



# TEXTURE™ INSTALLATION GUIDE



MAKING  
SPACES  
MATTER

# PANEL INSTALLATION

In this Installation Guide, we take you through step-by-step the simple process of fitting the Texture Panels and other information you need to be aware of when installing.

## UNLOADING

When unloading the panels from the pallet (which requires 2 persons,) you may notice small 'cracking' noises – this is perfectly normal as the panels flex and is of no concern.

Normally panels are easier to handle when carried vertically, but if they are carried flat, try to ensure the persons carrying them hold them either side of the corners, on vertical corners.

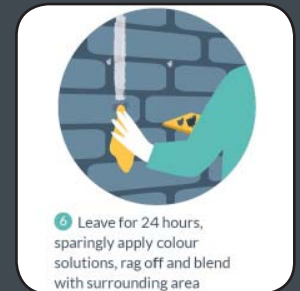
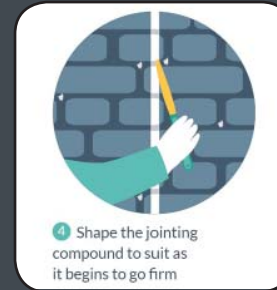
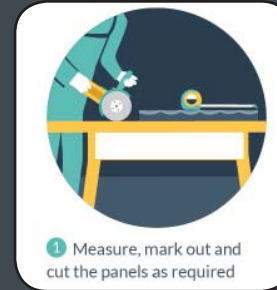
## STORAGE

Store panels horizontally, and unwrap, ideally 48 hours prior to installation.

## SAFETY

Always wear the correct protective clothing such as gloves, goggles, dust mask etc appropriate to your task and the general situation.

It is the installer's responsibility to check the location of all items such as cables, pipes, conduits or ducts prior to installation of the panels or supporting structure, and to ensure any fixing positions miss these locations.



Please note these details are indicative of many common situations, and you need to read these in conjunction with your detailed drawings and site specific conditions.

# STEP 1:

## Measure, mark out and cut the panels as required

### LAYOUT

Measure the dimensions of the wall to be covered and decide the best layout of panels to suit. (If convenient we suggest avoiding horizontal joints at eye level).

Line up adjacent panels for best visual effect. Panels should be vertically and horizontally aligned, (See examples of panel layouts.) The panels are designed to “tile” generally with adjacent panels where relevant.

### Hints

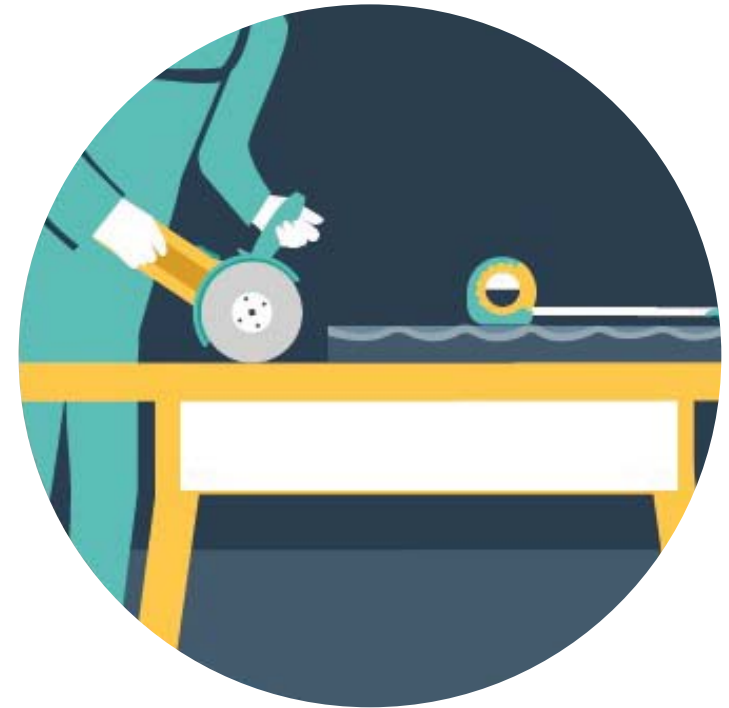
If wall to be covered is slightly higher than exact panel heights, use off-cuts for thin strips required to infill at top or bottom of whole panels. (Try to avoid thin horizontal strips at eye level.)

Consider how other elements of the surroundings can work to your advantage. e.g. start with a vertical joint against a doorway, line up edges of panel with another feature.

### CUTTING

If cutting is required cut the panel on the reverse face using a jigsaw with TCT blade, or angle grinder with either abrasive or diamond wheel. Observe all necessary Safety precautions.

See Page 4 for how to finish Corners...



