Installation Guide.

P.E.T. Premium

Direct Adhesion is the most popular and definitely the most successful fixing method for both wall and ceiling panels.

Contact adhesives e.g. Tensorgrip L12 and construction adhesives e.g. Everbuild Solvent Free Multi Stick Grab Adhesive 350ml are both low cost and work very well.

NB: Panels usually have an A and a B surface, please use A for the presentation side.

Putting up the panels is typically a two-person job – it is much quicker, easier and more accurate. The panels sometimes have stray fibres on the edges and you can remove these with a shaver or sharp scissors if required. Do this prior to attaching to ceilings or walls. The panels should be positioned as evenly as possible over the surface of the wall or ceiling. Do not place the panels in a "bunch" in just one part of the room.
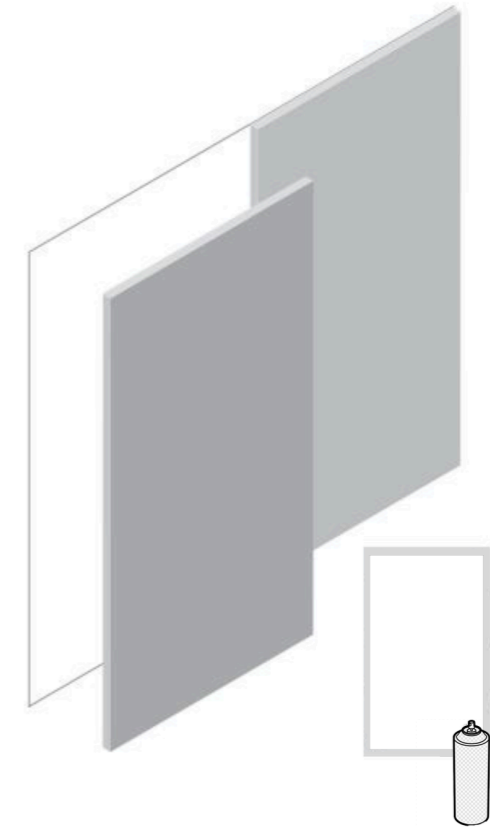
Substrates to be bonded should be clean and free from moisture, dirt, oil and other contaminants. Check compatibility by spraying a small test patch of the adhesive on the substrate.

NB: Always read and follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Gluing to ceiling

‣First, measure up and apply light pencil marks to the ceiling which you can later rub out. An alternative is to use small pieces of masking tape to mark the corners of where each panel will be positioned.

‣Spray both surfaces to be bonded, one surface - the panel - horizontally and the other surface - the ceiling - vertically, leaving a 15mm gap around the perimeter to minimise the possibility of overspray.

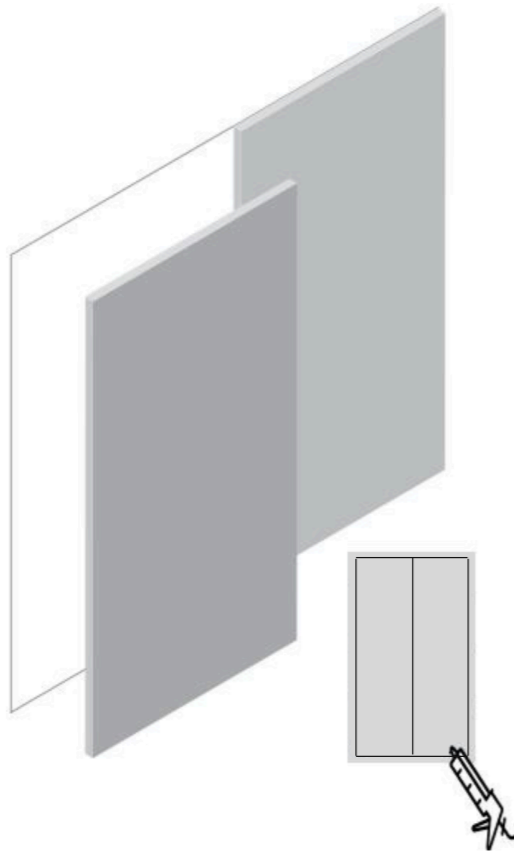‣Allow the adhesive to tack off until no adhesive transfers to the knuckle when touched - typically the panel requires 4-6 minutes.

‣Spray about 10-20 cm (4" – 8") away at a 90 degree angle to the surface, applying a uniform, even coat of adhesive to obtain 80% to 100% coverage of the surface with a 25% overlap. If necessary, spray another coat of adhesive in areas that appear to need more adhesive.

‣Adhere surfaces and press together with adequate hand pressure. A large clean plastering trowel or float can be used to exert pressure over a larger area.

Gluing to Walls

▸ Using a suitable high grab construction adhesive, frame the rear of the panel with a 5mm (min) bead. Take care not to stray too close to the panels edge as squeeze out may occur along bonding lines.

▸ Follow this with a bead through the centre of the panel.

