



Laminate goes Wall

The new panelling system for walls and ceilings from CLASSEN.

Installation documentation for
wall panelling with gekko-system
and Extravagant from **CLASSEN**.

Important information:

- Installing wall panelling with **gekko**-system according to the following instructions is only possible with laminate panels equipped with the CLASSEN megaloc quick-lock system.
- Before beginning work, read through the instructions and each installation step carefully.
- Take particular care that the wall to be panelled is well dried off.
- Thanks to the fixing **gekko**-system, no special preparation of the walls or ceiling is necessary. However, the area to be panelled should be reasonably even.
- As the laminate panels are fitted with a gap of approx. 8 cm to the wall, air can freely circulate behind the panelling.
- However, it is important to make sure that there is no air locked in when panelling to avoid mould forming, especially on outer walls.
- Please therefore do not use sealants, e.g. silicone.

The following installation example is performed in offset style. Although it is the most complex way of panelling, it has the most attractive appearance.

1



1) Begin by measuring the full wall width and mark the middle of the wall.

2



2) Now position a plank such that the side of the panel without the visible blue clip (groove) lies exactly at the marked middle of the wall with the right hand side of its decorative covering face. The side with the blue locking clip (tongue) faces to the left.

3



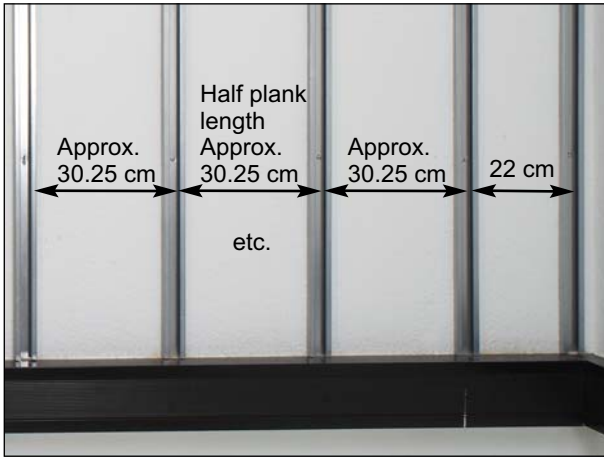
3) Now mark the right and left sides of the panel. The edges of the decorative covering face always serve as a marking point. The groove and tongue sides of the locking system are not taken into account when marking because they will later lie on top of the fixing rails. Now find the middle point between the two markings and mark this point too. You have now defined the basic spacing of the fixing rails for the horizontal direction.

4

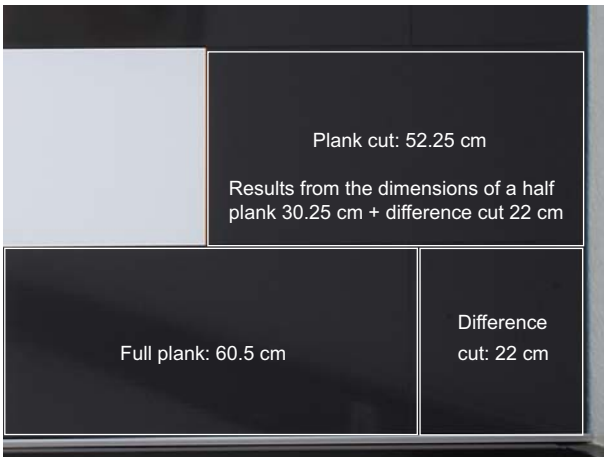


4) Now measure the height of the panelling surface.

5a



5b



5) Work out the necessary amount of profile and the intervals between the fixing profiles: calculate how many full planks you can use from the middle to the left corner of the wall (the plank width is given on the laminate packaging) and what extra length may remain. If you consider the middle of the wall as a mirror axis, you can easily transfer your measurements to the right half.

(Fig. 5a) Calculation and installation example: this applies for both the right and left sides. Assumed distance from the marked middle of the wall to the left corner: 385cm (results in a total width of 770cm).

The width of the laminate plank used here is 60.5 cm.

This results in $385:60.5 = 6.36$, i.e. 6 full planks for the half wall, 12 for the full wall. 22cm remains to the corner. Difference: $60.5 \times 6 = 363$; $385 - 363 = 22$. This results in the following order for the fixing profiles beginning from the corners going towards the middle: first profile 8mm from the corner, the following with a 22cm interval and from there always with the calculated basic interval of half a plank width to the middle. The same applies to the other half of the wall.

Working out the number of profiles:

Total number of planks required for a complete row with difference cuts, in our case 14 planks (resulting from the left and right sides going out from the middle) $\times 2 - 1 = 27$ profiles.

(Fig. 5b) When fitting the first row of panels later, we began with 22 cm and a full panel.

We shortened the second panel to 22 cm + half plank length (30.25cm) i.e. a total of 52.25 cm.

This produces the offset look of the panelling.

This applies for the panels both at the left and the right corners.

6



6) Once you have measured the height of the wall and have worked out the number of required fixing profiles, you can begin cutting the fixing profiles to size.

