



Clicwall

Decorative wall covering
Installation guide

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1. Product description

Clicwall is a wall cladding system composed of an MDF core with a resistant melamine top and backing layer. Each panel has a tongue on one long side and a groove on the other long side, enabling them to click into one another. The short top and bottom sides are flat finished.

Clicwall Paint has the same MDF core but is covered with paintable foil. Thanks to this foil, you can easily paint, paper or finish Clicwall Paint with digital print.

Clicwall FR has a Euroclass B-s2, d0 fire-retardant MDF core. On request, Clicwall FR is available on 12 mm thick panels resulting in Euroclass B-s1-d0.

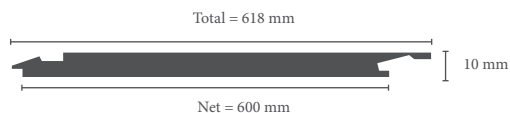
2. Dimensions and weight

Dimensions: Net/gross (HxWxD):

- Clicwall standard:
2785x600x10mm / 2785x618x10mm
- Clicwall high panels:
3500x600x10mm / 3500x618x10mm

Poids:

- Clicwall standard: 13kg / panneau
- Clicwall panneaux hauts : 16kg / panneau



3. Transport

Handle the product carefully so that the panels are not damaged during transport. After opening the packages, protect the click profile with cardboard, cloth or shrink wrap.

4. Storage and installation conditions

Store the panels flat to prevent distortion.

- Allow the panels to acclimatise for at least 48 hours in the unopened packaging and at normal room temperature in the area in which they will be installed. Remove the packaging on the day of installation. After opening the packaging, cover the panels until they are installed.

- Open the package and install the panels in the final phase of building works. Windows and external doors should be in place already, to ensure that a controlled room temperature and humidity can be guaranteed.
- Keep the area and walls dry with a relative humidity of 50 - 60%, keep the room temperature between 15 and 20°C. Clicwall panels are not suitable for installation in damp and/or humid areas, in extremely dry areas or in areas with extremely high temperatures.
- Mount the wall panels on a vertically and horizontally smooth and dry substructure.
- Avoid using excessive water while cleaning Clicwall. Instructions for correct maintenance can be consulted on the website.

5. Installation instructions

5.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

CAUTION: Read these processing instructions before you begin installing Clicwall! Use protective equipment if you carry out sawing, milling, drilling or similar work on the products. Stop the installation and contact your supplier as soon as problems arise. For further explanation, questions or if something is unclear, please contact UNILIN, division panels.

5.2 INSTALLING THE MOISTURE BARRIER

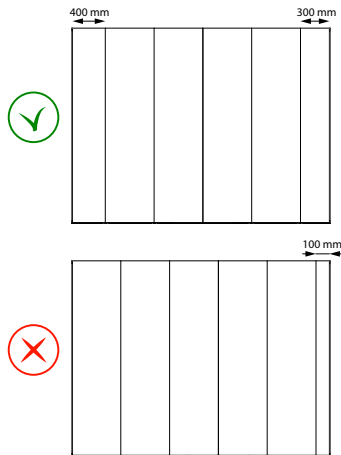
TIP: When renovating, use a moisture barrier between the outer wall and Clicwall, this way you minimise condensation behind the new wall. A moisture barrier prevents this condensation. Consult your architect or engineering consultancy for correct installation. Provide adequate ventilation in the room.

5.3 INSTALLING THE SUBSTRUCTURE

Install a substructure before mounting the Clicwall. Position it securely, flat and perpendicular for a perfect end result. Select one of the four substructures (5.3.1 - 5.3.4) below.

Combinations or alternatives are possible, please contact UNILIN, division panels.

TIP: Keep in mind that the wall is probably not a multiple of 600 mm, which is the width of the panels. Measure the wall before you begin so you can easily mount the last panel. Too small an opening makes this difficult. Cut the last and/or first panel to size. Keep the groove side for the first panel and the tongue side for the last panel. Ensure that the cut strips have a width of at least 200 mm. Position the substructure so that each panel is fixed to the substructure.



5.3.1 Metal substructure ①

Axis line spacing: 600 mm.

TIP: Standard metal stud 75 x 50 mm or 50 x 50 mm

5.3.2 Timber substructure ②

Axis line spacing: 600 mm.

