ClassicPine Collection

The relaxed warmth of cottage, cabin and natural spaces.

Installation Instructions

WHAT YOU NEED



Air-powered finish nail gun



Rubber mallet



Level



Installing directly into studs: 2 in, 16-gauge galvanized finish nails



Installing through drywall into studs: 2.5 in, 16-gauge galvanized finish nails



Precision miter saw



Stud finder (if installing over drywall)



Chalk line



Safety goggles

Not intended for use on floors, exposed outdoor surfaces or in areas with high humidity or contact with water.

IMPORTANT: Always check and comply with all applicable building and fire codes. Mock-ups depicted are for illustration purposes only. Clearances required for installations adjacent to household gas cooking appliances may vary depending upon appliance type, heat output and jurisdiction.

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intended to assist in the proper installation of this product. It's not intended to replace local building codes or industry standards. Installation in accordance with applicable codes is the sole responsibility of the installer and we assume no liability for product installed improperly or not in

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PREPARING TO INSTALL



Store boards indoors in a clean, dry space. Do not store on concrete.



At least 72 hours before installation, place boards in the space where they'll be installed to allow wood to adjust to differences in humidity and temperature. Remove any packaging material.



Plan how you will cut and place your boards on the wall or ceiling. See "Tips" for suggestions. Arrange boards on the floor before installation to play around with the effects that grain variation and board lengths have on the final installation.

Remember that slight color variations are to be expected in this authentically rustic product. It can take some planning to get the right combination of light and dark and short and long boards to achieve a balanced installation.



Consider your wall height or ceiling length. If your height or length will cause you to have a partial board, consider splitting this partial board between the top and bottom. When using partial width boards, cut the groove off the bottom board and the tongue off the top board.



If installing over drywall, find and mark studs with chalk line.



- Cut off factory end to ensure a square end.
- Place face nails on the first and last boards close to the board edges so you can easily cover them with matching trim.
- Stagger joints for best appearance. Your project may look best if you cut about half of the 12-foot boards into smaller random lengths. Select the best boards for longer boards. Cut out any undesirable sections from other boards and mix in shorter pieces randomly to create a

boards. Cut out any undesirable sections from other boards and mix in shorter pieces randomly to create a staggered look. Try to avoid vertical joints that line up. And be sure to end joints at a stud or rafter.

 Don't fight warped, twisted or bowed boards. Cut them shorter so they go together with less effort. Mixing in shorter boards looks great and reduces waste.

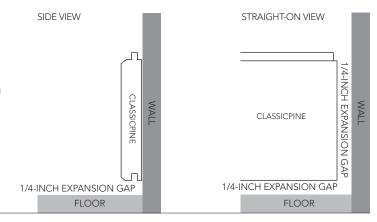


TAKE CARE

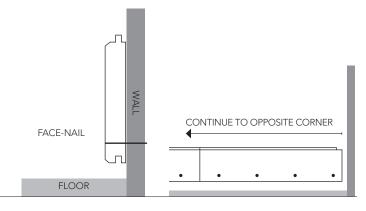
- This product is not reversible. Be sure you install the correct side outward.
- Wood is a natural product. Color change over time is normal and should be expected. We don't warrant against color change, swelling, checking or other movement.
 Color variations caused by hanging items on boards (known as shadowing) is not considered a manufacturing defect.
- Sawing, sanding or machining wood products can produce wood dust and other substances known to the State of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling dust and use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. Wood products also emit chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
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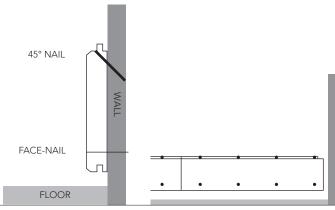
- 1. Start at the base of a wall or ceiling so gravity is on your side.
- 2. Start in a corner and lay the first board (tongue side up) with its side edge in the corner. Leave ¼-inch expansion gap between the floor and first row of boards (leave ¼-inch expansion between wall and ceiling if covering a ceiling) and a ¼-inch gap between board and corner. This space allows the wood to expand and contract and can be covered by trim.



- 3. Make sure the boards are level. Adjust as needed if the wall or ceiling isn't perfectly square.
- 4. Face-nail the first board into a stud or rafter along the lower edge of the board where the nail will be covered by trim. Butt subsequent boards at studs or rafters and continue until you reach the opposite corner. Use a mallet or wood block to butt boards tightly before securing.

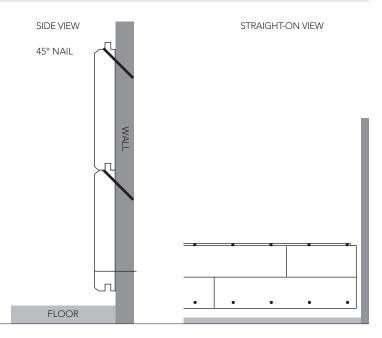


 Once the first row is secured, nail boards through the crotch of the tongue on a 45-degree angle into the study or rafters.





6. Begin the second row by sliding grooved boards over the tongue of first row. Use a rubber mallet or wood block to gently tap boards into place, without damaging the tongue. Nail through the crotch of tongue at each stud or rafter. The groove of the next row of boards will hide the nail holes.



- 7. Check every 2-3 rows to be sure your boards remain parallel to the first row. If needed, you can cheat a bit by not butting tight to the previous row.
- 8. Continue until you reach the top of the wall or ceiling.

9. Face-nail the final board along the top edge.

