



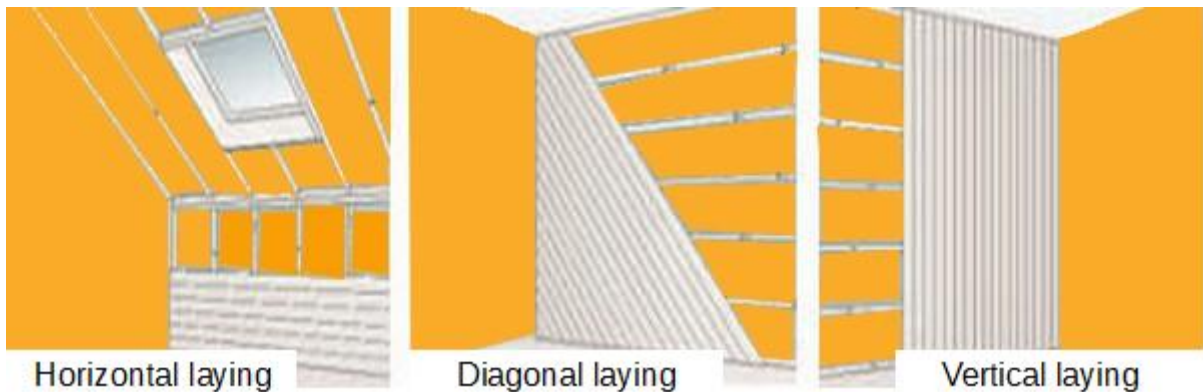
We recommend the installation the boards on a frame.

What are the advantages for installing the boards on a frame?

The installation of paneling on a frame offers many advantages:

- **Insulation:** allows an insulation to be inserted between the support and the slats
- **Ventilation:** allows to create a consequent circulation of air between the support and the slats in order to prevent humidity.
- **Lifespan:** good performance over time, strength and impact resistance.
The boards installation will be easier with the help of a pneumatic finishing nailer offering optimum power. Indeed, an air compressor will facilitate nail driving precision while ensuring careful work.

What type of installation to choose?



- **Vertical:** visually expands a room with a low ceiling height.
- **Horizontal:** ideal for under slopes, attics and attic rooms, creates a feeling of space.
- **Diagonal:** breaks the rectilinear effect of rooms that are very long.

After having carried out all the plaster work, having checked the plumbing of the walls and dismantled the sockets and switches (clearly mark their location to reassemble them more easily), you can proceed with the installation of the charred boards by following these tips.

The framework must be flat with perfect verticality or horizontality:

- Check using a level or plumb line
- If the support is not level, use small shims between the cleat and the wall to make up the gaps.

Step n ° 1: Installation of the cleats

Important: the cleats must be perpendicular to the direction of the boards installation

1. Install the wood cleats (12 × 25 or 25 × 25), perpendicular to the direction of installation, with a spacing of 40 cm and 60cm (center distance) between the cleats and at an interval of 3 to 4 cm between the end of the battens and the ends or angles of the walls, for optimal air circulation. They will be screwed or pegged directly to the support.
2. Think about cleats for all the surroundings (windows, cupboards, doors, etc.).
3. In the case of insulation, use thicker cleats. Using a pneumatic stapler, you can staple glass wool or insulating material between each cleat, always keeping spaces for air circulation.
Good to know: for thicker insulation, a secondary frame can be fixed perpendicular to the first using a nailer and can thus receive the insulation.
4. In order to facilitate the installation of the boards, remember to displace the battens on the ceiling and on the floor.
5. Do not forget to place cleats beyond the last cleat on the ground for fixing the plinths if necessary.

Step 2: Assembly of the boards

Important: the boards must be unpacked at least 72 hours before installing the paneling and stored at its place of installation, under the conditions of end use (usual temperature ...).

- For horizontal installation, lay the first plank at the bottom of the wall.
- For vertical installation, start at an angle and end towards the door.
- Carefully control the level of the plank: the regularity of your paneling depends on it.
- Hold it in position by nailing at the location of the cleats. Preferably use black stainless steel tips.
- Check the correct positioning of each board over its entire length before installing the next one.
- Use the offcuts as you proceed, always starting from the top.
- Progressively pass the cables of the switches and sockets in the ducts that you will let protrude from the boards.
- Place nails regularly on your boards, one per cleat. Preferably use black stainless steel tips.

Step 3: Fixation of the boards

- Nail the boards preferably with a finish nailer.
- Nail or staple the boards to the cleats. To ensure a secure fit, insert the stapler head firmly into the holder and fully squeeze the trigger. For ease of use and better work efficiency, use a stapler equipped with a long nose.

Important: Select nails or staples that are compatible with your nailer / stapler. For this type of application, it is advisable to use mini brad finishing nails with a fine wire section to not damage the boards.

Step n ° 4: the finishing touches

Recessed sockets

- After having identified the locations of the boxes to be recessed, the bottom of the socket, once installed, must be at least 10 cm from the floor.
- Make the hole of the required diameter in the center of the blade with a core drill.

Cornices, plinths and angles

- Start along the ceiling by nailing cornices.
- Take your measurements carefully and assemble them in the angles (inward or outward).
- Then attach plinths or floor profiles to the base of the walls using a pneumatic nailer.
- Finally, cover the outgoing corners with angles and the window frames with rebated profiles.