

TEXTURES - 3D™

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Please carefully read the installation instructions before installation to help you attain the desired results. **TEXTURES 3D PANELS** are computer designed to have a seamless pattern flowing from one panel to the next. The panels are made of MDF and **measure 4'x8'x15mm** and have a minimum of two coats of primer and sanding. Installation is fairly simple **but it requires care to make sure that the panels are perfectly aligned so the pattern runs from one panel to the next and all seams and screw holes sanded down perfectly to a smooth finish.**

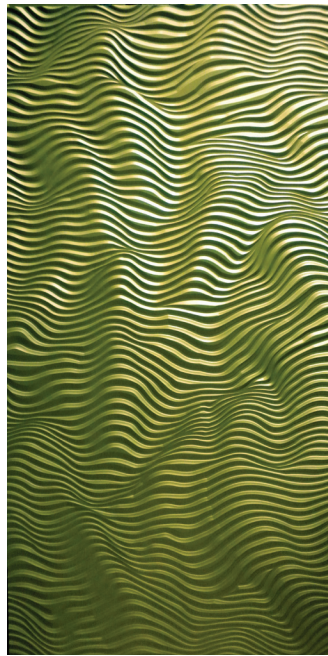
WHAT IS PANEL FLOW

Panel "flow" is when two panels are set side by side or top to bottom and properly aligned so that the pattern flows visually from one panel to the next. A "seamless" pattern flow is attained when the seam at the point where two panels come together is not visible because the seam has been filled with a filler compound, sanded down smooth to blend the joint line between the two panels and given the final coats of primer.

Panels come in both horizontal and vertical direction and while this has no impact in the manner in which pattern flows on the installation, it matter does on certain applications as well as for ordering purposes.



Vertical Flow



Horizontal Flow

For example for a long and narrow bar installation a vertical pattern will work best. Our technical people will work closely with you to help you decide which pattern flow will work best for your installation.

PANEL LAYOUT CONFIGURATION

It is important to understand that installing a Texture 3D Panel is not the same as installing ceramic tiles which have random patterns and there's nothing to match. Some of our panels have pattern match on all four sides, others like our wave panels have pattern flow on only one 4' side and one 8' side so the pattern flows from left to right and bottom to top.

It is recommended that the boxed panels be opened and stacked

on the floor with the pattern facing up in the same direction. Panels that have only one side compatible with the side of the next panel may come with a **panel layout configuration** attached to them that will identify the edges as being **RIGHT & LEFT and TOP and BOTTOM** and the pattern flow to follow. Panels that have a repetitive pattern that flows on all four sides will not have a panel configuration attached. The panel layout configuration will make it easy to know exactly which edge flows into the next one. It is strongly advised that you provide us with the size of your wall so we can figure out the panel layout configuration for you.

UNLOADING SHIPMENT

The panels will be shipped to you crated. All shipments will be delivered in trucks with lifts but the client must provide labor to help unload. Please inspect the crate carefully for any signs of exterior damage or puncture damage that might be caused by a forklift. If you notice any damage please write this in the Bill of Lading to establish your claim. The trucking companies will avoid assuming liability if not claim of damage to the container is made at the time of receipt, and it will become difficult to establish damage claims if damage is not noted in the Bill of Lading. Please note that most shipments are fairly heavy so be ready to have help to unload if you do not have a receiving dock or forklift. Have ready a drill with a Phillips head to remove the screws. Remove the panels carefully and avoid dropping them as this will damage the edges or corners. Even though the panels are made out of MDF they need to be handled carefully to avoid damage. Nonetheless, any damage to the surface can be easily repaired with a filler that hardens and is easily sandable like Flexall.

CUTTING & SANDING:

TEXTURES 3D PANELS are made out of MDF so they can be cut with standard wood cutting saws and equipment. It is recommended that a fine blade be used to avoid edge chipping and proper wood cutting rules followed including the use of dust masks and eye protection. MDF is a composite of wood materials glued with resins so you must avoid breathing the fine dust created while cutting and wear masks.

