Easy to Install,
Clean and Maintain
NO GROUT!
Perfect for Showers!
GENERAL INSTALLATION GUIDANCE

Panels should be checked for any damages, imperfections, colour tone differences or other defects BEFORE the panels are installed. Any such defects notified after installation has commenced will not be covered by any warranty and we will not accept any liability. Be aware that a gloss texture will enhance any imperfections in the substrate which may result in a reflective surface which cannot be warranted to be 100% blemish free. The surface finish may show minor variations amplified by the gloss texture with the visual effects of minor ripples, specks or other non-measurable variations.

Fitters should not be booked for installations until all the materials have been delivered and checked for damage or other irregularity. We cannot be held liable for any delay or down-time due to materials not being available for whatever reason.

Panels should be fully conditioned to the environment of the room for at least 48-72 hrs before fixing.

Avoid installation in areas of high humidity, for example a newly plastered room must be allowed to dry out completely before installation is attempted. Always store indoors in the same conditions as the room the panels are to be installed, laying the panels flat for any length of time to avoid bowing.

The protective film over the decorative surface is effective in protecting the panels from light transit scratching and damage in storage. Be aware that any damage or defects to the panels may not be apparent until the film is finally removed. Since no liability can be accepted once the panels are installed it is our recommendation to completely remove the film and inspect the panels before installation. Any protective film on the reverse of panels should be removed prior to fixing.

'Seal 2 Wall' silicone is recommended for use in the fixing of the panels to the wall and for the sealing of all joints. Panels can be fixed to most sub-wall surfaces which are sound, dry and even. It is not necessary to remove existing sound wall coverings as long as there is a key available for bonding the panels to the wall. Panels can be installed over existing ceramics and it is recommended that any loose tiles are removed and the remaining surfaces are de-greased and roughened to allow for a key for the recommended panel adhesive. If installing panels on walls which are uneven or out of plumb then it is advisable to install timber straps with approx. 400mm vertical and 800mm horizontal centres with straps coinciding with the joints in the panels to facilitate easy installation.

It is imperative that when installing the 'Interlocking Tongue & Grooved' panels that any imperfect walls are made true before installation to achieve a good joint. Note that the interlocking panels will still show a line joint and slight step when correctly installed which may or may not be easily visible.

Surfaces to be fixed should be clean and dust free and it is recommended that ample circular daubs of sealant are used to ensure that contact is achieved in all parts of the panel against the wall. The amount of sealant required will depend on the evenness of the wall although generally one tube of sealant will be required per panel. Always make sure that the room has reached normal levels of humidity before fixing panels especially if fixing over newly plastered walls or previously damp rooms.

Always wear protective clothing when handling and cutting panels which can have sharp edges.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

The high quality surface of the wall panel is very easy to care for however to ensure a long service life the panels must be maintained according to the suggested guidelines:

Do not use wax furniture polish, harsh chemical substances such as abrasive agents or aggressive cleaners, bleach or other hypochlorate (chlorine) based cleaners, multipurpose cleaners, dilutes, acetone, alcohol, solvent or any similar products as these may damage the surface.

DO NOT USE SCOURING PADS, SCOURING POWDERS OR STEEL WOOL, AS THEY WILL IRREPARABLY SCRATCH THE SURFACE.

We recommend that you use a proprietary shower shine cleaner type wet applied product, which is recommended for glass and other surfaces, on a regular basis so that grime cannot accumulate. The weave and fibre construction of Glass & Polishing Micro Fibre E-Cloths means that they perform exceptional well on shiny surfaces and leave them completely smear free. Cloths must be completely clean, as they can retain fine sanding particles which can lead to surface scratching.

In the event that a cleaning agent is required, use only a very mild, water-soluble household cleaning agent, whose product information expressly states that they are designed for use on laminates (kitchen worksurfaces).

Regular maintenance should check the condition of any exposed silicone joints for water-tightness. If water is allow to gather at the joint between the substrate and laminate of the panel there is a danger of de-lamination over a period of time.
FIXING & JOINING PANELS

Panels must always be sealed with the high performance silicone sealant ‘Seal2Wall’ used in panel joints, between panels & sanitaryware and when a panel is inserted into a profile.

