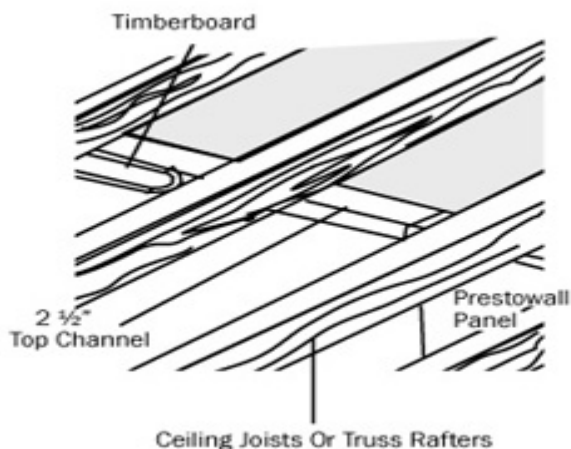
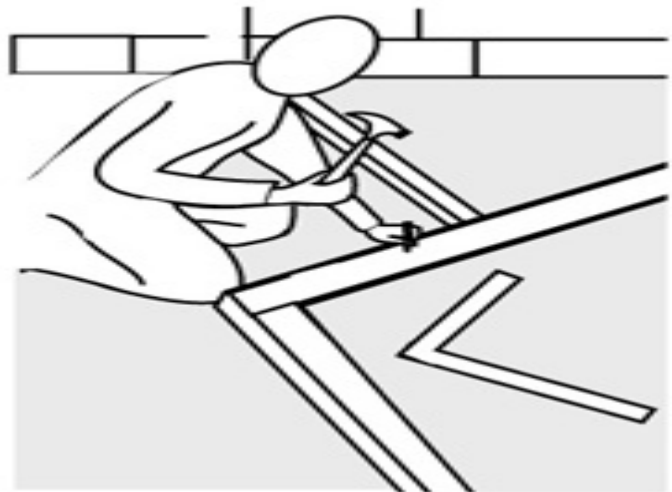


Prestowall™ Interior Wall System

Installation Instructions

1. Setting Out

Working from the plan, cut and fasten the floor plate to the floor. Fastening can be done by nailing, screwing or shot firing, depending on the type of floor, at approximately 16" centers. Care should be taken to accurately line up the floor plate with a straight edge line, particularly where it is cut to form a door opening. Plumb up from the floor plate to determine the head position and fasten any battens necessary to provide a firm fit for the top channel. A variety of fixings can be used. Mark out the position of the panels and door openings on the floor plate, working towards the best position to conceal cut panel edges. Generally, cut edges are placed at abutments with external walls, blinded at corners or behind door frames. During the layout and installation, plan the panel sequence to avoid cut edges occurring at straight panel to panel joints in a run, as they will not readily line up with a finished edge.

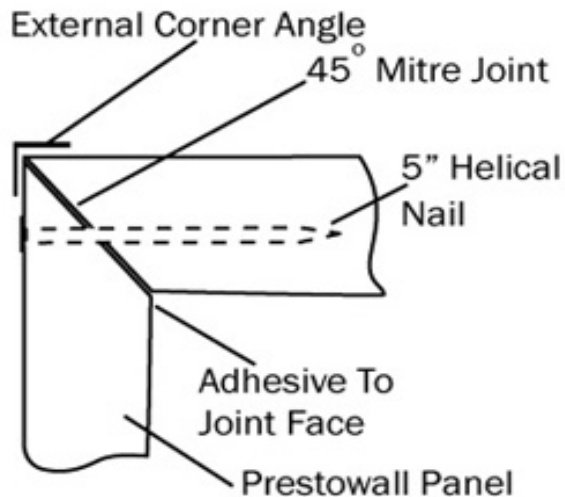
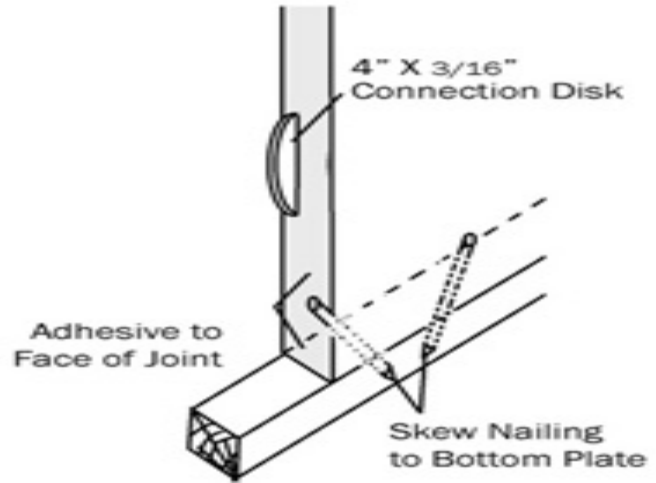


2. Top Channel

The metal top channel can be screwed, nailed or shot fixed to the structure. Molding or cornice trim can be installed in conventional manner.

3. Erection of Panels

Measure the length of the wall to determine the need for any cut panels. Cut the first panel to fit at the wall position and secure with perforated angles attached directly to the wall. Fastening through the angle into the structure is normally done with masonry nails, plugs or screws depending on the material. The panel should be plumb with the mark on the floor plate. Shim pieces between the panel and the floor plate may be required to adjust minor variations in height. They must be of a suitable material and adequate in size to give solid support. Panels should have a 1/2" clearance at the top position. The bottom of panel is secured by "skew" nailing with 4" bullet head galvanized nails. "Skew" nails can be driven through the face of the panel into the floor plate to ensure a secure installation.

