



MIKASA WALL PLANKS INSTALLATION METHOD

Mikasa Wall Planks can be utilised as a decorative covering over an existing clean, dry, secure, and vertical wall that meets building codes. The wall substrate should be primed or painted drywall (gypsum board) only. Do not install directly over wallpaper or panelling. Mikasa Wall Planks are suitable for ceilings as well as countertops.

The installation wall should only run vertical to the floor. Sloping walls and surfaces that are parallel to the floor, such as soffits, should not be selected. Mikasa Wall Planks are suitable for an accent wall when used in climate controlled (35-65% RH and 60-85° F) indoor installations only. Acclimate unopened product lying flat in the room where it is to be installed for at least 48 hours. Mix planks from different cartons as you install to maximise the natural appearance.

INSTALLATION WALL CONDITION

Check wall for moisture, visible water stains, or leaking windows. Do not install Mikasa Wall Planks over a wall with known moisture damage. Do not install in areas near water sources such as a backsplash over a sink or bathtub. Acceptable job site conditions, including relative humidity and wall moisture conditions, must be maintained throughout the life of the wall planks application. Check wall for flatness within 3mm over 2m. Correct any unevenness before installing to allow the wall planks to lie flat without rocking. The substrate must demonstrate sufficient load-bearing capacity for supporting Mikasa Wall Planks. The surface must be clean, free of dust and grease, dry, straight, firm, and smooth. Nails, screws, staples, or other fastening material must be removed from the wall surface.

Recommended surfaces:

Adequately secured wood and mineral construction boards (plywood, chipboard, OSB boards, gypsum fibre board, fibre cement board, gypsum board).

All non-sandy and solid base plasters, with stable coats of paint.

Unsuitable surfaces:

- Loose and unstable paint coats
- Sandy plaster surfaces
- Special paints (oil, silicone, or latex content)
- Top plaster and gypsum plaster
- Wallpapered surfaces
- Walls with rising moisture (efflorescence of salts)
- Wall constructions with integrated wall heating

CHECKING THE WALL SURFACE PRIOR TO INSTALLATION:

1. MOISTURE: The walls to which the adhesive is being applied must be dry. In doubt, the moisture content of the wall can be determined by means of an electrical resistance measurement device. With newly applied interior plasters, the drying time depends on the type of binder, the climatic, and building conditions. For newly applied base plasters, the manufacturer's drying time should be observed.

WARNING: For a safe and secure installation, this product **MUST** be installed in accordance with these installation instructions.

TOOLS REQUIRED FOR INSTALLATION		MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR INSTALLATION	
Caulk gun	Pencil	1-1/2" - 1-3/4" Brad nails	
Utility knife	Safety glasses	100% Silicone or wood adhesive caulk (clear)	
Stud finder (electronic)	Dust mask	OTHER TOOLS & MATERIALS	
Carpenters level or laser level	Gloves	Hammer	Chair rail, wall base, and quarter round mouldings (to frame out accent wall)
Chalk line		Appropriate tapping block	
Tape measure		Pull bar	
18 Gauge brad nail gun (electric or air)		Pry bar (for removing existing base or trim)	

GLUING MIKASA WALL PLANKS DIRECTLY ONTO THE WALL

Measure the height and length of your wall plank and the length plus height of the wall area to determine the total square meter area. Order that amount of flooring plus an additional 10% for incorrect cuts. Remove all base and trim from accent wall. Measure a distance equal to your plank plus an extra 20mm from the wall, then level and mark the wall with a chalk line. With an electronic stud finder, locate and mark wall studs (Figure 1). Turn off power while working around wall outlets and light switches. Pay special attention to avoid contact with electrical wiring.

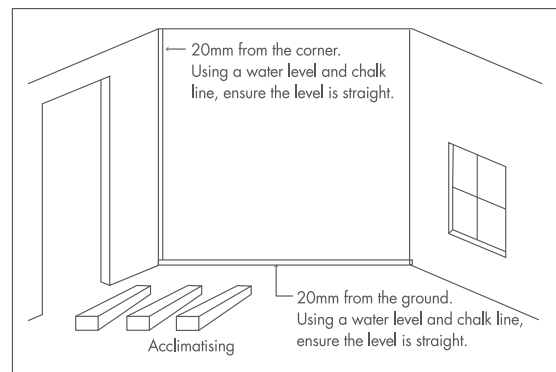


Figure 1

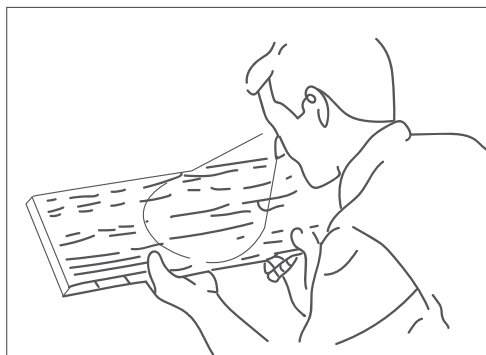


Figure 1a

Inspect each plank for damage before installing (Figure 1a). Do not install damaged planks.