Square edged panels are joined using aluminium profiles. There are four types of profile available; Joining H Profile, Internal Corner, External Corner and End Finishing Trim. (see below for use).

INSTALLATION WITH SHOWER TRAYS AND BATHS

A watertight seal must be created between the wall panel edge or face and the shower tray or bath.

There are two optional methods available when installing the panels. If there is an existing tray or bath which is not being replaced or repositioned then the panels must sit on top of the tray or bath top.

When the sanitaryware is already in place and it is required that the panels sit on the top edge of the shower tray or bath then it is vital that a 5mm gap is maintained so that a silicone seal can be provided beneath the panel edge and the shower or bath top.

With a ‘clean’ installation then it is recommended to fit the panels first, take the panels to the floor level and then subsequently fit the shower tray or bath against the panels. The gap between the fitments and the panels can be taken up with a silicone seal. The advantages of this type of installation are:

a. Much easier - no need to work around fitments with the danger of damage
b. Much faster - can be installed with the other joinery work
c. No need to cut panels around existing fittings for a neat installation
d. Much easier to make a watertight seal against a panel
e. Allows for movement of the floor against the wall - if the floor sags over time
f. Allows for subsequent replacement of a tray without disturbing the panels
g. The tray can be easily removed if access to the trap is required

When the panels are installed before the sanitary fittings, once the panels have been correctly installed, install the shower tray or bath as recommended by the manufacturer against the panels using a generous seal of sealant just below the top of the tray or bath. Once this has dried in accordance with the sealant instructions then complete the final ‘visible’ seal using a further silicone joint which must be finished smoothly in the joint between the tray or bath top and the panel. Any movement of the shower tray or bath will then be accommodated by the panels with no danger of the sealant becoming stretched.

IMPORTANT: SEALING, JOINTS & APERTURES

Seals must be maintained between the panels and showers, sinks and baths so that water is not allowed to penetrate the panel core structure. It is recommended that where a seal is made, the top of the seal should be smooth, proud and rounded so that standing water cannot accumulate since this attracts mould which cannot be removed from the silicone. Any apertures in the panels should also be sealed with ‘Seal2Wall’ or high performance silicone and maintained. Normally a shower will need to be re-sealed on a regular basis to maintain its integrity.
Installation Techniques

It is vital that the panels are fully conditioned to the environment of the room for at least 48-72 hrs before fixing.

When the area to be panelled includes an internal corner, then it is recommended that installation commences in that corner with the placing of an internal corner profile which is pre-attached to a panel. Where a back panel of a three walled shower is installed, it is recommended to accurately measure the width of the enclosed back wall and cut the panel to the width required including two internal corner profiles which can be pre-attached to the panel before fixing into the enclosed area.

Panels should be glued to the wall using a ‘Seal 2 Wall’ silicone which can be either applied in dot and daub fashion. However it is important that adequate contact between the panel and the wall is made so that the adhesion can be made to ‘grab’ and a physical connection is made. Profiles should be fixed and sealed using ‘Seal 2 Wall’ in the aluminium channel. For an interlocking panel which is used in a profile, it is recommended to cut off the tongue or groove part so a square edge can be introduced into the profile.

Interlocking panels should be fixed with the grooved edge exposed so that the tongue part can be introduced into the fixed panel. The interlocking tongue should be introduced at an angle of around 30 degrees so that the front edges of the two panels are touching and then by pushing the panel back it should snap into place and be held firmly with no gap between the two panel faces. Care should be taken that the panel is correctly located along its entire length before pushing back and under no circumstances should excessive force be required or used because this will cause damage to the panels. Should it not be possible to get a tight joint, ensure that there is no debris along the edge or deformation of the profile. If the panel has been fixed in a distorted fashion, then the next panel will not be able to be fixed successfully; so preparation is vital.

Interlocking panels are manufactured with an interlocking tongue and groove system to give a profile-less appearance. The panels interlock on their long edge and must be installed with a bead of silicone along the top of the tongue. Make sure that there is enough silicone to ensure a water-tight seal but not too much so that it interferes with the fitting of the precision engineered joint. By applying a strip of masking tape to each front edge of the panel the cleaning off process is simplified with the tape pulled off once the silicone is dried.