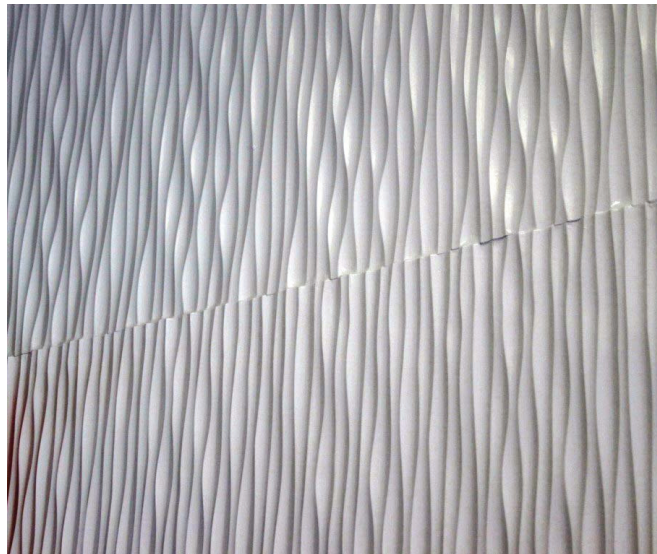
If a panel needs to be cut, the cut edge has to be one that ends against a wall, ceiling or floor as there will be no pattern flow from a cut edge to the next panel.

****IMPORTANT****

ON PANELS WITH A WAVE IRREGULAR PATTERN THE PATTERN FLOW GOES FROM RIGHT TO LEFT AND BOTTOM TO TOP. ONLY ONE EDGE OF THE PANEL FLOWS INTO THE CORRESPONDING EDGE. THE FIRST PANEL THAT YOU INSTALL SETS THE PATTERN FOR THE REST OF THE PANELS. ANY EDGE THAT HAS BEEN CUT WILL HAVE NO PATTERN FLOWING. CUT EDGES SHOULD BE INSTALLED SO THEY FACE THE FLOOR, CEILING OR SIDE WALLS. BEFORE MAKING THE INSTALLATION FINAL BY APPLYING THE ADHESIVE AND SCREWS YOU NEED TO ALIGN THE PANEL TO BE INSTALLED TO MAKE SURE THAT THE PATTERN FLOW IS SMOOTH AND CONTINUOUS. IF THE PATTERN IS NOT FLOWING AND IS NOT CONTINUOUS THEN STOP AND DO NOT INSTALL. IF THIS HAPPENS IT IS LIKELY THAT THE PANEL NEEDS TO BE TURNED AROUND.

Textures 3D Panels are computer designed to have the pattern flow from one panel to the next. The panels set by side RIGHT to LEFT or TOP to BOTTOM should almost look like a panel that has been cut in half. The flowing lines or pattern of the preceding panel should look like a continuation on the next panel. If the panel to be installed does

not properly align with the panel next to it that was already installed panel you must STOP and DO NOT INSTALL because you are doing something wrong. Below is an example of an **improperly** installed panel:



PICTURE SAMPLE OF IMPROPERLY INSTALLED PATTERN

*****IF THE PATTERN FLOW DOES NOT MATCH, STOP AND CONTACT TEXTURES 3D FOR TECHNICAL ADVICE. IMMEDIATELY CALL OUR OFFICE AT 818-346-3480.**

When the panels are properly aligned, and they are filled with filler on the edges, sanded, primed and painted, the seam should not be visible like the picture below that shows three panels side by side:



PICTURE SAMPLE OF PROPERLY INSTALLED PATTERN

MOUNTING & EDGE-GLUING

For small area installations the panels may be installed directly over drywall. **For large wall installation bigger than 10'x20'** where the wall might be uneven, it's recommended that a thin two-plywood sheet be mounted on the wall first and the panels attached over the plywood with a combination of nail or screws and panel adhesive. You must make sure that the wall is flat no matter how perfect it looks to the eye. Large wall areas sometime tend to be uneven and have bumps that will push out the panel and this will complicate your installation. The application of thin plywood panels will permit you to create a perfect flat area and spot and those sections that are uneven. Shim the panels if necessary to create a uniform front surface.

Lay out panels with a laser level (preferred), starting from the bottom up and use a hand level or chalk line to ensure uniform installation. If panels are being placed directly up against one another, use the first panel as a reference point for adjoining panels to be installed.

Again, **on small wall areas it is OK to install the panels directly on drywall** but care must be exercised to make sure that the panels do not shift during the installation process. A panel adhesive like liquid nails or latex glue should be brushed evenly on the back of the panel. Then using screws or a nail-gun with headless nails the panels can be fixed to the wall using the two techniques below. The use of screws or a nail-gun is up to the ability of the installer, but there's a rule to be followed. The panels weigh about 60lbs each. If the panels need to be floated it is recommended that only screws be used because the weight of the panel might cause it to slide downward before the glue has time to set. If the first panel is installed with the edge resting on the floor, then a nail gun can be used because there would be no chance of a downward slip.

