MEISTER

Installation and care instructions for panels

EN Acoustic panels / System panels / Decorative panels

MEISTER panels - installation and care instructions

Contents

MEISTER fixing materials

Acoustic panels	
Acoustic Sense AUTHENTIC **Acoustic Sense** STYLE **Acoustic Sense** BOLD **Acoustic Sense** WOOD	Mounting screw No. 30 (1 pack sufficient for 2 acoustic panels) combined with single-side planed battens or standard assembly adhesive based on SMP.

System panels	
MeisterPanels. craft EP 400 **Meister**Panels. craft EP 700	Clip TOP 2 (1 packet is sufficient for approx. 7 sqm) combined with single-side planed battens or **fastening clips (wall mounting only):** Minimum clip length: 16 mm Minium clip back width: 8-10 mm Minimum wire thickness of the clip: 0.9 - 1.3 mm

Decorative panels	
MeisterPanels. terra DP 250	Clip TOP 4 (1 packet is sufficient for approx. 9 sqm) combined with single-side planed battens or start/end clip and clip TOP 15 combined with batten profile type 8.
MeisterPanels. bocado DP 250	Special screw No. 20 (1 packet is sufficient for approx. 20 sqm) or clip TOP 4 (1 packet is sufficient for approx. 9 sqm) combined with single-side planed battens or start/end clip and clip TOP 15 combined with batten profile type 8.
MeisterPanels. bocado DP 200	Clip TOP 4 (1 packet is sufficient for approx. 7 sqm) combined with single-side planed battens or start/end clip and clip TOP 15 combined with batten profile type 8.
MeisterPanels. tertio DP 200	Fixing claw No. 3 (sufficient for approx. 7 sqm) or Fastening clips: Minimum clip length:16 mm Minium clip back width: 8-10 mm Minimum wire thickness of the clip: 0.9 - 1.3 mm

Longlife parquet	
MeisterParquet. longlife PD 450, PD 400, and PC 200	TOP 13 clip (1 packet is sufficient for approx. 7 sqm), and start/end clip combined with batten profile type 8

Lindura wood flooring	
Lindura wood flooring HD 400	Clip TOP 11 (1 packet is sufficient for approx. 10 sqm) and start/end clip combined with batten profile type 8.

Preparatory measures / General information

All MEISTER decorative panels are suitable for humid rooms.

Please note that MEISTER panels are only suitable for use in interior rooms. Even the damp room panels should not be subject to direct spraying with water. The panels must be acclimatised before installation. Store them for approx. 48 hours in the centre of the room you want to work in. Do not store the packages in front of damp or freshly-wallpapered walls. Before you install the panels, the conditions must comply with the general requirements for the installation of wooden materials in interior rooms. Therefore take care that the walls and ceilings are dry, i.e. contain a maximum residual moisture content of 5 percent. Additionally, all windows and doors must have been installed and a room climate of approx. 20°C and approx. 30 – 65 percent relative humidity must prevail. If you should establish or expect lower humidity, this must be increased using suit-able measures as otherwise gaps in the joints may occur. As the panels are only suitable for interior rooms, please do not use them in home conservatories or for cladding around skylights because of the intense sunlight and associated high temperature fluctuations that occur here. Do not subject the panels to permanent temperatures over 110°C (e.g. ceiling spotlights, radiators etc.). Please avoid contact of the panels with all silicon products.

Before installation, check all panels in daylight for recognisable faults in colour and structure. Please note that the real-wood surface by **Meister**Panels. craft SP 400 and **Acoustic Sense** WOOD is a natural product. Any differences are a sign of its naturalness and authenticity. Goods already installed cannot be claimed for later.
You need an expansion joint if your installation surface is longer or wider than 10 metres. You cover these with the matching colour border moulding.

During installation, make sure there is air circulation behind the panelling (possibly provide a lath backing structure). You must avoid trapped air. Also important during installation is that you allow a gap of at least 10-14 millimetres (expansion joint) next to all walls and other fixed elements.

