



Installation Guidelines

READ BEFORE INSTALLATION STOP! IMPORTANT INFORMATION

GUIDELINES DISCLAIMER: COMPLETELY READ AND UNDERSTAND THESE GUIDELINES BEFORE INSTALLATION BEGINS. FAILURE TO DO SO CAN/WILL RESULT IN MIS-ALIGNMENT OF THE PANELS, EXCESSIVE GAPPING, LOOSE PANELS ETC. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES CAN/WILL RESULT IN THE LOSS OF ANY/ALL APPLICABLE WARRANTY COVERAGE ASSOCIATED WITH THIS PRODUCT.

ACCLIMATION: Johnson wall paneling **does not require** pre-installation acclimation for “any” specified period. However, the environment **MUST** represent “normal live-in conditions,” which is interpreted to mean an environment maintained at 35 to 55 percent relative humidity and a temperature of 60 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit respectively. Said ambient conditions **MUST** have been established at least 5-days prior to delivering the wall paneling to the job site and continue for the life of the installation. In addition, **ALL** doors and windows **MUST** be installed and weather stripped prior to delivering the wall paneling to the job-site.

OWNER/INSTALLER RESPONSIBILITY

Johnson Premium Hardwood Wall Paneling’s are manufactured according to accepted industry standards, which permit a defect rate/tolerance of 5%.

Product Quality: The contractor/installer/end-user assumes all responsibility for final inspection of product quality. The wall paneling **MUST** be inspected at time of delivery and prior to it being installed. Carefully examine the wall paneling for moisture content (6.8 to 10.2%), color, grade, finish quality and/or damage caused during transit. If the wall paneling is considered unacceptable, “**STOP DO NOT INSTALL IT,**” but rather contact the dealer from where the material was purchased and let them know of your concern. **Note: Once the wall paneling is installed there is no question as to its acceptability.**

Informing the End-User: End-user **MUST** be made aware of color variations, grading ranges (i.e., knots, pin holes, worm holes, mineral streaks, chipped edges, checks, gaps between fillets, off-set fillets etc...), the effect that an **uncontrolled environment** has on wood (i.e., the importance of maintaining a controlled environment as outlined above), also, the effect that UV light has on wood (i.e., some woods will darken when exposed to UV light, were-as some woods will lighten).

Delivery and Storage: **NEVER** deliver Johnson wall paneling material during adverse weather conditions such as rain and/or snow unless the material can be completely and thoroughly protected from becoming wet and/or gaining moisture during transit to the job-site. **NEVER** store Johnson wall paneling in an “uncontrolled environment” such as patios, drive-ways, garages, sheds, storage units, or even in the structure in which the wall paneling will be installed. Deliver the wall paneling to the job-site **ONLY** when a controlled environment has been established according to Johnson’s **mandated requirements**.

NOTICE OF NON RESPONSIBILITY: JOHNSON HARDWOOD WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE AND/OR LIABLE, IN ANY WAY, FOR ANY DAMAGE, CAUSED TO THE STRUCTURE AS A RESULT OF IMPROPER INSTALLATION OF THE WALL PANELING MATERIAL. NOTE: IT IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PERSON(S) INSTALLING THE WALL PANELING TO INSTALL SAID PANELING MATERIAL PURSUANT TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS AS DESCRIBED IN THE INSTALLATION GUIDELINES.

INSTALLING THE WALL

Tools required for installation:

- Construction adhesive (non-water base)
- Caulking gun
- Pencil
- Chalk line
- Razor knife
- Compound/slide miter saw
- Jigsaw
- Table or work bench
- Laser level or eight foot aluminum level
- Measuring tape
- Small rubber mallet
- 16-gage pneumatic finish nailer
- Step ladder

Step 1

Determination of your starting line and perimeter relief cut area for the end-cap:

CAUTION: Never use the floor as your starting point for your level line.

Note: The placement of the starting line depends whether the entire wall will be covered with wall paneling (meaning from top to bottom), or if only a portion of the wall will be covered. Regardless of the two types of installation, wall paneling is designed to be installed from the bottom up.

Using a laser level or an 8’ bubble level create/draw a straight/level line along the length of the wall.

Step 2

Calculating entire wall installations:

When determining your horizontal starting line you need to take into consideration the dimensional value of the panel. Rowlock wall panels measure in at $9\frac{1}{4}$ " wide x $48\frac{1}{2}$ " long.

Note: Even though the "net" width of the panels are $9\frac{1}{4}$ " wide you must take into consideration that the backer material extends (on one side only) out from the surface fillets an additional $\frac{3}{8}$ " making the total width $9\frac{5}{8}$ " wide. This is only a factor when lining up the first course of material onto the horizontal starting line. In addition, when establishing your starter line, you will need to add 1" to your calculation. This additional 1" is needed for the relief area for the placement of the end-cap molding. This means that your horizontal starting line will be placed $10\frac{5}{8}$ " above the surface of the floor.