Start from the left side with the short side tongue up and long side groove towards the wall. Place one plank against the wall and place it at the top to test fit. You will need a 20mm gap at the bottom of the plank. Take note that this method of wall planks installation can be done horizontally or vertically.

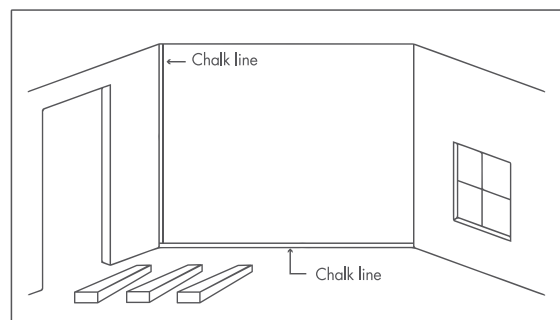


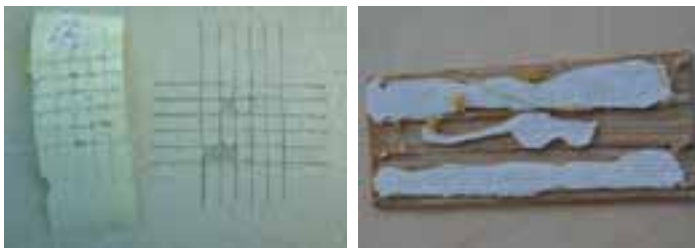
Figure 2

2. FLATNESS TOLERANCES: The unevenness of the wall surface should not be more than 3mm at a distance of 2m in length.

3. STRENGTH: The wall surface must be checked for its strength before installing Mikasa Wall Plank boards. The following test methods should be used:

- **Sound test:** A knocking and listening test can be carried out using a hammer to determine hollow points or deficient repair points.
- **Cross-cutting test and adhesive tape break:** A piece of firm adhesive tape glued to the surface should be checked and removed roughly. No residue must be visible on the adhesive tape if the coating is still properly stuck to the substrate. Using a pointed tool (screwdriver, flat spatula, nail, etc.), moderate pressure is exerted to scratch a grid into the surface of the wall (grid size approx. 1.0 cm– 1.5cm). The grid with the squares is covered bubble-free with adhesive tape. After abruptly removing the tape, the crop margins and squares are assessed for smoothness or spalling.
- **Scratch test:** The scratch test is a simple test. A knife, spatula, or screwdriver is used to scratch through to the substrate of the surface being treated. Surface chipping will indicate poor adhering and therefore unsuitable substrate.
- **Adhesion test with Mikasa test sample:** Fix and firmly press several test samples onto the wall surface at different locations with Mikasa Wall Planks Assembly Adhesive. Then try to pull off the test samples. If the test samples can be removed easily and if sand and/or paint is consistently stuck to the adhesive surface, then the sustainable load-bearing capacity of the wall surface cannot be established for supporting Mikasa Wall Planks.

If there is any doubt as to the load-bearing capacity of the wall surface, construction boards (see recommended substrates) should be installed in advance. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask our department for application techniques.

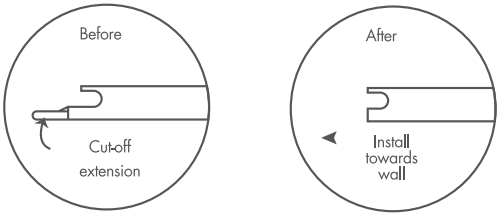


CROSS-CUTTING TEST AND ADHESIVE TAPE BREAK



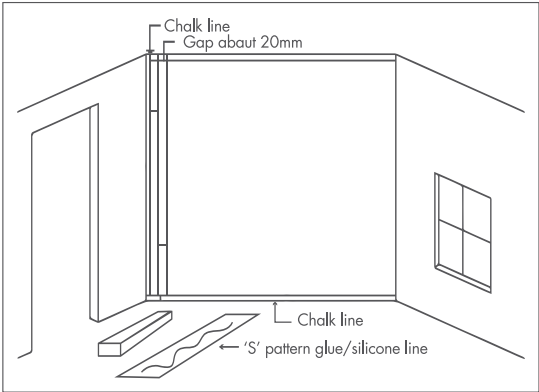
SAMPLE PHOTOS OF UNSUITABLE SURFACE WALLS

Determine the appropriate number of vertical planks to fill the wall. For best appearance, the first and last plank should be approximately of the same width. Cut them as needed based on the width of your installation and the width of your planks.