Fix the first panel with the grooved edge exposed so the tongue can be inserted. If the leading edge is to be inserted into a profile, cut off the tongue first and use silicone in the joint. Insert the tongue of the next panel into the groove of the fixed panel. To avoid potential damage to the joint, ensure the tongue is tightly inserted and that there are no distortions caused by loose material or bowed panels before pushing the panel back into its final position.

Finally clean off any excess silicone before it dries and ensure that the joint is correctly aligned.

The interlocking joint requires a bead of silicone to be introduced onto the male part of the joint (along the top of the tongue). When using profiles, the panels must be sealed into the profile with a bead of silicone.

Interlocking panels have a tight interlocking tongue and groove which should be dry jointed to ensure a tight fit is achieved before sealing the joint with silicone. It is important that only a fine bead of silicone is used to create the seal on the edge of the tongue otherwise the finely engineered joint can become too tight to close without damaging the tongue.

The panels are glued back to the wall in the normal fashion using ‘Seal 2 Wall’.

NB. Walls must be completely vertical and true for the interlocking system to function correctly. If walls are less than vertical then it is strongly recommended to strap the walls using timber strapping with the verticals at approx 400mm centres to coincide with the joints with vertical timbers at approx. 800mm centres.

DO NOT FORCE THE PANELS TOGETHER OTHERWISE THE TONGUE WILL BECOME BROKEN. FORCE IS NOT NECESSARY AND NON-LOCKING PANELS WILL BE CAUSED BY BADLY ALIGNED PANELS, DEBRIS IN THE JOINT OR EXCESS SILICONE.
Bathroom Wall Panels
Specific Installation Guidance
(Please Read Carefully Before Installation)

These panels have been manufactured using the finest quality materials and profiled by highly trained machinists to ensure extremely tight manufacturing tolerances. Panels have been thoroughly inspected throughout the manufacturing process and have been quality checked and passed to be in the best possible condition when they leave the factory.

Please closely follow the fitting guidance when installing the panels to avoid any possible fitting errors. Be aware that to fit the interlocking panels two people are required and due to the close fitting nature of the joint, fitting is a skilled job which requires a high level of competence and extreme care.

MANUFACTURING CHECKLIST:

☑ PANELS DIMENSIONALLY ACCURATE
☑ INTERLOCKING JOINT FACTORY TESTED AGAINST STEEL TEMPLATE
☑ SURFACE INSPECTED FOR DEFECTS, COLOUR DIFFERENCE OR DAMAGE
☑ PANEL FLATNESS WITHIN TOLERANCE

INSTALLATION CHECKLIST:

☐ PANEL EDGES UNDAMAGED IN TRANSIT
☐ PANELS ALL CORRECT DÉCOR
☐ PANELS CONDITIONED FOR AT LEAST 48-72 HOURS, STORED FLAT UNDER ROOM CONDITIONS
☐ WALLS IN SOUND CONDITION AND CHECKED FOR FLATNESS, DAMP & CLEANLINESS
☐ ALL MATERIALS ON SITE - PANELS, PROFILES, ADHESIVES & SEALANT

WARNING!

Take care with this interlocking tongue & groove joint. Excessive force can break the tongue causing the joint to not fit tightly and giving a step.

Ensure the joint is clean and free from debris, the panels are vertical, flat and silicone is used only on the top part of the joint as indicated.
READ THIS FIRST: COMMON REASONS FOR INSTALLATION FAILURES

1) POOR PANEL SEALING:
Panels must be sealed against water ingress which means that adequate high performance silicone sealant must be used when inserting the panels into the profiles, on the lip of the tongue of interlocking panels and between the panel bottom and a shower tray or bath. Lack of proper sealing will mean that water will penetrate the panel which in time will cause a swelling and delamination of the surface finish.

REMEMBER TO LEAVE A 5mm SPACE BETWEEN THE PANEL BOTTOM AND THE SHOWER TRAY or BATH. THIS IS TO ALLOW THE SILICONE TO SQUEEZE BETWEEN THE PANEL AND THE SHOWER TRAY or BATH. IT IS NOT ADEQUATE TO TIGHTLY FIT THE PANELS TO THE TOP OF THE SHOWER TRAY or BATH AND TO PLACE A TRIANGULAR BEAD OF SILICONE IN FRONT OF THE PANEL. A faster and easier solution is to fit the panels down to floor level before the shower tray or bath is installed. This eliminates any shaping of the panels and makes manoeuvring the panels into place much easier and the subsequent sealing is much more secure.