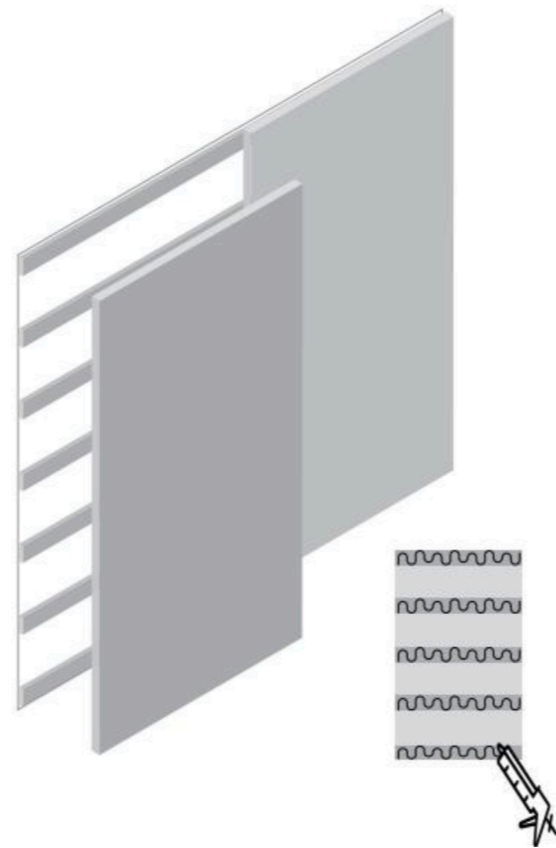▸ Adhere surfaces by applying the panel to the wall 10mm off its intended final location. Apply adequate hand pressure and slide the panel into its final mounted position.

▸ Allow 24 hours for the adhesive to fully cure.

Furring strips for air gap

Furring strips may be used to provide air space behind Premium panels. These strips can be produced form common timber. Recommended width is between 2-3". Furring strips should be placed every 6-18" along the panel depending on expected potential impact.

Panel Cutting Guidelines

When cutting our panels, use a circular or track saw with a narrow blade and a minimum of 80 teeth. This will ensure a smooth cut. You may want to duct tape the saw's shoe so that it doesn't scratch up the surface as you cut. Using a form of dust extraction here is essential in order to prevent material fibre build-up in the cutline.

Lay the panel face-side down and cut from the back to the front. Mark off the line you want to cut using masking tape.

Alternatively premium panels can be cut carefully with a straight edge and a sharp utility knife.

A fine or knife edge toothed jigsaw blade is best used for making curved cuts and cutting around electrical fixtures.

Mechanical Fastening Guidelines

‣ Clean all surfaces prior to fastening.

‣ Drill holes minimum 15mm centre offset from each corner and slightly oversized to allow for thermal expansion and contraction.

‣ Insure drilled holes have smooth edges.

‣ Use washers for better load distribution and to prevent pull-through.

‣ Use metal inserts if frequent assembly/reassembly is required.

‣ Nails or screws should be fastened into battens or suitable substrates.
Don't over tighten fasteners to avid denting or pillowing the panels surface.

‣ Don't use self-tapping screws to hang large panels.

Panel Wall Hanging

All of our acoustic panels can be wall-mounted using standard picture frame fixings such as saw tooth hangers. See examples of these in our 'Hardware' section below.

‣ Start by marking two points on either side of the top rear of the panel. Place a sawtooth hanger centrally over each point. Drive the supplied screws in to fix each hanger firmly in place.

Tip – For demanding or high impact areas please use coarse thread 25mm screws as shown in the 'Hardware' section below. If using a drill/driver please utilise a low torque setting and be careful not to overtighten the screws.

‣ Measure and mark two points on the wall that correspond with the centre of each sawtooth hanger. A spirit level should be utilised for accuracy.

‣ Drill pilot hole and insert a wall plug and corresponding screw into each marked point.

‣ Hang the panel. should there be inconsistencies in the panels hang please utilise a spacer.

Hardware

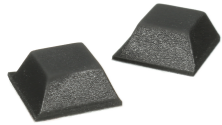Examples of glue and picture Hanging fixings found in most UK hardware stores are shown below:

Wall Plug	*Contact spray adhesive*	*25mm Coarse Screw*	*Construction Adhesive*
Spacers	*Sawtooth Hangers*	*Suspension Wire*	*D-Rings*
Shouldered Hook	*Dresser Hook*	*Hot Glue*	*Rubber Band*

Please Note:

These installation instructions are given as a general guide to avoid common errors. Installers should follow best practices for construction and workmanship. GB Acoustics bears no responsibility for installation or contractor selection. Please contact a sales representative if you have questions, concerns or specific project requirements.

Be sure to inspect materials upon delivery. Please note any damage on the delivery ticket and notify GB Acoustics immediately. Materials should be stored in original packing in a clean, climate controlled environment free of moisture. Installation should not commence until building is enclosed and under standard occupancy conditions and surfaces are of clean, acceptable condition and properly prepared. Installation is best done at the end of a construction project. Do not install materials of unacceptable quality.