If you don't need to cut the first plank, remove lower extension of long side groove with a saw or utility knife. For the end locking remove the groove locking. This will be installed like tongue and groove - push in for end connection (Figure 2a).

Figure 2a



Apply silicone or wood adhesive to the back side of the plank in an "S" pattern (Figure 3). Adhere the plank to the wall leaving a 20mm gap from the corners of the wall and a 20mm gap at the bottom. Then insert the tongue over the groove of the previous plank and wiggle it into place. Tighten joints as needed with a tapping block or pull bar. When using a tapping block use a small cut piece as cushion to avoid damage at the groove edges.

Figure 3

Continue with the installation for each subsequent plank by first applying silicone or wood adhesive to the back side of the plank in an "S" pattern. Finally, drive brad nails 1/2" from the top and bottom of each plank to secure to wall. Place nails where the trim will cover. Be sure to drive the brad nails into the wall whenever possible (Figure 4).

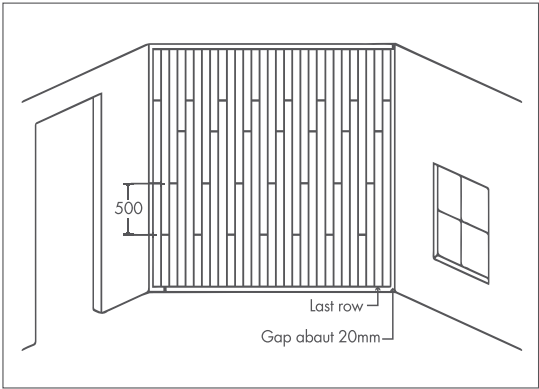
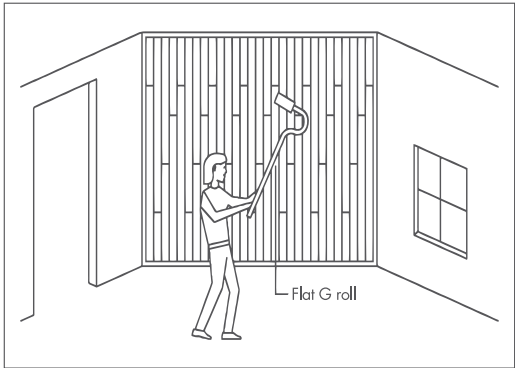


Figure 4



Once the installation is completed, use a G roll. Apply pressure while rolling to make sure that the planks bond well onto the wall. Make sure that the G roll is clean or else any dirt particle on the roll will leave an impression or dent marks on the wall planks (Figure 4).

Figure 5

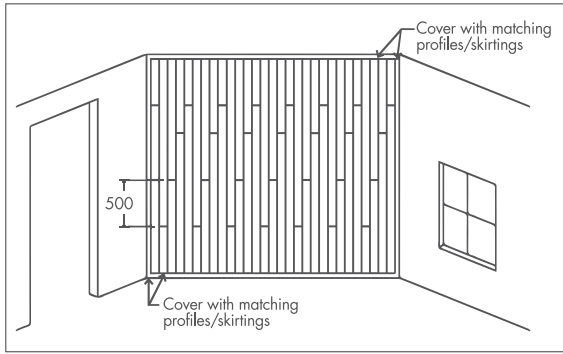


Figure 6

Install trim (chair rail) over the top edge. Install quarter round in the corners. Finish by installing the baseboard of your choice (Figure 6). Once finished, install the trims and clean the wall panel with a damp cloth.

Make sure that the matching profiles match the wall planks in terms of colour and design. While installing the profiles make sure there is 10mm gap between the planks and the profiles to allow for wood movement (Figure 7).