2) BREAKING THE INTERLOCKING JOINT:
When joining two panels with the interlocking tongue and groove system it is imperative that care is taken with the delicate mechanism of the joint. It is strongly recommended that two people are required to fit this joint using panel or glass suction lifters to easily manoeuvre the panels. Ensure that the first panel is installed with the FEMALE GROOVE exposed. It is imperative that this panel is installed flat against a flat wall and there is no curving or deviation to the joint. The panel should also be level vertically and should be lifted onto 10mm bottom spacers to allow for any slope to the floor and to ensure that the tops of the panels are in alignment.

Ensure that silicone is used on the top of the tongue only because silicone in the mechanism of the joint will tend to stop the joint clicking into place.

THE PANEL WILL PUSH BACK EASILY INTO PLACE AND THERE IS NO NEED FOR EXCESSIVE FORCE. SHOULD THE PANEL NOT IMMEDIATELY CLICK INTO PLACE THEN THERE IS A PROBLEM WITH THE ALIGNMENT OR CONTAMINATION IN THE JOINT. IF YOU FORCE THE PANEL BACK THEN THE TONGUE WILL BREAK AND A STEP BETWEEN THE PANELS WILL RESULT WHICH WILL NOT BE WATERTIGHT.

The final joint when made correctly will be relatively smooth (a coin rubbed over the joint with a finger should not catch). Light colours will show a dark line which can be disguised by using a white silicone.

REMEMBER THAT THIS JOINT IS NOT DESIGNED TO BE SEAMLESS AND A LINE OR SLIGHT STEP BETWEEN PANELS WILL ALWAYS BE APPARENT TO SOME EXTENT.

3) PANEL DEFECTS AND CHIPS:
Panels should be checked for decor shading differences, any apparent flaws, defects or damage prior to any installation. Most panels have a protective film which is designed to prevent surface scratching to the high gloss finish. Before installation it is recommended to inspect the panel surface with the film removed. Although the film can offer some protection during the installation once panels are installed any subsequent defects noticed will not be covered by the warranty.

The panels are delivered with protective edges on all sides. These should be carefully removed to inspect for any chipping to edges. Chipping of the laminate will occur when the panels are not cut with a SHARP SAW BLADE. Cut INTO the face of the panel, this normally means cutting face up with a hand saw and face down with a circular or jig saw.

ANY PANEL DEFECTS OR CHIPS NOTICED AFTER INSTALLATION ARE NOT COVERED BY THE WARRANTY.
4) WARPED PANELS:

The panels leave the factory within tolerance for flatness. Due to changes in climactic conditions then some movement in the panel dimensions can occur and it is vital that the panels are conditioned in the same environment as the room they are to be fitted for AT LEAST 48-72 HOURS PRIOR TO FITTING AND STORED FLAT.

This is to allow the panel to acclimatise to the conditions of the room. Storage in extreme heat or cold should be avoided. Take care that newly plastered rooms can contain high levels of moisture which can cause panels to warp and cause the adhesive to fail to bond to the wall. Panels which have a slight warp can be easily braced back to the wall and are no cause for concern. Bracing should be kept in place until the adhesive has dried sufficiently.

AFTER DELIVERY - BEFORE INSTALLATION:

Panels should be checked for any damages, imperfections, colour tone differences or other defects BEFORE the panels are installed. Any such defects notified after installation has commenced will not be covered by any warranty and we will not accept any liability. Be aware that a gloss texture will enhance any imperfections in the substrate which may result in a reflective surface which cannot be warranted to be 100% blemish free. The surface finish may show perfectly normal minor variations amplified by the gloss texture with the visual effects of minor ripples, specks or other non-measurable variations.

Fitters should not be booked for installations until all the materials have arrived and been checked for damage or other irregularity. We recommend that any old bathroom is not decommissioned before all the required materials are on site, have been conditioned and are ready for installation.

We cannot be held liable for any delay or down-time due to materials not being available.