Acoustic panels

Acoustic Sense AUTHENTIC / **Acoustic Sense** STYLE / **Acoustic Sense** BOLD / **Acoustic Sense** WOOD

Please be aware when planning that the acoustic panels are only suitable for indoor use. When installing in humid rooms, do not expose the panels directly to splashing water. Acoustic Sense WOOD is not suitable for installation in humid rooms.

Preparatory measures

It is important to acclimatise the panels before laying them. You can do this by storing them for approx. 24 hours in the centre of the room they will be installed in. Do not store the packages in front of damp or freshly wallpapered walls. Before you install the panels, the conditions must comply with the general requirements for the installation of wooden materials in interior rooms. To this end, make sure that the walls and ceilings are dry, i.e. that they contain a maximum residual moisture of 5%. All windows and doors should also have been installed and a room temperature of approx. 20°C and approx. 50–60% relative humidity must prevail. **(Fig. 1)**.

Before installing, check all panels in daylight for recognisable faults in colour and structure (Acoustic Sense WOOD panels have a real wood surface; differences in colour and structure are a sign of authenticity). Goods already installed cannot be claimed for later. It is also important during installation that you allow a gap of at least 5 millimetres for an expansion joint next to all walls and other fixed elements (12 - 14 mm when using the angled cover moulding). If your installation surface is longer or wider than 10 metres, you will also need an expansion joint within the floor surface area. This is created using a 5-mm shadow joint **(Fig. 2 + 3)**.

Possible uses

Since the panels are only suitable for indoor use, you should also refrain from using them in home conservatories or skylight linings, due to the high incidence of sunlight and the associated temperature fluctuations. Do not expose the panels to long-term temperatures of over 110° C (e.g. directly behind fireplaces). **(Fig. 4 + 5)**.

Installation in humid rooms

(Acoustic Sense WOOD is not suitable for installation in humid rooms)

When installing panels in humid rooms (e. g. bathrooms), the following points must also be observed: The panels are not suitable for use in areas directly exposed to splashing water (such as showers or home swimming pools). It is essential to ensure that air can circulate behind the wood panelling. If necessary, create a batten backing structure as a substructure, so that no trapped air accumulates **(Fig. 6 + 7)**.

Modifying the panels

The panels can be cut to size in the joint areas (felt) using a utility knife **(Fig. 9)**. To avoid damaging the surface, be sure to note the following when sawing the elements: The decorative side should be face up when using a bench saw or face down when using a jigsaw or hand-held circular saw. Please avoid any silicone products coming into contact with the panels **(Fig. 10 + 11)**.

Installation

The acoustic panels can be applied vertically or horizontally, as preferred, using the following options **(Fig. 12)**.

Wall installation using bonding

Note: Bonding of acoustic panels is only suitable for walls and not for ceiling installation **(Fig. 13)**.

The subsurface must have sufficient load-bearing capacity. The surface must be clean, dry, smooth, level and free of dust and grease. Before installation, remove any nails, screws, staples, etc. and residues of old wall coverings from the surface. Make sure that any irregularities in the surface have been smoothed out. **If in doubt regarding the load-bearing capacity of the wall surface, always install construction boards (conventional drywall) before installing the panels. Our technical customer service will be happy to assist you with any questions (Fig. 14)**.

We recommend using an SMP-based construction adhesive to glue the acoustic panels. The adhesive is applied to the back of the panels in dots or in wavy lines. **(Fig. 15)**.

Start by installing the first complete panel in the left-hand corner of the room with the decorative strip facing the wall. When doing so, leave a gap of 5 millimetres from the wall all the way around (12 - 14 mm if using the angled cover moulding) **(Fig. 16)**. Level the acoustic panels using a spirit level and firmly press them onto the wall **(Fig. 17)**. Lay the next panel with the decorative strip covering the joint **(Fig. 18)** and firmly press it onto the wall. Continue laying row by row in this way. Trim the last panels in every row so that there is a gap of at least a 5 millimetres from the wall (12 - 14 mm if using the angled cover moulding). To cover the all-round expansion joints and enhance the overall aesthetic appeal, use the angled cover moulding **(Fig. 16)**.