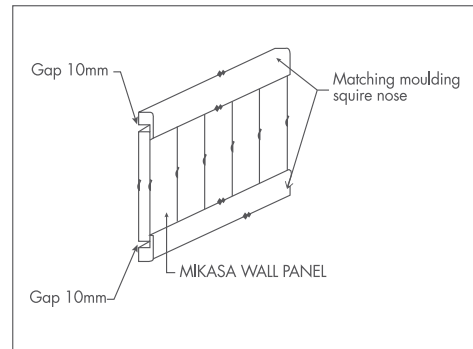


Figure 7

MIKASA WALL PLANKS NAILED ONTO THE WOODEN BATTEN

Measure the height and length of your wall plank and the length plus height of the wall area to determine the total square metre area. Order that amount of flooring plus an additional 10% for incorrect cut. Draw a chalk line vertically of 100mm from the edge of the wall. Measure distance of 400mm and draw another chalk line.

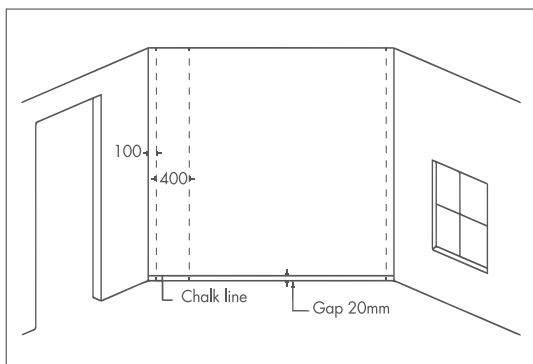


Figure 1

Continue marking every 400mm with a chalk line until the end of the wall. Measure the straightness of the lines using a water level. Draw another chalk line horizontally about 20mm from the bottom of the wall. Take note that this method of wall planks installation can be done horizontally or vertically and the methods are same (Figure 1).

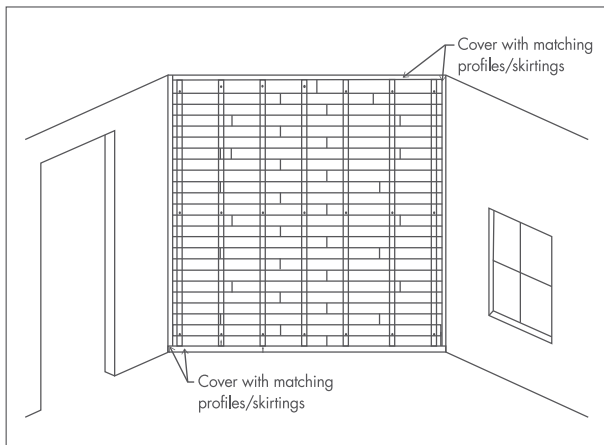


Figure 6

Install trim (chair rail) over the top edge. Install quarter round in the corners. Finish by installing the baseboard of your choice (Figure 6). Once finished, install the trims and clean the wall planks with a damp cloth.

Make sure that the matching profiles match the wall planks in terms of colour and design. While installing the profiles, make sure there is 10mm gap between the planks and the profiles to allow wood for the movement (Figure 7)

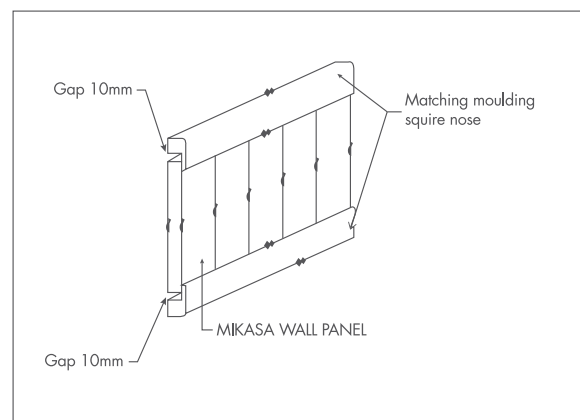


Figure 7



Fix wood battens (18mm x 50mm) onto the wall using screws. Before fastening the screw, check the straightness using a water level. Also, check the level of the wood battens to control at 3mm per 2m. If not levelled, use thin plywood to level the wood battens. The battens should be 50mm away from the floor and at the top corner. This is to conceal the battens when the first and last piece of the planks are being installed (Figure 2).

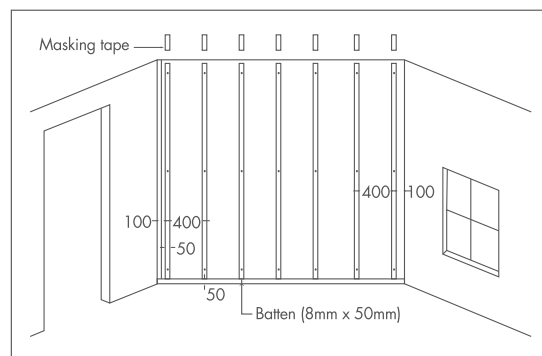


Figure 2

Put a masking tape on top of the wall according to the location of battens. This is to guide for fastening the last plank onto the battens since nailing on the plank's groove is not possible.

