



Raised Panel

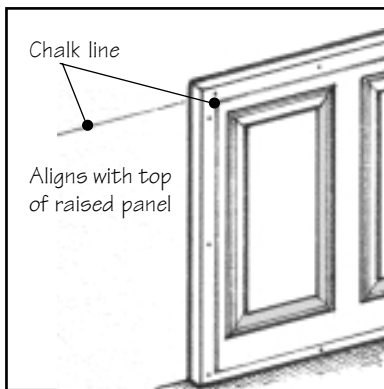
*Designer  
Drywall*



# — Panel Layout and Installation —

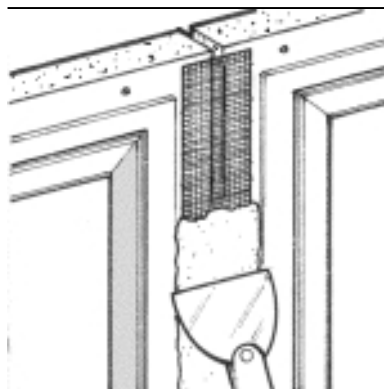
## Determine the Visual Effect Desired

Careful planning and layout are important factors in achieving the optimum results while minimizing material and labor waste. Designer Panels provide for the greatest diversity of design because all standard patterns are compatible. This modular characteristic allows panels to be mixed and matched, with filler panels added as required. The panels are easily installed using conventional drywall finishing techniques.

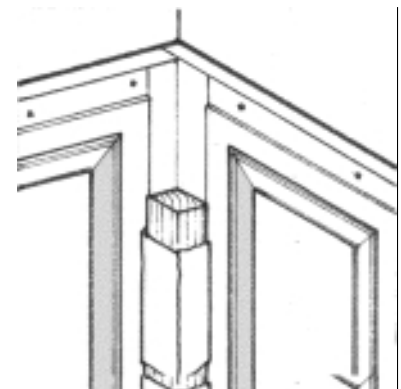


Chalk line  
Aligns with top of raised panel

Panels are installed level by first striking a line on wall surface below and then aligning top of raised panel with the line. (Do not align by top or bottom of board.)



Tape and spackle joint using 2" wide fiberglass mesh tape and reinforced joint compound. Avoid getting compound in debossed pattern.



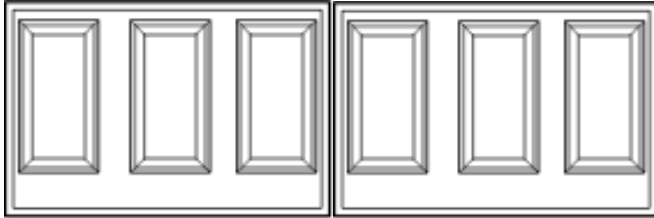
Corners can be sanded smooth using sandpaper wrapped around a 2x2. Wipe down thoroughly prior to painting.

# Panel Installation

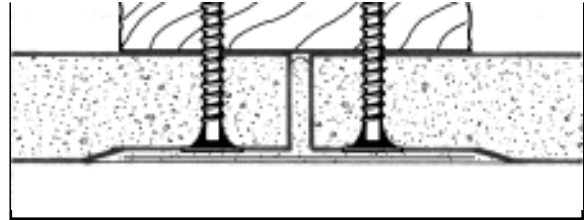
Designer Drywall may be installed directly to wood or metal stud framework, using conventional drywall screws, or applied over existing partitions using construction adhesive and screws. Nails are not recommended. Joints are finished using 2" fiberglass mesh tape imbedded in joint compound. Prior to application, assure that the framework or existing wallboard is plumb, shimming if necessary to achieve a true surface.

It is extremely important to note that the outside dimensions given for all Designer Panels are for planning and layout purposes only. The actual outside dimensions may vary.