## Corners:

Cut to form mitre, match pattern and fix panels back either side of corner, leaving approx. 5mm gap. Apply jointing compound and shape to suit



## How to Finished Exposed Edges:

If panel end is exposed, use jointing compound to fill panel edge and shape to create brick end



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# STEP 2:

## Pre-drill and fix panel to wall in mortar line between bricks

### FIXING and FASTENERS

#### Location

Set out the panel position then fix the first panel in place. Install fixings to a grid of approximately 600mm x 600mm but adjust the local position of the fixing to suit the contours in the area. Try to locate the fixing in a low spot of the texture.

#### Fasteners

Fasteners must be 5mm diameter, in A2/304 grade stainless steel, with counter-sunk head.

#### Fixing

Pre-drill the panel with a 6mm dia. hole before tightening the fastener until it is restraining the panel. Don't over-tighten fixings. Adjust the fixings (packing out if necessary) to line up the edges and features "in-&-out" as well as "up-&-down", also considering the gap between panels.

#### Positioning

Leave a gap of approx 6 - 8mm and position the neighbouring panel. Align the panel to suit the pattern and texture.

Complete any small spaces around the panels using off-cuts where possible.

#### Filling

Fastener holes are then covered with localised application of filler compound and textured to suit.



### NB Safety Note

It is the installer's responsibility to check the location of all items such as cables, pipes, conduits or ducts prior to installation of the panels or supporting structure, and to ensure any fixing positions miss these locations.

# STEP 3:

## Roughly apply jointing compound to cover joints and fixing positions

### COMPLETING THE JOINTS

#### Alignment

The panels are designed to “tile” generally with adjacent panels where relevant. To merge off-cuts or non-tiling features you can also blend elements together as you wish.

Start by standing back and deciding which individual stones or features you want to link, spanning the joint between panels. You can also cut away or adapt any features if it “doesn’t look right”, and also create new features.

#### Mixing

When the panels are fastened prepare the polyester compound. Mix in Hardener to a ratio of approximately 20cc Hardener to each kilogram of polyester compound (this equates to 1 part Hardener to 50 parts of Compound) and stir well.

#### Filling

Disguise the joints between panels and the fixings by applying the compound using a spatula. Follow the contours of the panel to echo the features of immediate area of the panel.



#### Shaping

Shape the polyester compound to blend with the panels’ texture quickly to the approximate appearance you want to suit the local features of the wall. Work this as it cures with a spatula, brush or rag well wetted in the cleaner.

**See Page 4 for how to finish Corners...**

## STEP 4:

Shape the jointing compound to suit as it begins to go firm

### Detailing

Create fine details and blemishes as the compound hardens with spatula or knife to match in with the surrounding detail.



## STEP 5:



Introduce final texture to jointing compound with brush dipped in cleaner

### Detailing

Using a spatula or flat paintbrush (keep it wetted with the cleaner), stipple and refine the texture using short, light stabbing motions, until a good blend is achieved.

Create fine details and blemishes as the compound hardens with spatula or knife to match in with the surrounding detail.

Wipe with a cloth to remove excess mixture. Add further detail with a knife as you wish.

# STEP 6:

Leave for 24 hours, sparingly apply colour solutions, rag off and blend with surrounding area

## COLOURING

### Timing

Ideally allow the mixture to harden for 24 hours or overnight at least.

### Tinting

Tinting of the filler compound at fastener locations and joints is carried out at the same time. It is best to allow the jointing material to harden fully, sometimes over night, before colouring begins.

### Mixing

Prepare the colouring mixtures by shaking well to distribute the pigments and particles, and pour a small quantity into a separate container, stirring frequently to maintain suspension.

### Applying

Consider the immediate area of the panel requiring colouring and apply the appropriate colours to suit this lightly.

Start with the stones and raised features first and then allow to dry before treating joints (if they are a different colour.) Dip brush in and dry excess on a cloth.

Using the “dry” brush add colour to the polyester compound and any other blemishes with gentle strokes, blending in colour to suit the adjacent area.



### Blending

Bold application of the colour must be avoided. We suggest you apply it lightly and then blur with a cloth or sponge to blend and graduate or blend colours to suit the area you are working on.

Remove any surplus and soften any strongly – coloured areas gently with a cloth until satisfied. Use a blend of colours to provide variety and subtlety. Clean brushes with appropriate cleaner.

**Please speak to Technical if you need Colouring Guides...**



# HINTS & TIPS:

## FEATURES

The panels are exact replications of the original wall and pick up every feature due to the special moulding process. There is a possibility that air can be retained during manufacture which can sometimes appear during transport, as shown:



Should this occur it is very easily rectified by applying a small quantity of the filler compound while you make the joints and cover the screw heads. Once the filler has been applied, wait for it to dry properly (at least overnight) and then lightly apply the colour solution with a rag to blend in to suit the surrounding tones, where necessary blending more than one colour to get the required tone, as described in the installation instructions.

## STAND BACK OCCASIONALLY

It is a good idea to stand back a bit throughout the process to view it from a short distance away.

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