TIP: Keepers 92 x 45 mm

5.3.3 Wooden lattice ③

Horizontal axis line spacing: 600 mm.
Vertical axis line spacing: 400 mm.

TIP: Flat uprights 92 x 22 mm in combination with battens/ceiling laths 45 x 22 mm.

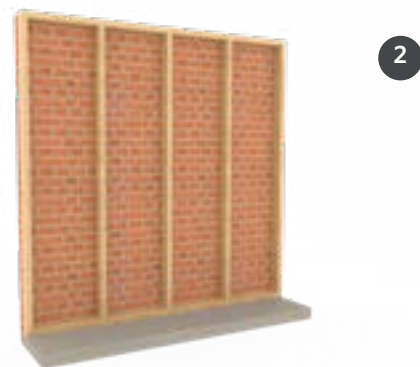
5.3.4 Timber battens straight onto wall ④

Axis line spacing: 400 mm.

TIP: Place the battens/ceiling laths 45 x 22 mm directly on the wall. Always ensure that ventilation behind the substructure is possible. Example with a filler batten.



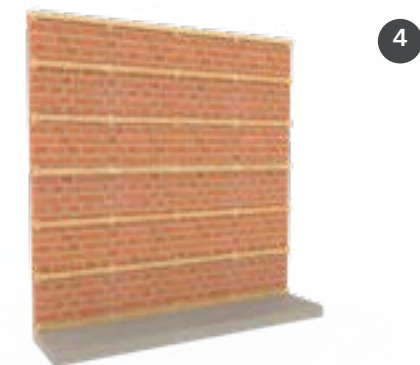
Metal substructure



Timber substructure



Wooden lattice



Timber battens straight onto wall

5.4 INSTALLING CLICWALL PANELS

5.4.1 Fixing systems

TIP: Fasten the Clicwall with ① screws, ② staples or ③ an assembly kit. Combinations or alternatives are possible, please contact UNILIN, division panels. Position a screw, staple or polymer dot at least every 400 mm. The dotted line shows where you need to screw and/or staple. Ensure that the staples and/or screws are fully in the groove.

Do not apply heavy force to the connection during fastening, this prevents the panel from being pulled inwards. Be careful not to damage the groove when you fix Clicwall to the substructure.

- Screws
SPAX or CSK screws 3.5 x 16 mm



- Staples
Width at least: 10 mm, min. length 15 mm



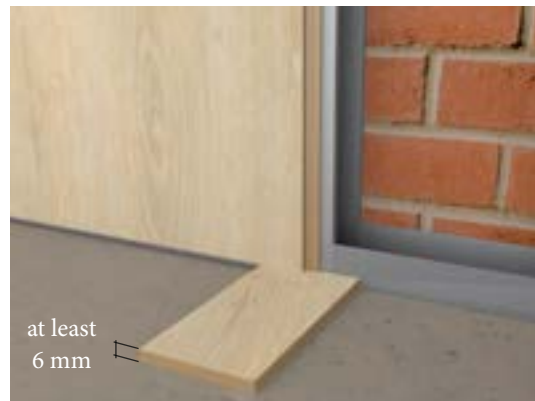
- Assembly kit
based on MS polymers



5.4.2 Expansion joint

Provide an expansion joint at the top and bottom of at least 6 mm. Finish the expansion joints using Clicwall Accessories, as described below.

TIP: Temporarily slide a piece of Clicwall (10 mm) under the panel during the installation.



Leave 1 mm over per running meter at the sides of the wall.

TIP: Allow the longest wall to disappear behind the shorter wall. This gives the longest wall more space in which to move and reduces the visible joint in the corner.



Also provide an extra expansion joint every 8 metres. Hide the expansion joints using the T-profile (3000x12x10.5).

5.4.2 Positioning Clicwall panels

FIRST PANEL:

Begin at the corner of the wall and position the first panel **1**. This panel may have already been cut with a straight edge and a groove side. Place the panel with the straight edge in the corner so that you can click the next panel into the groove.

Fasten your panels to the substructure every 400 mm in the corners as well.

Are you using screws?

Fasten the first panel in the corner, through the panel.

Are you using an MS polymer assembly kit?

Temporarily place a slat for clamping the first panel until it has dried.