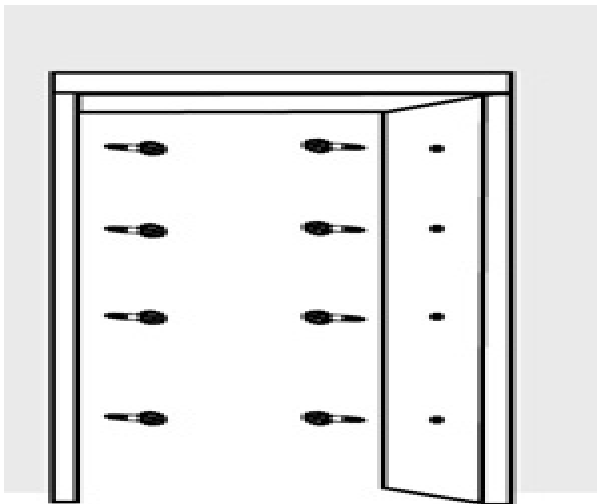
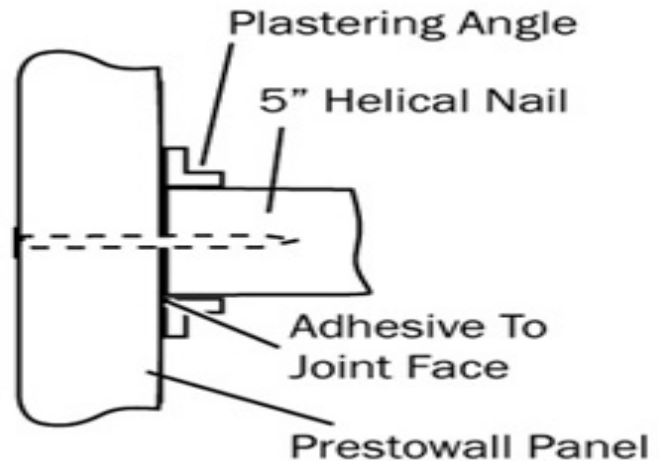


4. Right Angle Junctions

Form right angle junctions with 45° mitre cuts. The exposed mitre cuts are covered with adhesive prior to connecting panels together. 5" Helical nails are used to secure the joint. The plastering angle is nailed and glued to the external corner to complete the countersunk mechanical jointing process. 4" wood screws can also be used.

5. "T" Junctions

Adhesive is applied to the full length of the panel to panel joint. 5" Helical nails are inserted – 5 per panel to complete the mechanical jointing process. Countersink the heads of the nails into the Prestowall for later plaster concealment. Attach the plastering angle to each side of the Prestowall to complete the "T" junction.

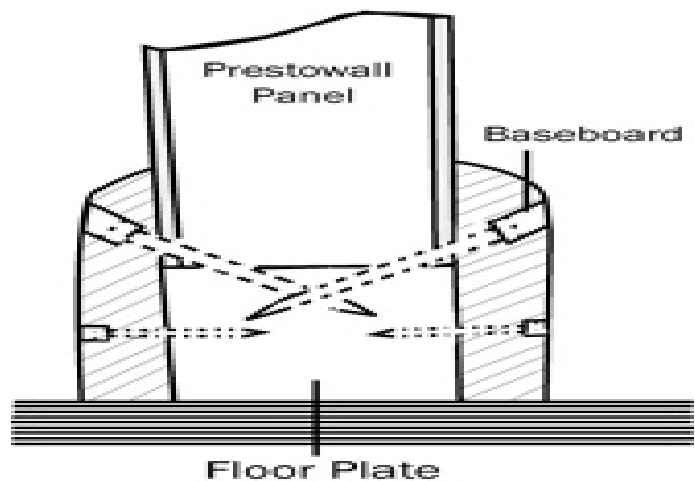


6. Door Installation

Door frames should be inserted as work proceeds and "tacked" into position for adjustment and final attachment later. The jambs are screwed directly into the vertical edge of the Prestowall panel with 4" gauge screws. Four screws to each jamb are normally sufficient. It is recommended that the door jambs are spot bonded with adhesive where the screws are, thereby allowing any structural or thermal movement to take place behind the trim. For heavier doors, fur out openings with 1½" X 2¼" wood strips and attach door jambs to the wood furring strips.

7. Trim

Trim is primarily nailed onto the floor plate. The top edge of the trim can be attached with suitable length nails driven at a downward angle into the floor plate. When driving nails into Prestowall panels, improved holding will be achieved by driving nails in at opposing angles (dovetail nailing). Trim is generally nailed to the door frame, but supplementary nails into the wall can be made by the foregoing method if necessary.



8. Wall Attachments

Cabinets and Shelving

Where exceptionally heavy cabinets, shelving, handrails or items under sustained stress are to be attached, special fastening devices may be necessary. The Helical screw is one example. This is inserted into the panel with a mandrel, to provide a strong threaded steel insert, which will firmly hold the mating screw.

Pictures and Small Accessories

Lightweight items, such as mirrors and toilet roll holders, are attached with normal wood screws; use a course thread screw that gives maximum penetration.

9. Wet Areas

The use of cement sheet lining in wet areas is advised to protect the Prestowall from possible water damage. In the case of a shower recess, the Prestowall should be battened out and lined with a cement sheet as per normal building practice. All plumbing is concealed in the lined cavity. Care should be taken to silicone seal all cement sheet joints prior to finishing the work.

10. Electrical Services

Prestowall panels have two full length conduit holes per panel. Recesses for electrical boxes are normally cut out with a utility knife adjacent to the service holes. The positions of these holes are indicated by lines on the surface of each panel. An electrical cable is fed through the service hole as required. When inserting the cables bend the end over to ease the passage of the cable. Where more than one cable is inserted, bind the ends together with insulating tape.

Concealed Electrical Wiring
3/4" Round Conduit Hole