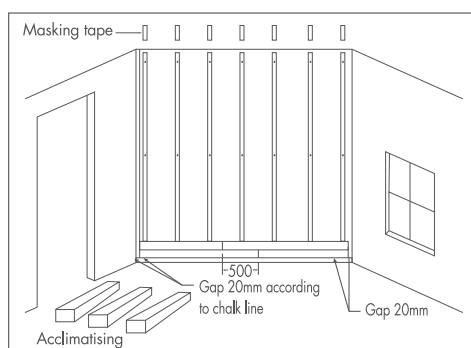


Figure 3

Start installing the planks onto the battens. The 1st row must be installed by nailing into the groove and top of the plank. This is to secure the 1st row. Follow the 20mm gap chalk line and check the plank level before fastening/nailing it. The next row only requires to be nailed in the groove. Make sure the end joints are 500mm staggered to have a better connection. Leave 20mm gap at the end of both left and right side of the wall (Figure 3).

Drive the brad nail into the groove as illustrated in Figure 4.

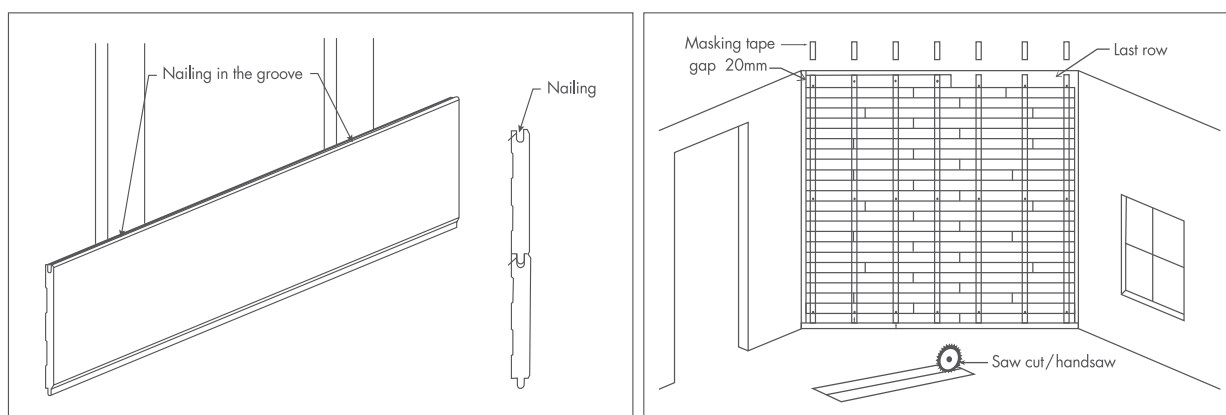


Figure 4

Measure the gap for the last row minus 20mm for the gap. Make a straight line on the back of the plank and cut using a handsaw or arm saw. The cut out should be at the groove side since the tongue is required to install the 2nd last row. Install the plank and drive brad nail according to the masking tape line to secure the wall planks onto the batten.



CARE AND CLEANING

- Dry wipe as primary cleaning method. Occasionally, use a damp wipe with water only; no wet washing. Do not use detergents, abrasive cleaners, soaps, waxes, or polishes. Wipe off spills immediately. Do not allow moisture to remain on the product surface for longer than 30 minutes.
- Do not attach objects such as pictures, shelves, or television mounts directly to the wall. Do not apply adhesive backed hooks or install screws or nails into the wall planks for hanging objects. Instead, drill clearance holes through the wall planks and mount these objects directly on to the wall with screws or nails. Drill the clearance holes through the wall planks at least 5mm larger than the diameter of the fastener that will be used.
- **Precautionary Measures:** Power tools should be equipped with a dust collector. If high dust levels are encountered, use an appropriate NIOSH designated dust mask. Avoid dust contact with skin and eyes. In case of irritation, flush your eyes and skin with water for at least 15 minutes.
- **Caution:** Wood dust, sawing, sanding, and machining wood products can produce wood dust. Airborne wood dust causes respiratory, skin, and eye irritation. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified wood dust as a nasal carcinogen in humans.



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