

ARKKI

Interior plywood

Installation instructions

Congratulations, you have bought Arkki interior panels that are made from the finest Finnish birch plywood. These panels are made to the highest environmental standards for a wood based product. The panels are all around tongued and grooved for easy installation. Please, note that this product is suitable only for indoor use in dry conditions.

Living material

Wood is a living material and that is why there are differences in the shades and grain patterns as well as the appearance and number of knots. When installing a wooden interior lining the temperature and humidity within the building should have settled and be close to those of the final usage conditions.

Acclimatisation

It is recommended that the panels are kept in the room where they will be installed for approximately 24 hours before installation in order to even out the moisture content and temperature of the boards. Open the packages and leave the boards in the room for a day to acclimatise. This will help to avoid changes caused by subsequent drying out of the panels.

Surface treatment

The coloured and lacquered panels are already treated. The untreated panels can be waxed, stained or lacquered with common finishing materials meant for indoor use on wood.

Tools

The installation and handling of Arkki panels is easy and can be done with simple hand tools. For most purposes a nail gun, drill, hammer, saw (hand circular or jigsaw), plumb bob, measuring tape and spirit level are enough. The panels can be fastened with nails, screws or staple brads.

Installation alternatives

The panels can be fastened directly on the frame or on the finished wall.

Treatment instructions

Treated wooden surfaces are easy to keep clean, because dirt will not cling to them. Stains can be removed with a moist cloth and a mild soap solution. If necessary, the surfaces can be maintained and repaired like any other wooden surface.

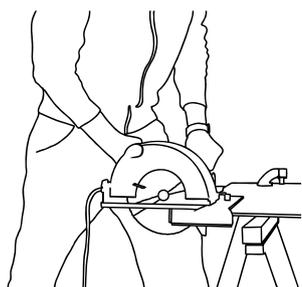
NB

Wood can shrink as air humidity decreases. After the interior lining has been installed there should be no further construction work indoors, which will cause fundamental changes in air humidity. The surface of the panels can be damaged as the wood shrinks and expands with changes in the humidity of the surrounding environment.

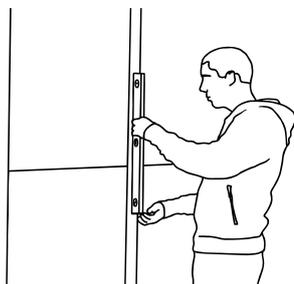
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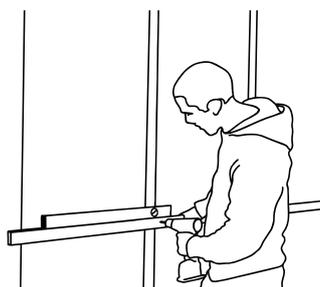
1. Measure the wall carefully and plan out how the panels will be arranged.



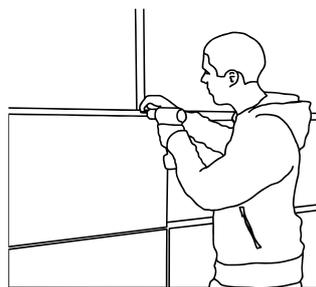
2. If the arrangement of the panels results in the need to cut a panel, cut away from the starting or ending panel or from both as much as needed. Also cut holes for outlets and switches if required. When you machine the board, you should always make sure that there will be no damage to the treated surface. For example, when you use a circular saw on the board the treated surface should be facing down.



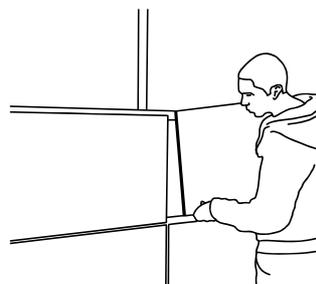
3. Fasten the panels on a flat wall. If necessary, the wall must be made flat through the use of studding or using furring strips and shims.



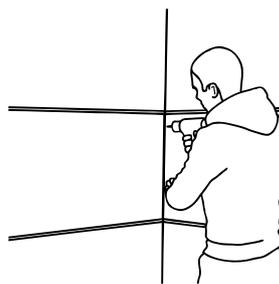
4. Fasten horizontal laths on the frame or walls. The should be min. 20mm (13/16") thick and 50mm (2") wide. The panels can be installed either horizontally or vertically. When laying the panels horizontally, the spacing between the laths should be 454mm (17 7/8"). When laying the panels vertically, the spacing between the laths should be 732mm (28 13/16")



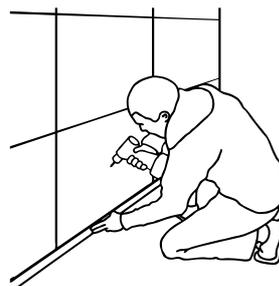
5. Nail, screw or staple the panel onto the horizontal lath. The proper fastening point is about 100 (3/8") from the edge of the panel tongue. The head of the nail or screw must be countersunk into the wood so that it's easy to fasten the next interlocking panel. If you use screws we recommend that you use a screw twister and 3x25mm (1/8" x 1") countersunk screws. If you use nails we recommend that you use a nail gun or industrial staple gun in order to avoid hammering the wood surface.



6. Slide the panel carefully into the previous. In order to secure a tight joint, you can lightly knock on the edge with a hammer, using a wooden block to protect the edge. This way you can keep the gap between the panels exactly 4mm (3/16") wide and the nail or screw heads will be hidden.



7. In the edges and corners where you have to cut the panels, you must fasten the panel through its outer surface. You can make a neat corner e.g. by a mitre cut joint or trim it with wood or mouldings.



8. Possible fixing marks on the edges and corners can be trimmed out with wood or pre-fabricated mouldings.