



# 'Herringbone' & 'Chevron' Installation Instructions

## ACCLIMATIZE

**\*\*Prior to any type of installation, AS-IS boards should be acclimatized. Bring boxes into the installation space for a minimum of 72 hours. Boards can still keep acclimatizing after 1 week. It is best to open the boxes, but keep them bound together with the 3 plastic straps to help prevent warping prior to install\*\***

## SAFETY

**PLEASE FOLLOW SAFE WORK PRACTICES & WEAR NECESSARY SAFETY EQUIPMENT.**  
(SAFETY GOGGLES, WORK GLOVES, DUST MASK WHILE CUTTING)

## TOOLS

HERE ARE SOME TOOLS THAT WILL HELP:  
PENCIL, HAND SAW/TABLE SAW/MITRE SAW, LEVEL, CHALKLINE, CAULKING GUN FOR ADHESIVE (or) NAIL GUN / HAMMER

**WARNING:** Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products generates wood dust, which can be very harmful if inhaled. Use a respirator or other safeguards to avoid inhaling wood dust.

## WALL PREP

The surface should be clean, dry, and drywall should be primed or painted (if only using adhesive). If the wall has been painted recently, ensure the paint has fully dried. It is important to note that AS-IS BRAND recommends a combination of both nails and adhesive for the best possible installation. You may also use only nails, or only adhesive.

Even surfaces will result better adhesion and an easier install. AS-IS boards do conform to most wall surfaces. In situations where the surface is uneven, extra steps may need to be taken (more nails used). High moisture areas, such as bathrooms, may also need specific types of adhesive, as well as surface sealants.

1. Ensure wall is free of dust, debris, nails, screws, loose paint, wallpaper, etc. AS-IS can be installed over wallpaper, but the wallpaper must be very secure - or nails used in conjunction with the adhesive.
2. Remove electrical wall plates and save for reattachment after AS-IS is installed.
3. If using adhesive, make sure to check the recommended installation temperatures set by the adhesive manufacturer.

## HELPFUL HINTS

- Remove and lay out all boards from one box (at a time).
- Before installing, consider the length, color, and surface characteristics of adjacent boards.
- Mix color, surface and length variations to create a more varied pattern.
- Unless going for a specific look or pattern, make sure to stagger joints at least 6" from row to row.
- It is best to work from the floor to the ceiling. Baseboards can be removed or left on for installation. If you plan on not keeping baseboards on the wall, ensure that there are not voids in the floor under the baseboards. AS-IS boards are not as thick as baseboards and will not cover floor voids.
- Varying humidity levels can occur in many spaces and will affect the boards. Although minimal, boards can both expand and shrink. For possible expansion, allow 1/16" gap at the floor and/or ceiling if possible.

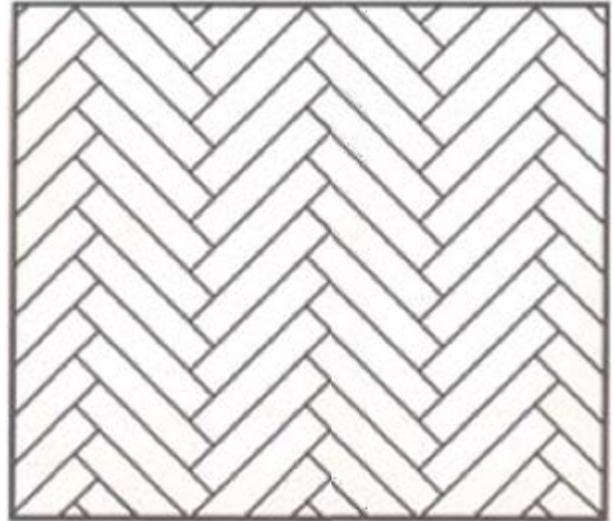
# 'Herringbone'

With a herringbone pattern, the ends are straight cuts that are butt against each other to create a 90-degree angle.

The only cuts that will be angled are on the boards with ends that meet the end of a wall, floor, or ceiling.