7



7) Beginning from the middle and going out to the left and to the right, install each fixing rail at the calculated basic interval of half a plank length. Mark the positions of the profile screw holes on the wall.

8



8) Depending on the subsurface, drill raw plug holes with a hammer drill (6 mm) and insert 6 mm raw plugs.

9



9) Using a hand screwdriver or, preferably, an electric screwdriver, fix the profiles with screws.

10



10) Using a cut plank for the difference compensation, measure the 8 mm gap from the corner of the wall and the gap to the plank end on the left and the right before fitting the two fixing rails. The rails at the left corner of the wall are not to be fixed yet - they aid the adjustment of the finishing edge after installing the first row of planks.

11



11) Now measure the edging profiles and cut them to size such that the end is in the middle of a fixing profile wherever possible. Also cut a corresponding second profile piece to size for the upper edging.

Adjust the profiles - use a spirit level where necessary.

12a



12b



12) Fitting an installation clip and fixing the edging profile:

(Fig. 12a) Set the clip in at an angle and twist it with the help of a screwdriver into the position shown in Fig. 12b

Now, push the clip down and fix the edging profile as shown in Fig. 12c

12c

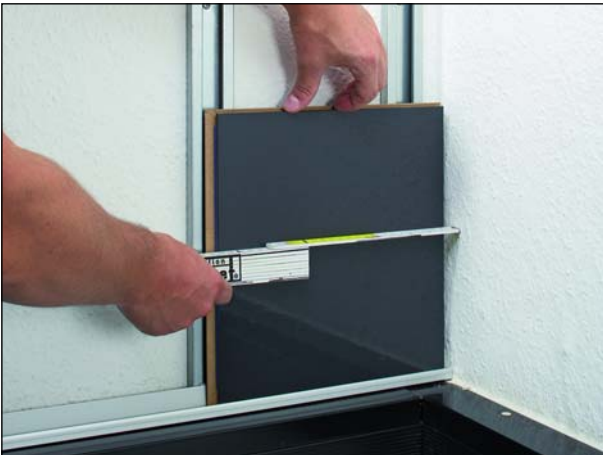


13



13) In the same way as just described, fix the installation clips to install the first row of planks.

14



14) Beginning at the right, the installation of the first row of panelling starts with the difference cut, leaving 8 mm expansion spacing from the corner of the wall.

The side with the blue locking clip always faces the left corner of the wall.

When cutting the difference compensation piece to size, take special care that the tongue side with the locking clip (for a starting end on the right) and the groove side (for use as a row end on the left) remain undamaged.

15a



15b



15) Position the next plank at a 30° angle (**Fig. 15a**), pivot it in and press it down into the connection.

(**Abb. 15b**)

As can be seen from **Fig. 15c**, the installation clip is now simply pushed down and the plank is locked in place.

When you have installed the first row, fix — after final adjustment — the two last profiles in the left corner of the wall and install the remaining difference cut there to finish the first row.

15c



16a



16b



16c



16) To install the next row, begin by installing the installation clips again as already described in point 15.

As can be seen from **Fig. 16a**, insert the plank with the longitudinal tongue side into the lower row. Then push the plank to the end connection and connect it by pushing solidly with the flat of your hand. (**Fig. 16b and 16c**)

Finish once again by fixing with the installation clips (**see Fig. 15c**). Do the same for all the following rows.

17



17) Staircase layout with locked panelling.

18a



18) To install the last row, first fit the edging profile as described in **Fig. 12c**, but this time inverted 180° such that the clips are upside down.

(**Fig. 18a**)

Push the installed profile strip as far up as possible.

Now you can begin with the installation of the last row. To do this, insert the planks as already described, but this time the fixing takes place with the edging profile alone.

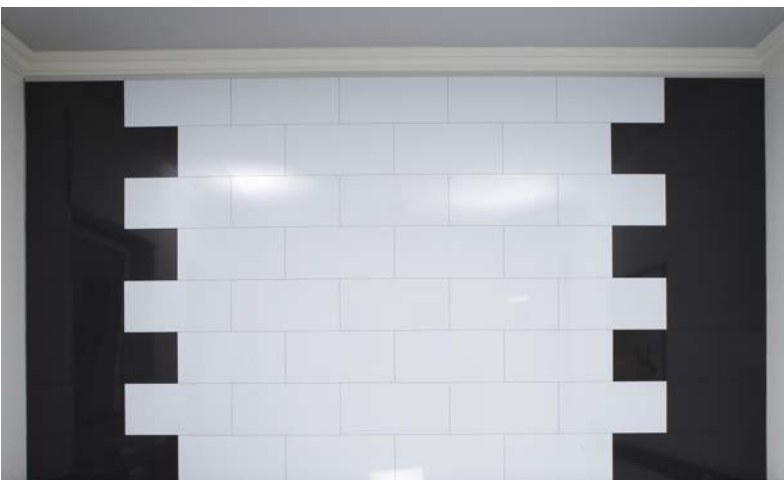
With the fixing of each panel, press the profile a little bit further into the newly installed panel.

(**Fig. 18b**) This procedure is continued panel by panel until the row is finished.

18b



19



19) Wall with finished panelling.