

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTION OF SLAT WOOD WALL PANELS

PRE-INSTALLATION

- Preparing the wall or ceiling: make sure the surfaces are clean and dry, without nails and crews.
- Measuring the height and width.
- Cutting the panel: Cutting the panels with a circular saw and a knife to the length and width you need.

WALL INSTALLATION

A. Direct installation onto the wall

Applicable for flat, solid, and clean wall surfaces such as concrete, brick, or plywood.

1. Using construction adhesive (pic 1)

- Apply adhesive to the back of the PET layer in an S-shape or in multiple straight lines, ensuring even distribution across the surface.
- Press the panel firmly against the wall and hold for 20–30 seconds.
- Recommended adhesives: Titebond Heavy Duty, 3M 90 spray adhesive, or PU adhesive.
- Temporary support such as clamps or tape can be used while the adhesive cures.

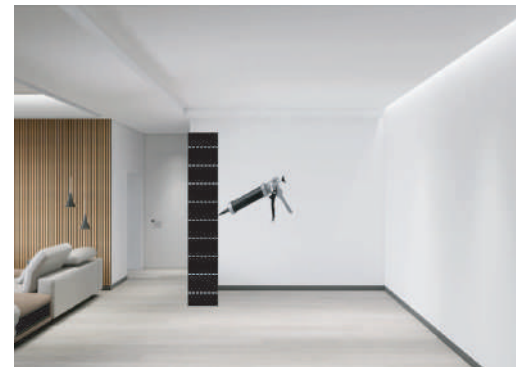
2. Nail or screw fastening

- Applicable when the wall is made of plywood, solid plaster, or any surface capable of holding nails.
- Use spiral nails or wide crown staples (10–12 mm).
- Choose fasteners that match the PET color, or paint the nail/screw heads for better aesthetics.
- Fastening points across the panel width should be spaced approx. 150 mm apart, providing 3–4 fixings per stud line to ensure firm attachment. (pic 2)

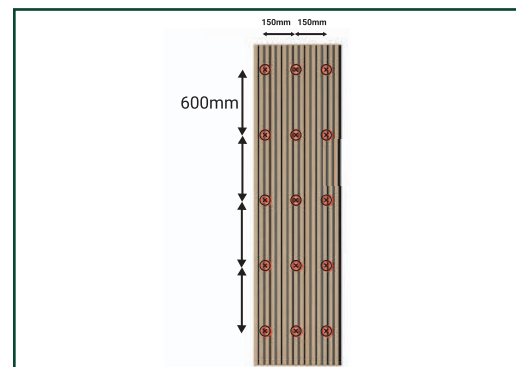
Attention: Not suitable for weak surfaces such as drywall or hollow bricks.

B. Installation on framed walls

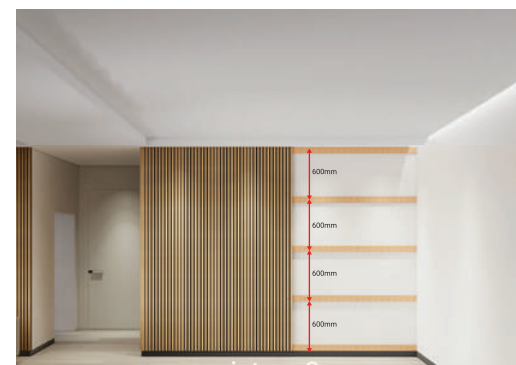
- Applicable when a pre-installed wood or metal frame is available – commonly used in partition walls, wall cladding in showrooms, offices, or renovation projects.
- Spacing between vertical studs: 600 mm (pic 3)
- Fastening points across the panel width should be spaced approx. 150 mm apart, providing 3–4 fixings per stud line to ensure firm attachment. (pic 2)
- Tools: pneumatic nail gun, industrial staples, spiral nails, or self-drilling screws (for metal frames).
- Nails or staples should be placed in the grooves between slats to minimize visibility. Use matching fasteners or paint/conceal with PET for a clean finish.
- Ensure the panel is firmly pressed against the frame to prevent vibration or sagging.



picture 1



picture 2



picture 3

A. Screwing with washers into wood or metal joists

- This method is recommended for maximum safety and stability on ceilings.
- Use wooden or metal joists depending on the structural design of the ceiling.
 - For wood joists: use wood screws, washers if needed.
 - For metal joists: use self-drilling screws or pre-drill before fastening.
- Recommended joist spacing: no more than 500 mm apart.
- Fastening points across the panel width should be spaced approx. 150 mm apart, providing 3–4 fixings per stud line to ensure firm attachment (pic 2)
- Ensure the framing is securely anchored to the structural ceiling.



B. Stapling only for wood joists

- The installation method is similar to using nails or screws; however, it is only applicable to wooden battens and not suitable for metal frames.
- Recommendation: Stapling allows for faster and more convenient installation. However, its holding strength is lower than nails or screws, which may lead to the risk of panels loosening over time.

NOTE

- Always check the strength of the wall/ceiling before construction. Make sure the panel is acclimated to the room temperature for at least 24 hours before installation. Use full protective equipment when constructing.
- The wall/frame panel must be pressed to ensure stability, avoid vibration, swelling or fire resistance after installation."
- Do not use the product in outdoor areas or places with direct sunlight.
- Do not use in areas with high humidity, steam or cold environments without technical surface treatment. Always maintain the same edge orientation during the entire installation process to ensure seamless joints.

* Do not use this product in outdoor areas or places exposed to direct sunlight.