Panels should be conditioned in the environment where they are to be installed for at least 48-72 hours before installation and kept stored flat - never leaned against a wall or allowed to sag between supports. Avoid installation in areas of high humidity, for example a newly plastered room must be allowed to dry out completely before installation is attempted. Any areas of previous water damage should be repaired and dry before installing panels. Always store panels indoors in the same conditions as the room the panels are to be installed and never outside. Avoid installing the interlocking joint in conditions of extreme cold.

Panels should be fully supported and stored flat to avoid bowing and conditioned for 48-72 Hours.

Panels should be glued using high grab panel adhesive to flat and dry sub-wall surfaces which are sound, dry and even. It is not necessary to remove existing sound wall coverings as long as there is a key available for bonding the panels to the wall. Panels can be installed over existing ceramics and it is recommended that any loose tiles are removed and the remaining surfaces are de greased and roughened to allow for a key for the recommended panel adhesive.

If walls are in poor condition, uneven or out of plumb then it may be advisable to install timber straps with approx. 600mm vertical and 800mm horizontal centres to facilitate easy installation.

Surfaces to be glued should be clean and dust free and it is recommended that ample circular daubs of adhesive are used to ensure that contact is achieved in all parts of the panel against the wall. The amount of adhesive used will depend on the evenness of the wall although generally one tube of adhesive will be required per panel.

ALWAYS WEAR GLOVES WHEN HANDLING PANELS WHICH CAN HAVE SHARP EDGES AND EYE PROTECTION WHEN CUTTING.
INSTALLATION PRELIMINARIES:
Panels can be cut using normal wood working equipment, as with all laminated panels they should be cut with the blade cutting into the face of the panel. This means normally that using a jigsaw or circular saw cut the panels face down and with hand tools face up to avoid chipping of the decorative surface. Cut edges are normally hidden within the fixing profiles to disguise any chipping or irregularities.

The protective film over the decorative surface is effective in protecting the panels from light scratching and contamination and can be left in place until the room is ready for hand over. The edges will need to be peeled back a few millimetres to allow the panels to fit into the profiles.

However be aware that any damage or defects to the panels may not be apparent until the film is finally removed. Since no liability can be accepted once the panels are installed it is in your interest and our recommendation to completely remove the film and inspect the panels before installation if this is a concern.

High grab panel adhesive is recommended for use in the fixing of the panels to the wall and a high performance multipurpose silicone for the sealing of all joints. It is permissible to use a clear silicone also as an adhesive. Surfaces to be jointed should be dry and clean.

FIXING THE PANELS

SHOWER TRAY INSTALLATION ON TWO WALLS, FLOOR TO CEILING
When the area to be panelled includes an internal corner, then it is recommended that installation commences in that corner. Measure the first panel and cut to width and height if required remembering to make an allowance for the required profiles. It is prudent to allow the panel to extend beyond the outside of the shower enclosure so that the enclosure will be fixed through the panels. Keep the panels off the floor by around 10mm using appropriate spacers.

Profiles are 50mm longer than the panels and they need to be cut to length to match the full height of the panels. This allows any potential damage at the ends of the profiles to be removed.

Using ample silicone in the profile channel, attach an Internal Corner Profile to appropriate edge of the first panel and an End Finishing Profile to the finished edge and allow to dry.

Panels should be glued to the wall using a high quality high grab adhesive which should be applied in dot and daub fashion. This involves using dots of adhesive approximately 300mm apart. However it is important that adequate contact between the panel and the wall is made so that the glue can ‘grab’ and a physical connection is made and the panel is secured at points throughout its surface.

If there is any protective film on the reverse of the panel then ensure this is first removed.

Make sure the panel is vertical. Allow to thoroughly dry before installing the next panel.
Fit the trimmed End Finishing Profile to the second panel and allow to dry.

After applying silicone to the exposed channel of the Internal Corner and applying the adhesive to the reverse of the panel, insert the second panel into the fixed internal corner.

Ensure that the panel is completely inserted, this can be checked by marking the panel at the depth of the profile and checking that the panel is fully inserted along its full height using these marks.

Ensure that the panels are at 90 degrees to each other so that when the shower tray is inserted it is placed against the panels it fits snugly.