SECOND PANEL:

Position the second panel in a corner with respect to the wall and turn it towards the wall until it clicks into the first panel **2**. Now also fix the second panel to the substructure **3** via the groove.

Repeat this procedure for each panel **4** until the wall is completely covered **5**. Finish with the previously cut-to-size end panel whose tongue side clicks into the adjoining panel. This way the straight edge ends up in the corner. Cut the panel if necessary, ensuring the requisite clearance.



5.5 FINISHING INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CORNERS

For the finishing of Clicwall, you can choose between flexible corner profiles in a matching design or aluminium profiles.

5.5.1 Flexible corner profiles

Use a flexible profile (2750 mm) in a suitable design for the finishing of internal **1** and external corners **2**. These flexible corner profiles are also available with paintable foil.

5.5.2 Sealing the joint

Leave the joint open in the internal corner **3**, then fill with sealant and smooth out.

5.5.3 Aluminium internal corner profile

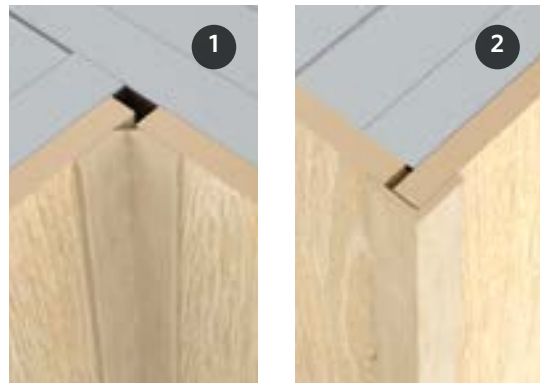
Choose internal corner profiles (2785 of 3500 mm) for the most aesthetic finish for an internal corner **4**. Apply MS polymers to one side of the profile and slide the profile into the expansion joint as shown in the figure. The MS polymers fix the profile to 1 panel, ensuring that there is still clearance in the corner.

5.5.4 Aluminium external corner profile

Choose external corner profiles (2785 of 3500 mm) for the most aesthetic finish for external corners **5**. Carefully and smoothly finish the substructure for a perfect corner joint.

TIPS:

- Wear gloves to avoid injuries from the sharp edge after mitre sawing.
- Acceptable tolerances: up to 1.5 mm
- Always cut parallel along the guide so that you have a straight clean cut.



Internal corner and external corner with flexible corner profile



Open joint in internal corner



Aluminium internal corner profile



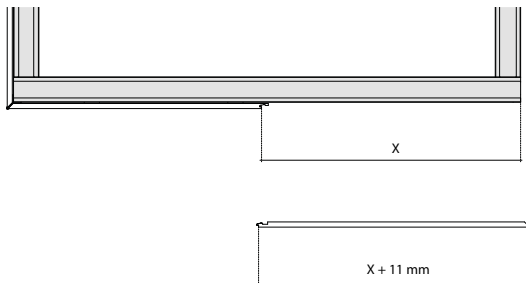
Aluminium external corner profile



Method for positioning the aluminium profile in the external corner and U-construction:

- Cut the attachment panels (left and right of the corner) at 45 degrees.
- Cut the aluminium profile to length (= the height of the panel minus the skirting board height).
- Apply thin dots of MS polymers on the left and right sides of the inner ribs (fixed to the substructure) **1** and outer ribs (fixed to the panels) of the aluminium profile **2**.
- Slide the aluminium profile onto the tongued panel. Click the Clicwall panel with the attached front aluminium profile into the previous panel and press it against the substructure **3**.
- Place a piece of skirting board under the aluminium profile in order to position the aluminium profile at the correct height from the floor **4**.
- Leave a piece of skirting board under the aluminium profile and glue the aluminium profile with masking tape to the Clicwall until the MS polymer has cured. Remove the tape when the assembly kit has reached its full adhesion. See the specific data for each type of MS polymer/assembly kit.

- Now slide the second mitre-cut panel, with the groove, onto the aluminium profile **5**. Secure the aluminium profile with tape too until the MS polymers have cured **6**.
- Press the second Clicwall panel against the metal stud. Ensure that the panel is positioned perpendicular, then fix to the substructure.
- For a single external corner, you can construct the rest of the wall on top.
- For a U-construction, measure the distance between the next corner and the shoulder (net size) of the positioned Clicwall panel exactly = X.
- Add 11 mm to this. Cut the next panel to $X + 11\text{ mm}$ for a perfect external corner.
- Then repeat the corner bonding procedure **7** **8**.





