

To reduce the width of a panel follow this procedure - it is the best way to conceal the cut:

1. Firstly cut vertically down the left hand side of the right hand bead of the panel. This will leave you with a section comprising the right hand bead and rebate, that you should retain to rejoin later.
2. Then cut away the required amount, again from the right of the panel.
3. Carefully colour the exposed core with stain from the touch-up kit.
4. Install the cut panel to the wall.
5. Install the bead and rebate that you cut away in step 1 to the wall. Because you have cut along the left hand edge of the bead the joint should be relatively well concealed.

Working around obstacles

If you wish to run panelling around an obstacle, like under a window or over a fireplace, schedule each section separately. For a balanced look you would therefore treat the left and right hand sides of the obstacle as separate areas and, if there is a central area also like under a window, treat this as a separate 'third' area too. Then follow the procedure outlined previously for a wall, for each area individually.