

Tools Needed

- Caulk gun
- Construction adhesive
- Dust mask
- Hammer or brad nailer
- Jigsaw or small hand saw
- Level
- Miter saw or miter box
- Nails
- Paint
- Pencil
- Stud finder
- Roller brush and pan
- Safety glasses
- Square
- Tape measure

Before Installation

- 1.** Allow the wood to acclimate for several days prior to installation in the room in which it will be installed. Variances in temperature and moisture between the storage and application areas have a negative effect on the finished appearance, so it's important to allow the product to adjust to room conditions prior to installation.
- 2.** As wood dries, a slight joint may open up. Note: It is recommended to paint the surface behind the wood a dark color prior to installation.

Installation

1. Measure Wall

Using a tape measure, measure the height and width of your wall in inches. Multiply the height times the width, then divide the total by 144 to get the approximate square feet you will need to cover (add 10% for cutting and waste). Each weathered wood box contains enough material to cover 10.7 square feet.

2. Prepare Surface

Clean the surface with soapy water, then remove nails and outlet covers. Paint the wall with a dark complementary color to help hide gaps. Wood may expand and contract over time, leaving slight gaps between boards (Figure 1).

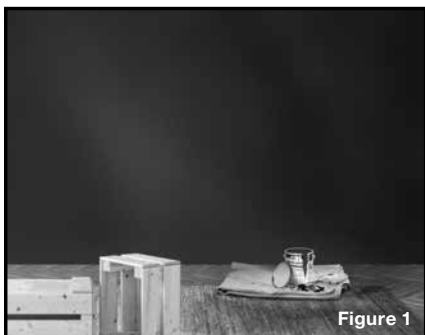


Figure 1

Installation (continued)

3. Locate Studs

Using a stud finder, mark the stud locations on the wall. (Studs are typically spaced 16 inches on center.)

4. Define Pattern

You may want to consider a vertical staggered, horizontal staggered, herringbone or diagonal staggered pattern to complement your decor. See Figure 2 for pattern options. (Vertical installation requires additional steps. Figure 5).

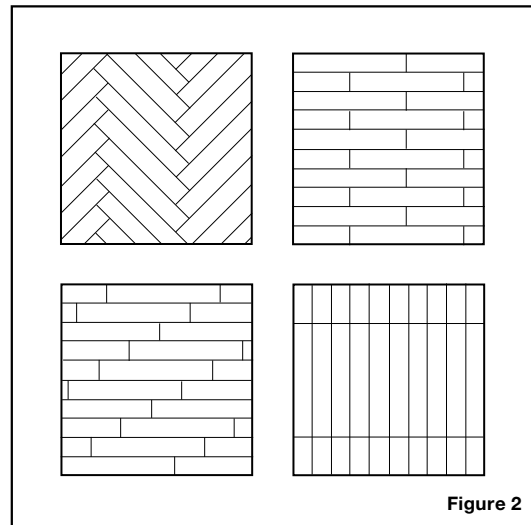


Figure 2

5. Draw Reference Line

Determine your starting point. Using a level and pencil, draw a straight line (or snap a chalk line) across the area on which you'll place the boards. This will ensure your starting point is level. If you are installing a full wall, it is best to start at the floor and work your way up. Always start with a level line. Floors and ceilings may vary. (Figure 3).

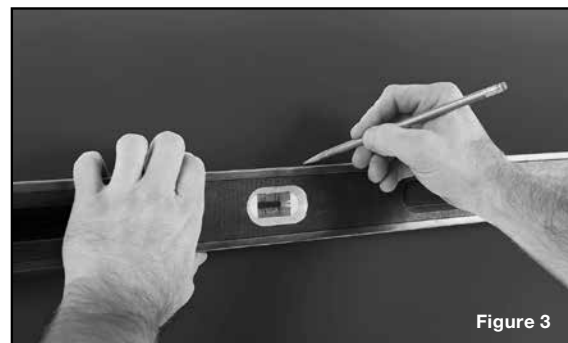


Figure 3

Installation (continued)

6. Install Boards on Reference Line

For a permanent installation, apply a liberal amount of construction adhesive, per the manufacturer's instructions, to the back of your board before nailing in place. Place the first board along your reference line and press it onto the wall. Make sure this board is level, then nail into studs. (For a semipermanent installation, attach your board with nails only.) Continue adding pieces end-to-end following your reference line. Trim the final piece as needed with a miter saw for an even fit (Figure 4).



Figure 4

Recheck with level again. (Due to the natural characteristics of hardwood, each row should be rechecked with a level.) If the row of boards is level, continue with each row until the wall is complete. Be sure to stagger the boards as you install each row. Avoid placing two seams directly above each other in adjacent rows. There are 8 pieces per box, 4 pieces of each color. Be sure to lay out the boards ahead of time to get the desired finished appearance.

For applications where vertical orientation is desired, full-length furring strips must be installed a maximum of 24 inches on center. Use standard construction nails or screws. Fastener length should be long enough for 1 1/4"-1 1/2" of penetration into solid wood framing (Figure 5).

Installation (continued)

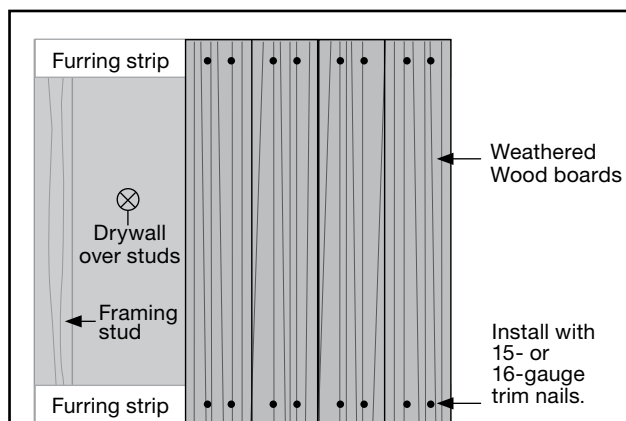


Figure 5. Vertical installation

7. Measure and Cut Around Outlets

If a board needs to be cut to make room for an outlet, place the board in place and mark the area that needs to be removed. Be sure to account for the outlet and the cover plate, as the cover plate needs to be mounted flush on the drywall, not on the weathered wood board. (Consult a licensed electrical contractor for any electrical modifications.) Mark these measurements on the board with a square and cut out with a jigsaw before attaching to the wall.

Finish

1. Weathered wood boards may be used to trim corners or ends. Boards can be stacked, or a spacer board can be used behind wall boards to create the reveal desired.



Watch our wall installation video
www.ufpedge.com/weathered-accent-boards.aspx

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