OPTION: For a particularly aesthetic finish when using a timber substructure, you can remove a portion of the wood at the same level as the aluminium corner profile so that the profile sinks into the substructure.

OPTION: Profiles may be obtained in alternative lengths on request.

OPTION: Paint the aluminium profile before assembly.

- **Pre-treatment:** Degrease thoroughly and flatten.
TIP: Use a Scotch Brite scouring pad.
- **Primer:** Apply Omniprim Plus to the aluminium profile (water-based adhesive layer). Paint 1 layer for further finishing with a water-based paint or 2 layers for further finishing with a solvent-based paint.
- **Finish:** Water-based paint (on 1 layer of Omniprim plus). Solvent-based paint (on 2 layers of Omniprim plus).



5.6 FINISHING SKIRTING BOARD AND CEILING JOINTS

5.6.1 Skirting board finish

Place a skirting board at the bottom that hides the expansion joint below. For this you can choose an MDF skirting board in a matching design (2400 x 80 x 12 mm) **1** or a painted skirting board (2400 x 160 x 16 mm). (Aluminium) skirting board or wide aluminium profiles that are currently available on the market may also be used.

With the help of an aluminium L-profile 10x15x1,5 you can also choose small joints at the bottom. Or you can choose to place the skirting board under the panel. To do this, fix an aluminium L-profile 15 x 10 x 1.5 mm **2** at the bottom of the substructure at the same height as the skirting board. Position the Clicwall panels **3**, resting on the L-profile and fix the Clicwall panels to the substructure. Position the skirting board under the aluminium L-profile.

If preferred, Clicwall can also be finished with a raised vinyl floor **4**.



Skirting board mounted in front of Clicwall



Skirting board mounted under Clicwall



Raised vinyl floor



Ceiling finish with flexible interior and external corner profile



Ceiling finish with aluminium profile

5.6.2 Ceiling finish

Ideally, the Clicwall panel will end behind a suspended ceiling, thereby ensuring adequate clearance.

If there is no suspended ceiling or if the panel does not disappear behind the suspended panel, an expansion joint must be provided between the top of the Clicwall panel and the ceiling or the profile on which the ceiling is resting. To conceal the expansion joint, use flexibles (cut in two beforehand) **5** or opt for an aluminium L-profile finish (15 x 10 x 1.5 mm **6**).

The aluminum inner corner profile is also suitable for finishing at the ceiling. You slide the profile between the Clicwall and the ceiling so that the expansion joint is masked.

5.7 INCORPORATING WINDOWS AND DOORS

You can incorporate windows and doors by using MDF, or you may opt for a finish that uses Clicwall panels. Consider a result as shown in the illustrations.

5.7.1 Finishing with Clicwall

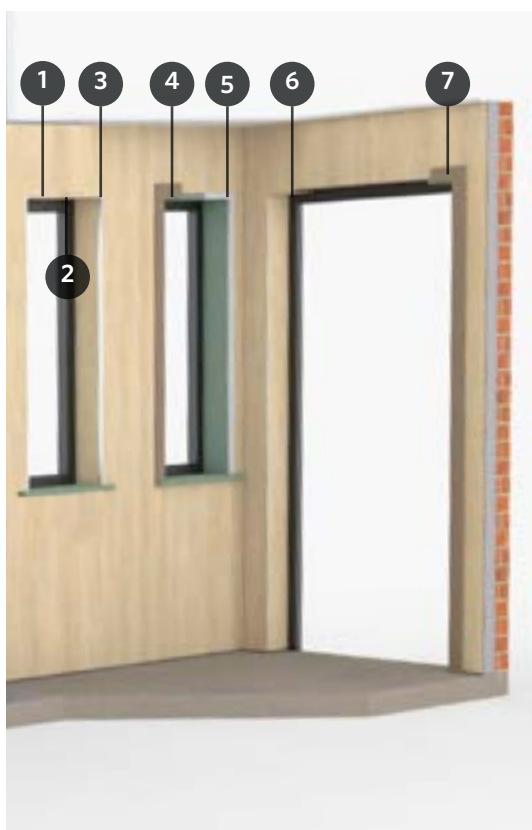
Cut strips from a Clicwall panel to use as the cladding for the window or door opening.