## Materials needed to create a herringbone plank wall:

- Compound Miter Saw (or hand-saw, or circular saw)
- Nail Gun, Hammer, or Glue
- Level
- Measure Tape
- Chalk Line (or pencil)



## Steps

1) Measure and find the center of your wall. Use a long level and a pencil, or a chalk line, to draw a vertical line all the way down the center of your wall. You may also want to draw a line or mark where all the wall studs are located. This way you can ensure hitting the studs with nails on every board (this isn't necessary, but is a more solid place to secure the boards).

2) Grab your first two boards. Again, note that all of your boards {except those that terminate at the end of a wall, floor, or ceiling} will be cut to the same length and will be straight cuts. If you choose 48" as your length, this will greatly reduce the number of cuts on an AS-IS BRAND Wood Wall. Butt the end of your boards together to form a 90-degree angle. Align the boards along the centerline that you marked on the wall. The centerline should intersect the middle of the two boards. See below for an illustration {the grey line represents the centerline that you will have drawn on your wall}.



To confirm that your angle is correct, place your speed square in the corner created by the boards. If your 90-degree angle is correct, the speed square will sit in the corner without shifting around. Once you are certain your angle is correct, nail (or glue) the boards into place with your nail gun. If you choose to nail the boards (recommended) but don't have a nail gun, you can use a hammer and finishing nails. Be sure to get at least one nail per board in a stud so that they are sufficiently secured to your wall.

3) Continue adding boards and confirming your angles before nailing them into place.

4) You may have to make some cuts to allow for outlets and light switches. This is easy; just make sure to remove the cover plates first. Mark and cut the boards accordingly. Install boards, and reinstall the plates.

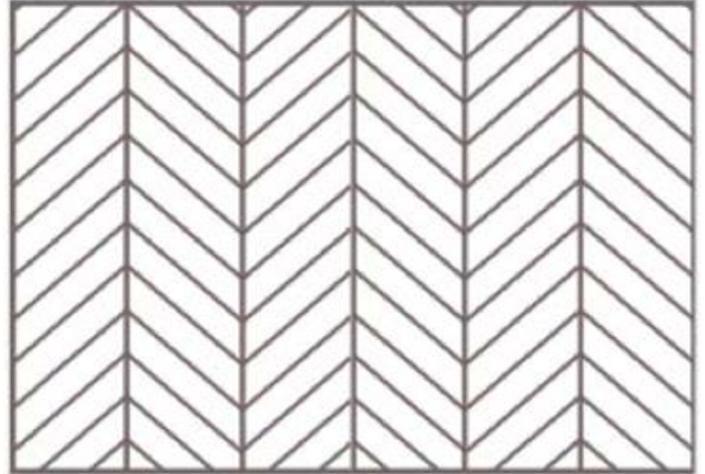
# 'Chevron'

With a herringbone pattern, the ends are angled cuts that are butt against each other to create a 90-degree angle.

The only cuts that will be angled are on the boards with ends that meet the end of a wall, floor, or ceiling.

## Materials needed to create a chevron plank wall:

- Compound Miter Saw (or hand-saw, or circular saw)
- Nail Gun, Hammer, or Glue
- Level
- Measure Tape
- Chalk Line (or pencil)



## Steps

- 1) Begin installation in the area directly in front of your plywood guide. Set the first right hand board in place with the side snug to the wood guide and the butt ends aligned with the chalk guides. Set the first left hand board in place against the wood guide, engaging the upper butt joint with that of the right hand board.
- 2) Continue working forward until the first two rows are complete to the far wall. Cut final row to fit. Remove the plywood guide and work back to complete the first two rows.
- 3) Continue adding boards and confirming angles in whichever direction best suits the working conditions. Check measurements and row alignment to ensure that your rows are staying square. Snap new chalk lines on every row to serve as guides.
- 4) You may have to make some cuts to allow for outlets and light switches. This is easy; just make sure to remove the cover plates first. Mark and cut the boards accordingly. Install boards, and reinstall the plates.