Once the waste has been correctly fitted, using silicone, glue the shower tray tightly into position against the wall panels. Allow to dry, then using white silicone finish the small gap between the tray top and the panel and if possible insert the Shower Tray Trim into the finishing silicone tight against the wall panel. Ensure there are no gaps in the seal and finish the internal corner with a small mitre in the trim. The Shower Trim Profile will give an easy to maintain finish to the shower with the silicone giving the required seal.

SHOWER TRAY INSTALLATION ON THREE WALLS, FLOOR TO CEILING

When the area to be panelled is in between two walls with two internal corners, then proceed as above but fix two Internal Corners to the first panel which will fit against the back wall.

Measure the panel and cut to width and height if required remembering to make an allowance for the two internal profiles. Keep all the panels off the floor by around 10mm using appropriate spacers.

Continue to fix the other two side panels etc. as above.

INSTALLATION WITH PANELS ON TOP OF SHOWER TRAY

Where the shower tray is already in place, the panels need to be fitted on the top of the shower tray. ENSURE THAT THE PANEL IS KEPT 5MM ABOVE THE TRAY SO THAT A GAP IS MAINTAINED FOR THE SEALING SILICONE.

If the Foot Finishing Profile is used then this needs to be fixed to the panel using silicone before the panel is fixed to the wall. DO NOT MITRE THE INTERNAL CORNER PROFILE rather make a small mitre only in the foot finishing profile. Secure the profile to the tray using silicone in the space provided.

TIPS:

Place a strip of masking tape 5mm from the panel edge at the top, middle and bottom of the panel. That way you can be sure that the panel has fully entered the profile to give a good seal.

Any excess silicone which oozes from the profile can be left to dry and then easily trimmed with a blade and rolled off. Be careful not to pull uncured silicone out of the joint.
INSTALLATION TECHNIQUES FOR
INTERLOCKING PANELS

IT IS VITAL THAT THE PANELS ARE FULLY CONDITIONED TO THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE ROOM FOR AT LEAST 48-72 HRS BEFORE FIXING. AVOID FIXING IN COLD CONDITIONS.

The interlocking joint requires a bead of silicone to be introduced onto the male part of the joint (along the top of the tongue). When using profiles, the panels must be sealed into the profile with a bead of silicone.

Interlocking panels offer a profile-less appearance which should be dry jointed to ensure a tight fit is achieved before sealing the joint with silicone. It is important that only a fine bead of silicone is used to create the seal otherwise the finely engineered joint can become too tight to close without damaging the tongue. The panels are glued back to the wall in the normal fashion using a high grab panel adhesive.

The panels interlock on their long edge and must be installed with a bead of silicone along the top of the tongue. Make sure that there is enough silicone to ensure a water-tight seal but not too much so that it interferes with the fitting of the precision engineered joint. By applying a strip of masking tape to each front edge of the panel the cleaning off process is simplified with the tape pulled off once the silicone is dried.

Interlocking panels should be fixed with the grooved edge exposed so that the tongue part can be introduced into the fixed panel. The interlocking tongue should be introduced at an angle of around 30 degrees so that the front edges of the two panels are touching. Then by pushing the panel backwards it should gently click into place and be held firmly with minimal gap between the two panel faces. IT IS VITAL THAT THE PANELS ARE INSTALLED VERTICALLY. A small screw can be used through the back of the groove of the panel to secure it until the glue has set making sure that the panel is held completely vertical.

Care should be taken that the panel is correctly located along its entire length before pushing back and UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD EXCESSIVE FORCE BE REQUIRED OR USED BECAUSE THIS WILL CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE PANELS. Should it not be possible to get a tight joint, ensure that there is no debris along the edge or deformation of the profile. If the panel has been fixed in a distorted fashion, then the next panel will not be able to be fixed successfully; so preparation is vital!

Fix the first panel with the grooved edge exposed so the tongue can be inserted. Insert the tongue of the next panel into the groove of the fixed panel. To avoid potential damage to the joint, ensure the tongue is tightly inserted and that there are no distortions caused by loose material or bowed panels before pushing the panel back into its final position.