Let the vertical Clicwall wall panel come up as far as the cut strips. Use flexibles **2** or aluminium L-profiles (at least 10 x 15 x 1.5 mm) **3** as a finish.

For a more aesthetic finish, doors and windows can also be incorporated with the aid of the aluminium Unilin profile **1 6**. In this case, follow the same approach as for external corners and U-constructions (see 5.5.4).

5.7.2 Finishing with MDF

If you opt to use MDF, the Clicwall wall panel does not come up as far as the MDF frame. Use window or door frames as a finish **4 7** or opt for aluminium profiles **5** with a minimum width according to the thickness of the MDF used.



Window finish with aluminium Unilin profile



Window finish with flexible corner profile



Window finish with aluminium L-profile



Window finish with MDF and window frame



Window finish with MDF and aluminium corner profile



Door finish with aluminium Unilin profile



Door finish with MDF and door frame

6. Instructions for Clicwall Paint finish

Clean and dry Clicwall Paint so that it is free of grease and dust before finishing. Thanks to the paintable foil, you can finish with paint, non-woven wallpaper or digital print.

6.1 PAPERING

Use wallpaper glue or vinyl glue for wallpaper edges and non-absorbent substrates before papering the Clicwall.

6.2 PAINTING

- Always consult the usage and safety instructions for the products and materials used.
- Position the Clicwall perfectly flat according to our installation instructions so that the seams cannot be seen or felt.
- Use solvent-based paint: first apply one coat of insulating acrylic primer and one or two finishing layers afterwards, depending on the intended finish. Apply the primer - mat or satin - with a roller or brush and allow it to dry for 24 hours.

EXPLANATION: The finishing layers are made with a water-soluble acrylate dispersion. They must be low-stress and non-porous with a cover of at least Class 2 in accordance with DIN EN 13300 and a washability Class 1 in accordance with DIN EN 13300.

Allow a drying time of 24 hours between the two finishing layers.

6.3 DIGITAL PRINTING

If you'd like to use a wall finish with your own design, you can print the Clicwall Paint with a digital print of your choice. You can request contact details for providers from UNILIN, division panels.

7. Fire-retardant Clicwall separating walls

Clicwall, installed as described below, will guarantee a fire resistance of 60 and 30 minutes respectively in accordance with EN 13501-2. Classification report can always be requested at UNILIN, division panels.

7.1 CLICWALL SEPARATING WALL WITH FIRE RESISTANCE EI30

European certificate for non-load-bearing partition wall - EN 1364-1: 2015.

CONSTRUCTION

- Clicwall 10 mm (Euroclass D-s2, d0): fixed with wood screws (3.5 x 16 - centre distance 400 mm) to timber substructure.
- Rockwool insulation (RockSono Solid 211): 60mm - 45 kg/m³.
- Substructure: timber battens 38 x 63 mm.

Timber substructure:

Timber beams CLS 38 x 63, C18 softwood.

Primary beams:

Position: horizontal top and bottom and vertical on left and right side of the wall. Fixing: wood screws (3.5 x 16 mm).

Secondary beams:

Position: vertical between the primary beams. Fixing: wood screws (3.5 x 16 mm) - centre distance 600 mm. If you want to place two panels above one another, place an additional horizontal beam at the transition joint.