## Note: Do not Butt Sheets Together!



4"

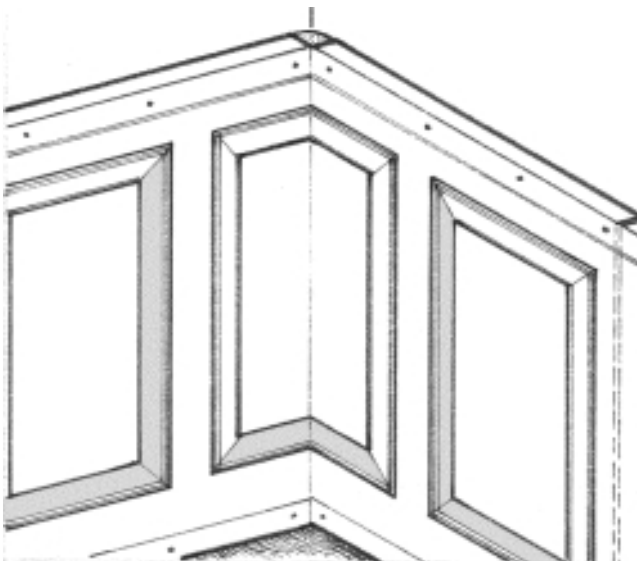


## Fill Gap with Joint Compound

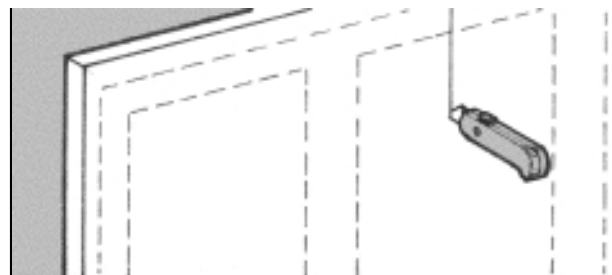
Align sheets with the outside edge of the pattern on one sheet 4" from (and parallel to) the outside edge of the pattern on the sheet adjacent. This procedure is critical in order to maintain proper spacing throughout. There will be a gap between the sheets that may vary in width. Fill this area with joint compound and allow to dry thoroughly before taping. A fast drying, low shrinkage joint compound is recommended.

## Wrapping Corners

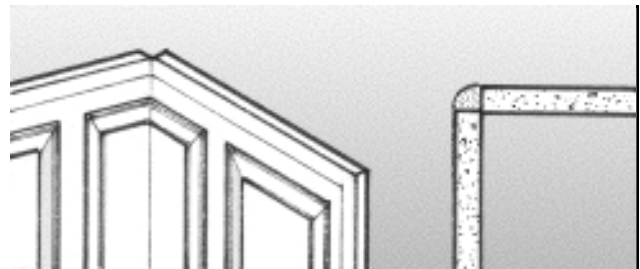
Inside corners may be 'wrapped', with the raised panel being split between two adjacent walls. This may be done by repeatedly scoring the back of the Designer panel along the desired corner line until almost through the sheet. **Take care not to cut through the surface of the paper.** Next, bend the sheet to form an inside corner. To strengthen the face along the fold, it may be helpful to lightly fill the backside with joint compound or construction adhesive.



Avoid cutting along or immediately next to the debossed panel, as this can damage the recessed pattern and destroy the edge.



Score back of sheet with drywall knife. Do not cut through.

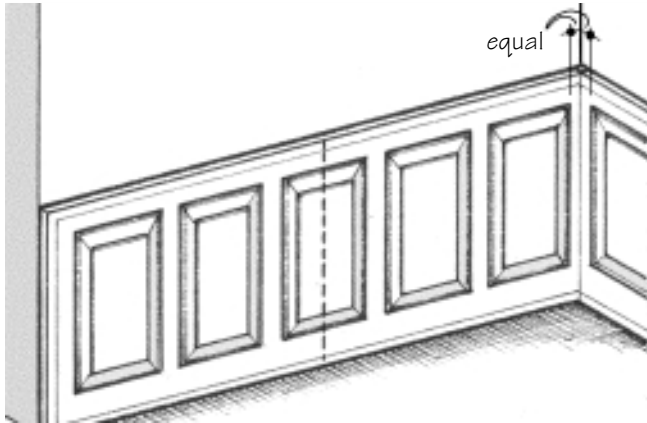


Snap the sheet outwards forming split panel. Backside of corner should be reinforced using construction adhesive or joint compound.