Note: The 1" relief cut needs to extend around the entire perimeter of the wall. This is required for the proper placement of the end-cap molding.



Step 3

Locating the wall studs:

After you've established your starting line you will next need to locate the wall studs. This can be achieved through the use of an electronic stud finder, which can be purchased at your local big box store.

Moving the stud finder along the starting line mark the location of each stud as indicated by the stud finder. The span between studs should occur every 16" on center.

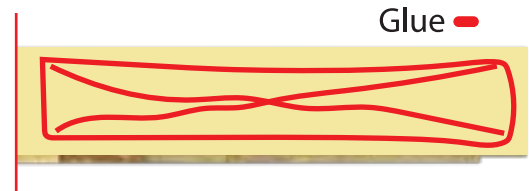
Step 4

Installing the wall panels:

- Begin by identifying the top section of the panel. The top section is easily identified by the extension of the backer material past the decorative wall panel material.
- The next step is to "clean cut" the left side of the panel approximately 8 to 10 inches from the end. The idea is that when the installation of the wall paneling is complete, and the end-cap is attached, it gives the appearance that the paneling continues beneath the end-cap.



- Next, on the back side of the panel apply a bead of construction adhesive (non-water base) approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, and approximately 1" in from the perimeter of the panel. Next apply the same $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide bead of adhesive in a crisscross pattern within the applied rectangular field.

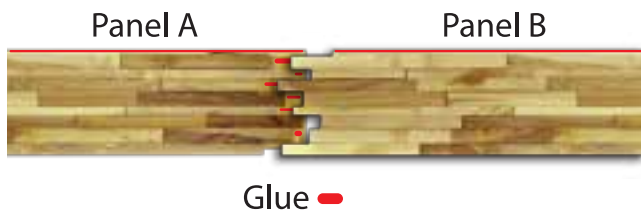


- Now with the help of an assistant, starting at the left side of the wall, align the top edge of the backer material onto the horizontal starting line making sure that the left edge of the panel aligns to the 1" demarcation line that outline the wall's perimeter. Next, using a pneumatic finisher nailer (in 18-gage $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long) locate the spots you have identified as studs, and shoot a fastener through the exposed backer material on a 45 degree angle, making sure that the fastener is facing in a downward direction. Continue this process at all wall stud intervals...Once you have finished securing the top portion of the panel to the wall, you must then secure the bottom section of the panel, but this time the fasteners will be placed into the face of the wall panel, approximately 1" in/up from the bottom section of the panel. Note: The fasteners may be shot straight into the panel and into the wall studs, as it is not necessary that they go in at a 45 degree angle as is required for the top section of the panel.



- For the installation of the second panel, follow the same process and procedures as outlined for the first panel. The only difference is the engagement/alignment of the decorative fillets. Simply line up the fillets and slide them together so that the wall panels blend-in giving the appearance of a continuous wall panel, or monolithic

installation. Repeat the process until you get to the end of the wall where you will need to make a cut. The end cut is measured by placing the end of the tape at the 1" demarcation line next to the wall, and then measuring over to the side edge of the top fillet. The results of this measurement will be used to measure the amount of material that will be cut from a new wall panel. Take the end of the tape measurer and loop it over the side edge of the top fillet located on the left side of the panel. Next, measure across the top edge and mark the distance needed for the amount of material needed for the cut. Again, follow the same process and procedures as previously outlined. Note: The remainder of the cut-off material will be used as your starter piece for the second course. Repeat this process and procedure throughout the installation until you reach your final vertical cut, which is determined by the distance from the 1" demarcation to the top edge of the wall panel fillets.



Step 5

Installing the end-caps:

- The end-caps are designed to be installed like a picture frame. The corners will require 45 degree angle cuts, and we recommend that you dry cut your end-caps prior to being glued and fastened in place. This will ensure that everything lines up as intended.
- Place a bead of adhesive on the back side of each end-cap. This is the side facing the wall. Next, with the help of an assistant, line up two end-caps for fastening. One along the side, and one along the top (or bottom it doesn't matter) lining up the 45 degree miter. Once you have the miters lined up, secure the end-cap to the base wall using 1 1/2" 18-gage finish nails as outlined above. Finally, complete the installation of the remaining end-caps as previously described.
- Lastly, fill nail holes with a colored filler to match the color of the wall panel. Note: Fillers are available at your local big box store.

Please visit our website for more details.
www.johnsonhardwood.com

Example 1



Example 2