For an interlocking panel which must be fixed into a profile, it is recommended to cut off the tongue or groove part so a square edge can be fitted into the required profile with silicone.
PROFILES

A system of aluminium profiles finished in Chrome, Black, Satin or White is available to complete the wall panel installation. The profile types are as follows:

1) End Finishing Trim: This is a profile which is used to finish off the leading edges of panels. It finishes the edges of the panels to give a neat and practical appearance.

2) Joining H-Profile: This profile is used to simply and securely joint two panels along a straight wall.

3) Internal Corner: Used to form the inside corner as found in a shower for example. A watertight seal is achieved with the addition of silicone into the joint.

4) External Corner: To join two panels around an external corner this profile gives a neat appearance matching the end finishing profile.

DO NOT FORCE THE PANELS TOGETHER OTHERWISE THE TONGUE WILL BECOME BROKEN - FORCE IS NOT NECESSARY! ANY NON-LOCKING PANELS WILL BE CAUSED BY BADLY ALIGNED PANELS, DEBRIS IN THE JOINT OR THE EXCESSIVE USE OF SILICONE BEHIND THE JOINT
INSTALLATION WITH SHOWER TRAYS AND BATHS

A watertight silicone seal must be created between the wall panel edge or face and the shower tray or bath. There are two optional methods available when installing the panels.

If there is an existing tray or bath which is not being replaced or repositioned then the panels must sit on top of the tray or bath top. It is recommended to use the available Foot Finishing Profile which is fixed and sealed with silicone first to the bottom of the panel and then to the tray or bath top with a 2-3mm joint.

There should be a 5mm gap between the panel base and the shower tray or bath top to allow the insertion of silicone which should be allowed to ease out of the joint to cover the face of the panel and smoothed off for a clean finish.

If this is a ‘clean’ installation then it is recommended to fit the panels first, take the panels to the floor level and then subsequently fit the shower tray or bath. The gap between the fitments and the panels can be taken up with a silicone seal and finished with the available Chrome Shower Trim Profile. The advantages of this type of installation are:

a) Much easier - no need to work around fitments with the danger of damage
b) Much faster - can be installed with the other joinery work
c) No need to cut panels around existing fittings for a neat installation
d) Much easier to make a watertight seal against a panel
e) Allows for movement of the floor against the wall - if the floor sags over time
f) Easy future replacement of a tray or bath without disturbing the panels

If the panels are installed before the sanitary fittings, once the panels have been correctly installed, install the shower tray or fully loaded bath as recommended by the manufacturer against the panels using a generous seal of high performance silicone sealant just below the top of the tray or bath. This is a security seal and in the event of failure of the finished seal stops the further penetration of water.

Once this has dried in accordance with the silicone instructions then complete the final visible seal using a further silicone joint which must be finished smoothly in the joint between the shower tray or bath top and the panel. Any movement of the shower tray or bath will then be accommodated by the panels with no danger of the silicone becoming stretched.
Where panels are mounted in our profiles ensure that a generous bead of high performance silicone sealant is used in the groove to create and maintain a waterproof joint.

Where the panel has to be drilled or screwed through, ensure that around pipes and other protrusions there is an expansion gap of around 3mm. Seal the hole using silicone sealant. If square cornered apertures are required ensure that any corners are radiused to about 5mm to avoid stress cracking of the corners over time.

For fittings screwed to the panels such as shower enclosures or soap dishes etc., coat the threads of the screws with silicone so it will penetrate the hole and seal against moisture ingress.

Whenever the edge of a panel is butted against a wall, bath, other cladding material or shower tray ensure that there is a 5mm gap left which should be filled with silicone sealant.

Seals must be maintained between the panels and showers, sinks and baths so that water is not allowed to penetrate the panel core structure. It is recommended that where a seal is made, the top of the seal should be smooth, proud and rounded so that standing water cannot accumulate since this attracts mould which cannot be removed from the silicone.

Any apertures in the panels should also be sealed with silicone and maintained. NORMALLY A SHOWER WILL NEED TO BE RESEALED ON A REGULAR BASIS TO MAINTAIN ITS INTEGRITY.

Use suction panel lifters to help manoeuvre the panels. This is especially useful when aligning the interlocking tongue and grooved panels.

A small screw can be used fixed through the back of the groove of the tongue and grooved panel into the wall. This helps to locate the panel while the next panel is introduced into the groove.