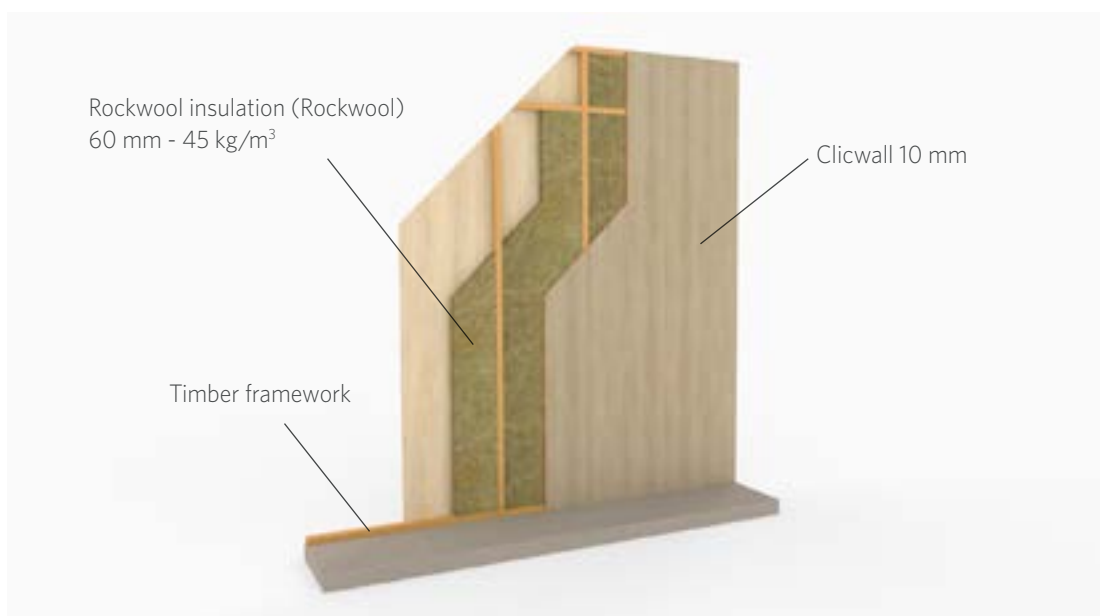
Insulation:

Rockwool insulation (Rockwool): 60 mm - 45 kg/m³.

Install the insulation tightly between the timber substructure so that there are no air gaps between the beams and insulation.

Cladding finish:

Fix the 10 mm Clicwall on both sides to the timber substructure using wood screws (3.5 x 16 mm) with a centre distance of 400 mm.



7.2 CLICWALL SEPARATING WALL WITH FIRE RESISTANCE EI60

European certificate for non-load-bearing partition wall - EN 1364-1:1999.

CONSTRUCTION

- Clicwall FR 10 mm (Euroclass B-s2, d0): fixed with assembly kit (MS polymer dots - centre distance 200 mm) to Antivlam 12 mm.
- Antivlam 12 mm: fixed with wood screws (4.0 x 25 mm - centre distance 300 mm) to metal stud.
- Rockwool insulation (RockSono Base 210): 40 mm - 35 kg/m³.
- Substructure: metal stud 50 mm.
- Sealing: PE50 tape (flexible insulation tape).

Airborne sound insulation:

The EI60 fire-retardant installation achieves an R_w (C; Ctr) = 52 (-4; -11) dB.

Metal substructure:

- U-profiles, metal stud MSH-50 - 40 mm x 50 mm x 40 mm.
- C-profiles, metal stud MSV-50 - 5 mm x 48 mm x 49 mm x 51 x 5 mm.

Primary profiles:

Position: U-profiles horizontally at the top and bottom and C-profiles vertically left and right.

- Fixing U-profiles: nail plugs (diameter: 4.7 mm/length: 40 mm) with PVC plug (diameter: 8 mm/length: 40 mm) - centre distance of at least 330 mm.
- Fixing C-profiles: nail plugs - centre distance 275 mm.

Secondary profiles:

Position: C-profiles vertical between the primary profiles Fixing: nail plugs - centre distance 275 mm.

Sealing tape:

Consists of polyethylene (PE) with closed cells. Supply all round (upper-, lower-, left and right side) self-adhesive, flexible PE/50 insulation tape to the back of the edge profiles.

Insulation:

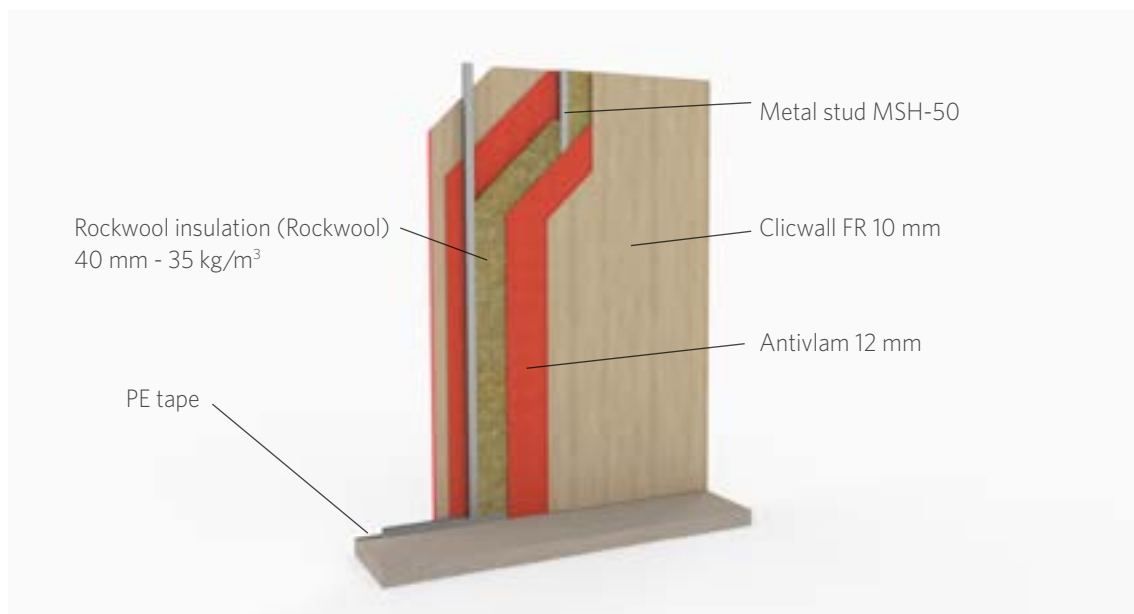
Rockwool insulation (Rockwool): 40 mm - 35 kg/m³.
Install the insulation tightly between the metal profiles so that there are no air gaps between the metal profiles and insulation.

Intermediate cladding:

Fix a 12 mm Antivlam (fire resistant chipboard) to each side with wood screws (4.0 x 25 mm) with a centre distance of 300 mm (screw at 20 mm from the edge of the plate).

Cladding finish

Use MS polymer dots (centre distance 200 mm) to fix the 10-mm fire-retardant Clicwall FR on both sides to the underlying fire-retardant chipboard.



8. FAQ

8.1 CAN I BUY CLICWALL IN DIMENSIONS OTHER THAN THE STANDARD?

Clicwall are always 10mm thick MDF panels with a width of 600mm net (618mm gross). The panels are available in a height of 2785mm or 3500mm. Contact the sales department for non-standard dimensions.

8.2 CAN I FIT A WALL HIGHER THAN 3500 MM?

Yes, just place two panels on top of one another. Use one of the following three techniques.

1. Butt joint

Position the panels on one another **1**.

TIP: Cut the panels perpendicular and position on a perpendicular-mounted L-profile for a straight joint.

2. Finishing with aluminium T-profile

Place the panels above one another and finish the transition with an aluminium T-profile. (3000 x 12 x 10.5 mm). Position the aluminium T-profile with the wide side at the front of the wall so that the expansion joint of at least 4 mm between the panel disappears behind the profile **2**. Use MS polymers for adhesion to one of the panels.

3. Overlap joint

Cut the top of the bottom panel and the bottom of the top panel into an L-shape to form an overlap joint as shown in the figure **3**. For extra adhesion, use MS polymers in between them.

8.3 CAN I MOUNT SOCKETS, LIGHT SWITCHES OR OTHER FITTINGS?

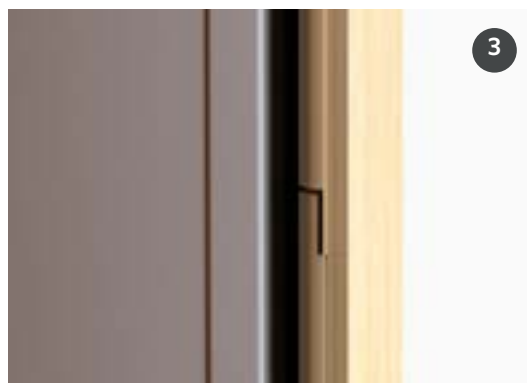
Yes. With a hole cutter, you can drill holes easily to install sockets or light switches. Use the same hole cutters to install other electrical or sanitary facilities, for example for the installation of conduits, pipes and cables.



Butt joint



Finishing with aluminium T-profile



Overlap joint

8.4 HOW CAN I FIX OBJECTS TO A CLICWALL PANEL?

Use Fischer Board fixing PD or Fischer Metal Cavity fixing HM plugs and screws. You can find more info at <http://www.fischer.nl/>

TIP: Reinforce the Clicwall with a chipboard for heavier objects such as a hanging sink, hanging toilet or kitchen cupboard.

