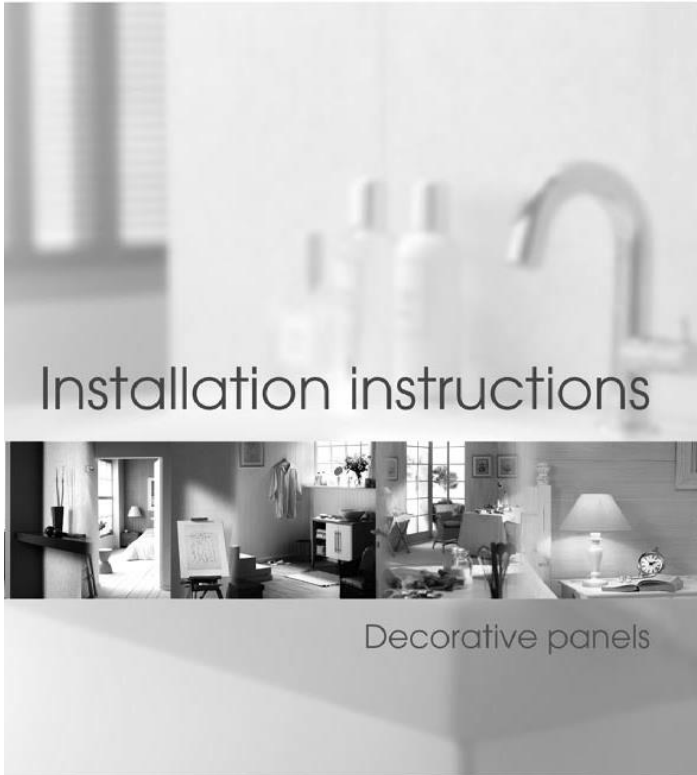


Wet Wall



1. Description of Wet Wall panels and Trim

Wet Wall panels are 10mm thick with hollow section core, manufactured from PVC. Various lengths are available although most are 2.7m long, almost all Wet Wall panels are 1000mm wide although several are available in other widths. Wet Wall panels lock together with a tongue and groove system.

The surface of Wet Wall panels have been decorated using a printing process and are not designed to resist scratching. Heavy impact may result in crushing of Wet Wall panels. A range of trims are available in various colours, an individual fitter may prefer to use one over another, or perhaps no trims in certain situations.

2. Tools and Materials Required

- ProStick Silicone Adhesive - 2 x 310ml tubes per Wet Wall panel and an applicator gun
- Measuring tape
- Masking tape 50mm wide
- Square
- Electric drill for installation of fixtures
- Spirit level or plumb line
- Electric jig saw (1mm pitch), or hand saw (15 teeth per inch or more), or junior hacksaw.
- 3mm notched adhesive comb spreader (if Desired)
- Pencil
- ProStick Silicone sealant (for waterproofing joints, edges)
- Craft knife

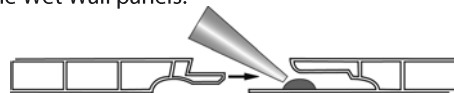
3. Tips for Successful Installation

- Read instructions right through before beginning the installation
- The finish of the job is critical to the overall look of the project, take care at corners and edges.
- The decorative face of the Wet Wall panels are vulnerable to scratching take particular care when installing.
- Silver parts can really add to the quality of the finish, as can the use of quadrants and skirting at the bottom.
- Allow Wet Wall panels to reach room temperature for 3/4 hrs prior to installation.
- Surfaces must be free from dirt, film, waxes or any other residues. Tiled and painted surfaces must be sanded to create a key for the adhesive. Newly treated walls should be sealed. Remove any wallpaper.
- When sawing, carefully cut the Wet Wall panels with a 1mm pitch blade or with a 15 teeth per inch hand saw. Colder condition will increase the brittleness of the Wet Wall panels, increasing the room temperature will make Wet Wall panels and trim easier to cut without splitting.
- Support Wet Wall panels during cutting and trim rough edges with a knife. Be careful with your own and others safety.
- Always cut and drill with the decorative side of the panel face up.
- Always wear safety glasses when cutting.
- Measure twice and cut once.

l. Apply adhesive thinly and evenly directly to the wall. For best results ensure 2 tubes of ProStick is used per panel.

m. When fixing trim with adhesive try to avoid getting adhesive on the decorative face of the Wet Wall panels.

n. To waterproof joints use a little silicone in the groove of the tongue and groove, don't apply too much or this will spill out onto the decorative face of the Wet Wall panels.