FOR PAINTED PANELS

1) The term "painted panels" refers to panels that have been pre-painted. Panels that are pre-painted cannot be screwed in, nor can the pattern be made "seamless" because the process would damage the surface requiring a new coat of primer and finishing paint. Pre-painted panels are best suited for installations in which a non-visible seam is not desired or one in which there is a separation between the panels. For the professional the cleanest way to install is to use a nail gun and shoot headless nail at an angle through the edge of the panel. This will avoid damage to the front of the panel but it requires a bit of practice to avoid damaging the panel. The thickness of the panel and carving will dictate if nails can be shot through the edge.

Another option for pre-painted panels is to use "z-clips.

Installation using Z-Clips

1. Mark the intended location of each panel on the wall.
2. Install the impaling Z-Clips so they are flush with the backside of the panel using the numbers listed below. The application of Tubetak Pro to the teeth of the impaling clip will add additional support to the panel. (8) clips will be necessary to hang each 4'x8' panel
3. Measure the location of the impaling Z-Clip on the back of the panel to determine exact position of wall Z-Clip. For easier installation, apply ink, paint, chalk or similar transferable marking to the impaling Z-Clip. Press panel against the wall to locate the proper position of wall Z-Clip when the panel is placed in its intended location.
4. Make sure to leave at least 3/4" clearance above the intended final height of the panel to allow clips to clear and seat with each other.
5. Install the wall Z-Clip securely using drywall screws, concrete anchors or shots and pins for concrete block or precast concrete walls. Clips must be flush, level and aligned perfectly with the clip on the back of the panel.
6. This installation method will leave a 3/4" reveal between the top of the panel and ceiling.

Z-Clips can be purchased from www.MonarchMetal.com

FOR PRIMED PANELS

For primed panels the best way to install them is using a combination of panel adhesive on the back and counter-sunk screws on the front. Screws may be fixed on the wood studs but care must be exercised not to drive the screw so deep that it causes the screw hole to collapse or cracks to develop on the panel. A stud finder should be use to make sure that the screws are screwed to the wood studs if possible. Panels should be installed from the bottom up with panel adhesive applied to the wall with screws firmly attaching the panel to the wall. The first panel sets the direction and flow for the rest so it is imperative that the panel be straight and parallel to the floor. The purpose of the screws is to fix the panel to the wall while the panel adhesive dries.

Once the first panel is installed apply a line of adhesive along the edge that will butt the next panel using Loctite Polyurethane Premium Construction Adhesive. Run the line of adhesive through on the edge

and glue all panels in the same manner. It is not possible to force the glue between the panels after they are mounted on the wall. This will not only bind the panels and prevent shifting but will also fill in the crevice so that when you apply the filler it will not result in air-pockets where the filler sinks in.

GLUE REMOVAL

The Loctite Polyurethane Premium Construction Adhesive will expand as it sets and will require trimming before the seams are filled. If the panels butt the ceiling, trim or adjacent walls use a paintable flexible caulking along the edge. Always allow at least 24 hours for the glue to dry before applying filler to the seams.

FILLING IN THE SEAMS & SANDING

SHEETROCK Brand Plus 3 3.5-Gallon Lightweight All-Purpose Pre-Mixed Joint Compound

FOR THE HOME USER-DO IT YOURSELF INSTALLATION

In order to make the panels "seamless" a filler needs to be applied between the seams, allowed to dry and then sanded. We recommend the use of dry joint compounds that require mixing because they have no shrinkage, but if you feel more comfortable with a pre-mixed type, you may use SHEETROCK Brand Plus 3 3.5 Gallon Lightweight All-Purpose Pre-Mixed Joint Compound available at Home Depot for \$8.95. A light coat of filler should be applied to the screw holes and approximately 1" past the seams on each side (feathering) to allow for blending between panels. Seam filler must be allowed to set before sanding begins. Sanding should be done always following the flow of the pattern. It might be necessary to apply a second coat of filler.