8.5 IS THERE A CLICWALL WITH A MOISTURE-RESISTANT BASE?

Yes, contact the sales department for this.

8.6 CAN I USE CLICWALL IN THE BATHROOM?

We recommend using Quick-Step Seal&Click in the tongue and groove so that the joint is watertight. Properly seal both the top and bottom with silicone. That way no water can reach the MDF panel. As we have no control over this watertight seal, the guarantee shall be void in the event of use in the bathroom.

TIP: Do not install Clicwall in showers.

8.7 CAN I USE CLICWALL IN THE KITCHEN?

Clicwall can be used in the kitchen environment. In places where there is direct water contact, we recommend placing Plexiglas in front of the Clicwall.

8.8 CAN I INSTALL CLICWALL BEHIND RADIATORS?

Yes, provided there is a distance of at least 3 - 5 cm between the panels and the radiator.

8.9 HOW CAN I REPAIR SCRATCHES IN CLICWALL?

Scratches:

Use pens that match the colour of the panels. Request the RAL number for the Clicwall design from UNILIN, division Panels.

Damage:

Repair the Clicwall with the Quick-Step Repair Kit. Adjust the colour of the damaged panel with a combination of the seven wax cubes. Ask the sales department for the colour table and user manual. This way you know which wax colours

you have to mix in order to match the colour of the Clicwall as closely as possible.

8.10 HOW DO I INSTALL A REMOVABLE PANEL?

HOW DO I REPLACE A DAMAGED PANEL?

If you position an electrical junction box, for example, behind the wall you can install a removable panel in the wall. To do this, go straight to step 6 in the step-by-step plan for damaged panels.

Step-by-step plan for installed, damaged panels:

Removing an installed, damaged panel is only possible if the panels were fixed using staples or screws.

- 1 Insert the saw at a depth of 10 mm. Cut the panel to be replaced lengthwise 50 mm from the seam on the groove side.
- 2 Complete the cut at the top and bottom with a multi-tool vibrating saw.
- 3 Remove the left side of the panel from the installation.
- 4 Remove the remaining piece on the groove side by moving a screwdriver up and down between the substructure and the panel. This way you pry the screws/staples loose from the substructure.





5 The damaged panel has now been completely removed.

6 Take a new panel and cut the lip off the groove as shown in the figure.

7 For a removable panel, use a hole cutter to drill a countersunk hole in the rear of the panel next to the cut-out groove. Place round magnets in these to fix the panel to the metal studs or to the timber beams. For timber beams, they must also be provided with magnets. The panel is then removable. Glue it with MS polymer if you want to fix the new panel permanently.

6

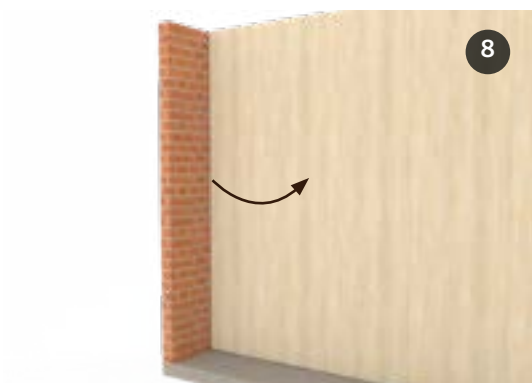


8 Place the cut panel in the groove and click it into place.

7



8



free. sample. service.

See and feel how authentic our UNILIN Evola designs are and test the patented Uniclic system.

Request your free samples at www.unilinpanels.com



UNILIN, division panels

UNILIN, division panels is part of the UNILIN group. Since our foundation in 1960, we have grown into an international player supplying solutions for the construction industry, as well as the furniture and interior sectors.

UNILIN is synonymous with (r)evolution. Thanks to continual investment in design, technology, research and development, our divisions have grown to become leaders in their fields.

By means of a powerful vertical integration, from tree to finished product, using creativity as our motor and innovation as our driver, we develop tailor-made solutions to your needs.



Ingelmunstersteenweg 229, 8780 Oostrozebeke - Belgium
T +32 56 66 70 21 - F +32 56 66 82 25
info.panels@unilin.com - www.unilinpanels.com