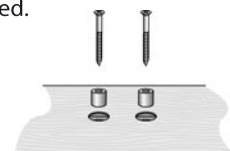
o. Allow for a 3mm gap at the edges of the Wet Wall panels, this is to allow for expansion. This is particularly important in showers where there is a large temperature variation.

p. We strongly recommend using the internal trim in showers and other wet areas. This will ensure a waterproof edge that will last.

q. Do not use solvent based adhesives or solvents with these products.

r. For the best finish at the bottom, remove any existing skirting, run Wet Wall panels down to the floor and replace with new skirting.

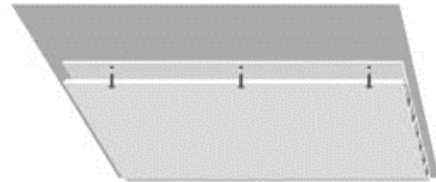
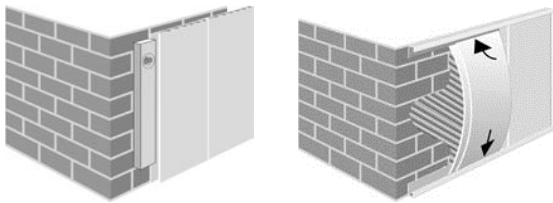
s. Wet Wall panels can be crushed under load, do not overtighten screws when surface mounting shower heads or other such items. Otherwise a supporting metal spacer should be used.



Wet Wall

4. Panel Fixing to Walls

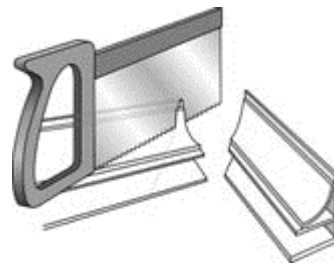
- a. Wet Wall panels are normally fitted running from floor to ceiling (tongue and groove running vertically), although it is also possible to fit with tongue and groove running horizontally. Use a spirit level to make sure that Wet Wall panels are fitted squarely.



- b. Measure the width and height of wall and cut Wet Wall panels to size. It is likely that the width will need to be finished with a part panel. Plan where you want any part Wet Wall panels to be fitted, this should be the last panel on the wall
- c. If using, fit any edge trim and the back part of the 2 part corners to the wall. Wet Wall panels do not have to be fully home in the trims, this can allow for some irregularity in how walls run.
- d. Apply ProStick adhesive in snaked lines on the wall, it will set in 45 mins. Fit Wet Wall panels to the wall, slide Wet Wall panels into trims, flex into any top and bottom trim, pressing firmly against the adhesive over the length of the panel.
- e. Fit each subsequent panel making sure that the tongue and groove is slid firmly home.
- f. Corners can be created by using our internal corner trim, or U trim (surface mount).

5. Panel fixing to ceilings.

- a. If using coving or edge trim around the perimeter, fit 3 sides of trim and then fit Wet Wall panels.
- b. Fix ceilings with similar method to walls, but using screws to fix at 30-50cm spacing.
- c. Use battens if existing ceiling cannot take screws or support Wet Wall panels.
- d. To fix the final trim (after Wet Wall panels) use a knife to cut off the back section and then fix with adhesive.
- e. Consider using a scotia as a finishing trim.
- f. Coving requires a careful mitre to get a good finish.



6. Tips for Fixing in Showers

- a. Please refer to section 4 'Panel Fixing to Walls'
- b. For 2 wall showers work from the corner out.
- c. For corners we recommend our internal corner trim with the finish being an easy clean and waterproof corner.
- d. Tongue and groove joints are waterproof but we suggest adding a little silicone to the groove particularly if the shower is a high pressure Shower.
- e. Silicone any edges or trim interfaces to avoid water ingress.
- f. A Splash trim is recommended for a long lasting waterproof bottom edge on shower bases.

Wet Wall

7. Trim Fixing

Trims can be fixed with adhesive, or with small headed screws. In cases where the trim has a part that goes around the back of the panel no fixing may be necessary; well fixed Wet Wall panels will hold the trim in position.

- a. Corner trims are available as 1 part, fix the back with adhesive.
- b. Edge – U/end trims are available in a The short face goes to the front of the panel.
- c. H Joint strips are used to join Wet Wall panels end to end (sides are tongue and groove). This is useful for ceilings where spans longer than the available lengths are required, although it can also act as a dado rail when using different panel colours at the top and bottom of the wall. The silver parts can create a very good look.
- d. Ceiling Coving - Scotia trim has a face that is approx 30mm and clips over the Wet Wall panels. It can create a good ceiling edge finish but needs to be carefully mitred in corners.



Available Finishing Trims



8. Cleaning Wet Wall panels

For regular cleaning use only warm soapy water or mild detergents applied with a soft cloth.

Do not use solvent based cleaners, scouring pads, or harsh abrasive cleaners as these will damage the Wet Wall panels.

Always rinse all surfaces well after cleaning.

Specialist PVC cleaner can be used to remove sealant or adhesive.