After application, the filler should be allowed to dry for about two to five hours and then start sanding first with a 100 sand paper and finish with 150 grit. If for any reason, the filler shows line cracks or fissures after sanding this could be due to adverse weather conditions like hot or cold while the filler is setting. If that happens you can add more filler, then let it dry and sand. Sanding should be done following the direction of the pattern in much the same way that a stain is applied following the direction of the wood grain. The filler should extend at least 1" on each side of the joint and sanded smooth to the touch. Run your fingers through the sanded area to detect imperfections that are not visible to the eye. Please make sure to follow the instructions below to seal the seams and the panel.

FOR THE PROFESSIONAL

To fill the screw holes and seams, we recommend a mix of **Thoro Acryl 60 Acrylic Fortifier** (see link below) http://www.thoroproducts.com/pdf_info/Acryl_60_sellSheet.pdf

mixed with a **Dry Mix Joint Compound of BEADEX Brand Silver Set 40 or SHEETROCK Brand EASY SAND 45** (see links below)

<http://www.usg.com/beadex-silver-set-lightweight-setting-type-joint-compound.html>

<http://www.usg.com/sheetrock-easy-sand-lightweight-setting-type-joint-compound.html>

Both Beadex and Sheetrock can be purchased from www.lwsupply.com with 160 locations nationwide.

To create the joint compound combination premix one part Acrylic Fortifier with three parts water. Add 10oz liquid mixture of Acrylic Fortifier mixture to one pound of the Dry Mix Joint Compound and mix. Note that this mixture will dry up after 20 minutes, so make only enough mixture.

After application, the filler compound should be allowed to dry for about two to five hours and then start sanding first with a 100 sand paper and finish with 150 grit. If for any reason, the filler compound shows line cracks or fissures after sanding this could be due to adverse weather conditions like hot or cold while the filler is setting. If that happens you can add more filler compound, repeat the process, let it dry and sand. Sanding should be done following the direction of the pattern in much the same way that a stain is applied following the direction of the wood grain. The filler should extend at least 1" on each side of the joint and sanded smooth to the touch. Run your fingers through the sanded area to detect imperfections that are not visible to the eye. Please make sure to follow the instructions below to seal the seams and the panel.

With either Sheetrock or the mix above avoid build up of filler on the screw holes and only feather or spread the filler beyond the joints. Sloppy application of the filler will require extra labor time to sand down as well as the likelihood of bumps and imperfections.

The use of drywall mud or joint compound as well as taping is not recommended and could result in cracks and fissures.

PRIMING AND PAINTING

The panels are shipped with a minimum of two coats of primer and sanding. **Once the seams are given their final sanding they have to be given an additional coat of "LOW-VOC" primer and second coat should be applied to the entire panel. It is imperative that all seams are sealed with one coat of primer & sealer and a second & third coat applied to the entire surface. We recommend the use of ZINSSER BULLS EYE ZERO Primer-Sealer.** It has zero VOC formula, low odor, is fast drying and can be recoated in one hour. Failure to properly seal the seams could result in cracking or fissures at the seams. This will also be the final opportunity to catch any surface aberrations, ripples or granules to be sanded down. If the final coat of paint to be applied is a satin or matte you can proceed. If the final coat is a gloss finish, always run your hand through the surface to feel for surface defects that are not visible to the eye. MDF has a natural tendency to expand and contract

It is recommended that the panels be spray-painted rather than using a brush or roller. To spray standard water based paints or metallic paints, thin with up to 16 fluid ounces/473 milliliters of water to one gallon/3.78 liters of paint. Thin carefully, as over thinning of the paint will result in loss of hide and a reduction of the desired appearance. Use an HVLP gun or a conventional cup gun with the fluid and air supply from a pressure pot and compressor. Air pressure at the HVLP spray gun needs to be approximately 30 psi, with greater pressures at the tank, approximately 60 psi. **Examples: Binks-Mach 1 HVLP**, with a 94-nozzle set up (0.55 or 1.4mm diameter fluid tip and a 90P air nozzle). The settings for this equipment were: Fluid Pressure-25psi and Air Pressure-45psi. **Binks-2001 Conventional**, with a 66SS air nozzle set up (0.70 or 1.8 fluid tips and a 66SD air nozzle). The settings for this equipment were: Fluid Pressure-30psi and Air Pressure-60psi. Use a NIOSH approved respirator when spraying. Provide adequate ventilation. **Note: Do not use turbine-type "air compressors" to power the HVLP spray gun.**

If this is not new construction, but a remodel where over-spray can damage furniture or surfaces, a roller can be used.