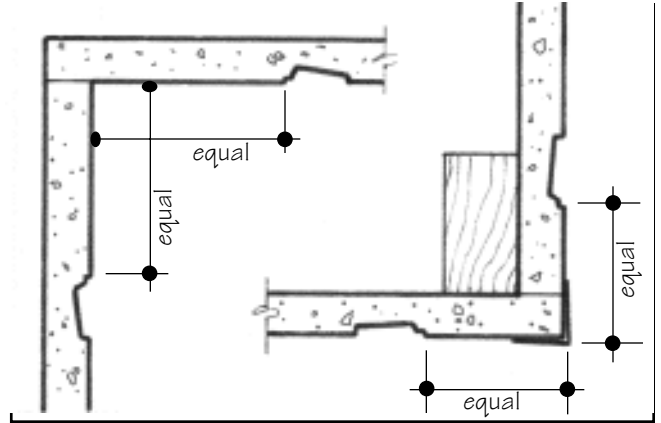
# Panel Installation

## Symmetrical Layout

In most cases, a run of wall panels can be planned so that they end at an inside or outside corner without bisecting a panel. A carefully planned room layout is essential to accomplish this. Whenever possible, lay out the walls so that the end of each panel run will abut the next with a taping joint or filler panel. Although difficult at times to achieve, proper layout can give your room a symmetrical and more pleasing appearance.



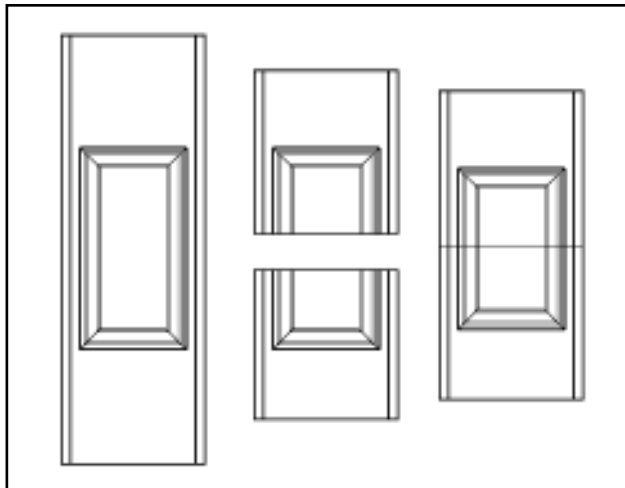
Install panels so that both sides are an equal distance from the corner. Filler strips can be used as needed to assure a symmetrical look.



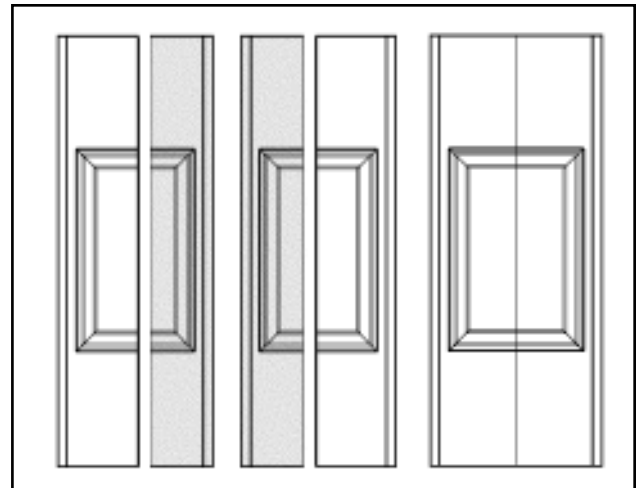
Corner joints are handled in the same way as with regular drywall. When finishing an outside corner, use a metal corner bead for reinforcement.

## Cutting and Customizing

Panel size can be customized in the field by cutting out a central section of a panel and rejoining the remaining ends. As a clean cut is required, it is always better to use a table saw when available. When using a table saw, cut from the backside of the sheet, taking every precaution to protect the face. Bevel a 'V' groove along the cut edges of the panel sections, to allow for better adhesion of the joint compound. Designer panels may also be cut using a conventional drywall knife although this method tends to raise a lip on the surface of the paper. Deeply score the face of the sheet along the desired cut line (several passes may be needed), then, from the back of the sheet, snap the panel away from the cut. After breaking the sheet apart, clean the edges with a sanding block or sure-form tool to ensure a flat surface. To finish the seam in a pattern area, use a stiff manila paper cut to fit the pattern. Always remove any excess joint compound from the pattern area before it dries. Lightly sand surface after joint compound is dry and spot fix any imperfections.



Splitting and reducing a raised panel horizontally.



Splitting and growing a raised panel vertically.