Sometimes it may seem that the panels are scratched, however it is usually just the protective film which has been damaged because the film is designed to protect the gloss face of the panel which would otherwise become scratched during transit. It is recommended to remove this film completely to inspect the panel for damage BEFORE installation.
BATH OR SHOWER RENOVATION

When installing panels over a bath or an extra large shower then panels can be installed horizontally instead of vertically. This has the advantage of keep joints well above the bath or shower edge with a horizontal joint instead of a vertical joint.

Start by cutting the two back panels to the required width ensuring that a gap is left where required for an internal corner which will have to be fitted once the back panels are in place.

Fit the bottom panel with the groove uppermost. The other long edge should be trimmed and a gap of 5mm should be maintained between the bottom edge of the panel and the bath or shower top and filled using a generous bead of silicone to allow for movement.

THE INTERNAL CORNER PROFILE MUST BE ALLOWED TO DESCEND TO THE BOTTOM OF THE PANEL.

Once dry the tongue of the uppermost panel can be introduced into the groove using a bead of silicone along its length as a seal and daubs of adhesive on the reverse. The top panel can then be carefully pushed back to the wall and allowed to dry.

With the back wall completed, the internal corner can be added. This can be entered at an angle and turned to slot onto the back panel edge.

Now you will have a back wall completed with two interlocking panels stacked on top of the other and an internal corner ready to accept a further panel.

Panels should be glued as normal using daubs of adhesive and all profiles should be fixed using silicone to ensure a consistent seal.

Finally the side panel can be slotted into the internal corner to complete the renovation.

Any exposed edges can be finished with the end finishing trims.
WHERE TO USE SPLASHPANELS

SPLASHPANELS are perfect as an alternative to ceramic tiles in most applications including bathrooms, shower areas, specialist wet rooms, saunas and kitchens - especially suitable when a low maintenance, decorative vertical surface is required. Keep the bottom of the panels away from areas where water can accumulate and potentially allow water to ingress into the end of the panel.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

The high quality surface of the wall panel is very easy to care for however to ensure a long service life the panels must be maintained according to the suggested guidelines:

Do not use wax furniture polish, harsh chemical substances such as abrasive agents or aggressive cleaners, bleach or other hypochlorate (chlorine) based cleaners, multipurpose cleaners, dilutes, acetone, alcohol, solvent or any similar products as these may damage the surface.

DO NOT USE SCOURING PADS, SCOURING POWDERS OR STEEL WOOL, AS THEY WILL IRREPARABLY SCRATCH THE SURFACE.

We recommend that you use a proprietary shower shine cleaner type wet applied product, which is recommended for glass and other surfaces, on a regular basis so that grime cannot accumulate. The weave and fibre construction of Glass & Polishing Micro Fibre E-Cloths means that they perform exceptional well on shiny surfaces and leave them completely smear free. Cloths must be completely clean, as they can retain fine sanding particles which can lead to surface scratching.

In the event that a cleaning agent is required, use only a very mild, water-soluble household cleaning agent, whose product information expressly states that they are designed for use on laminates (kitchen worksurfaces).

WARRANTY

10 Year Limited Residential Warranty

SPLASHPANELS are high quality manufactured wall panels which are guaranteed to offer satisfaction for many years of trouble free use in a domestic location.

We offer a limited ten year guarantee against material and manufacturing defects, excluding installation in accordance with standard domestic use. Panels must be inspected before installation and no warranty is made for defects noticed after installation is completed. This warranty covers any subsequent defects in materials or workmanship, excluding installation, with the exceptions stated below. This warranty runs for ten years from the date your panels are installed (proof of installation or purchase required).

The gloss texture of some SPLASHPANELS will enhance any imperfections in the substrate which may result in a reflective surface which cannot be warranted to be 100% blemish free. The surface finish may show minor variations amplified by the gloss texture with the visual effects of minor ripples, specks or other non-measurable variations.

THE WARRANTY IS SUBJECT TO THE CONDITION THAT THE INSTALLATION CAN BE SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN ADEQUATELY SEALED USING A HIGH PERFORMANCE SILICONE SEALANT WHICH HAS BEEN REGULARLY MAINTAINED AND KEPT IN A GOOD AND SERVICEABLE CONDITION.

Please see the dedicated warranty document for further details.