

# **Installation manual - panels**

More information: www.aureskoski.fi

Read the instructions carefully before installing the panels.

### Storage

- Store loosely stacked in a foil package in the room where the product is to be installed for approximately 5-8 days.
- Store on a dry and level surface. The maximum temperature in the storage room should be +24°C and the relative humidity in the room should be around 40%.

### Preparation for installation

- Please note that possible defects in the goods can only be claimed before installation. The quality of the installed goods is deemed to be accepted.
- Ensure that there is a sufficient number of panels, as there may be slight differences in shade between batches delivered.
- A tolerance of 10% can be calculated for panel wastage.

#### Start

- The base flange, i.e. the grating, is fixed vertically or horizontally (check the straightness with a spirit level).
- The thickness of the cladding board determines the spacing between the battens.
   The thinner the panel board, the denser the beading.
- Nailing strips are usually installed at 600 mm intervals, for ceilings the recommended spacing is 400 mm.
- A nailing strip of 22x45 mm can be used as a nailing strip.
- Ensure adequate air circulation behind the panels.

## Wooden panel fixing

- Panels can be fixed with a hammer and nail, screw, hook or dyckert nail or, in certain locations, by gluing.
- The recommended nail length is 2,5-3 times the panel thickness. The panel boards are nailed to the reinforcement.
- When the panel width exceeds 120 mm, it is recommended to use two nails or screws per fixing point.
- Panels can also be fixed with a concealed nail, either male or female, depending on the panel model.



# **Installation manual - panels**

More information: www.aureskoski.fi

- On some AURE panels, the concealed nailing profile is driven into the top surface of the male point, from where the panel is fixed by diagonal nailing. The 'auxiliary line' in the pontic indicates the point from which the panel is attached.
- If the split point of the end fitting is not at the collimation, it is recommended to use wood glue at the extension point.

#### Fixing the panel to the wall

- Determine the locations and spacing of the sub-frames on the wall. Take into account
  electrical wiring and other installations. Leave a gap of about 50 mm between the top
  and bottom trim and between the ceiling and the floor. If the panel board is nailed
  too close to the end, it may crack.
- When installing a vertical panel, start from the outside corner if there is one, otherwise from the inside corner. Proceed from left to right. Check for straightness with a spirit level. End the panel about 10 mm from the adjacent wall.
- In damp areas, the wall panel should be ventilated.

#### Fixing the panel to the ceiling

- The edge-to-edge distance is approximately 400 mm.
- In humid areas, the ceiling panel must be ventilated
- Remember to leave plenty of space for electrical installations.
- If the wood panel is to be installed on both the ceiling and the wall, it is recommended to install the ceiling first.
- Leave a 10 mm clearance between the roof paneling and the wall paneling.



# **Installation manual - panels**

More information: www.aureskoski.fi

#### Attention

- Make sure that the panelling is straight. Make intermediate check measurements.
- If the area to be panelled is not in the cross-section, you can increase the gap between the panels at one end. However, a maximum of 1 mm per panel to even out the difference.
- Due to the characteristics of spruce, the knot is always split.
- Panels over 120 mm should be fixed with two nails per run.
- For saunas, panel fixing from the top is recommended for panels 120 mm and wider.
- As this is a natural product, moisture and temperature variations may cause dimensional and structural changes. Wood is a hygroscopic material, so it always tends to equilibrium humidity. As a result, there may be small width differences between the panel layers. Take this into account by measuring the useful widths of the batches of panels used on the site. If there are differences, first fix the widest panels to the wall. The panel may dry out more at the end, so the width difference at the end of the board may be greater than in the middle of the board.