Wall and ceiling installation with wooden battens

Acoustic panels can be installed on walls and ceilings using wooden battens. **(Fig. 19)**.

Start with the sub-structure, installing dry, single-side planed battens if possible with a minimum cross-section of 24×40 millimetres. The battens should be spaced no more than 40 centimetres apart (for Acoustic Sense WOOD, no more than 35 centimetres) **(Fig. 20 / 20.1)**. The battens must be installed crossways to the panel length and fixed so that there is an even substructure. Please use suitable plugs or screws to screw the sub-structure to the raw ceiling or wall at intervals of 40–50 cm. Please note that under every end joint, there is a wooden batten to screw the acoustic panels onto **(Abb. 21)**. Correct any slight unevenness in the wall/ceiling by placing small wooden wedges underneath the battens.

Substructure with insulation for optimal sound absorption

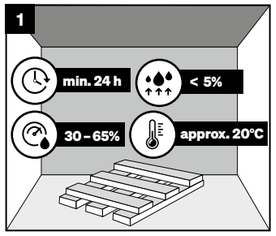
For optimal acoustic effectiveness, we recommend using battens with a cross-section of 40 × 40 millimetres and placing mineral wool between the battens **(Fig. 22 / 22.1)**.

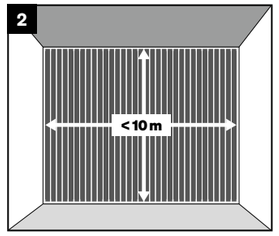
Start by installing the first complete panel in the left-hand corner of the room with the decorative strip facing the wall. When doing so, leave a gap of 5 millimetres from the wall all the way around (12 - 14 mm if using the angled cover moulding) **(Fig. 23)**. Level the acoustic panel using a spirit level. The panels are screwed in using 4 × 30 mm mounting screws / drywall screws. The screws are screwed into the battens through the black felt. Place the screws in the two outer rows of joints and the central row **(Fig. 24)**. You will need 24 screws per panel. For Acoustic Sense WOOD, the screws must be screwed into each panel as illustrated **(Fig. 25 / 25.1)**.

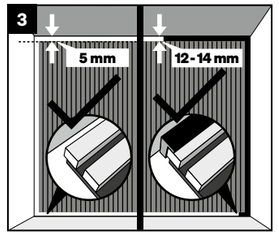
Cleaning and care

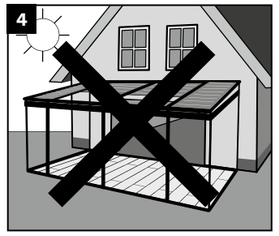
Clean the acoustic panels occasionally with a damp (heavily wrung) cloth that has been previously washed in clear water. Do not use any scouring creams or powders, as these agents can damage the surface of the panels. The felt areas can be cleaned using a vacuum cleaner with a crevice tool attached **(Fig. 26)**.

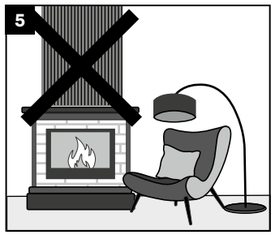
Preparation

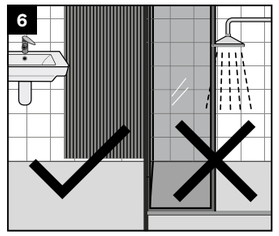


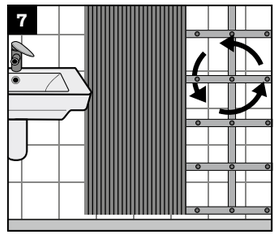


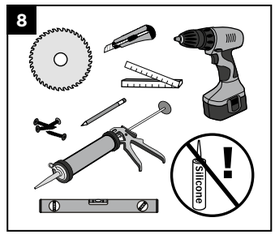




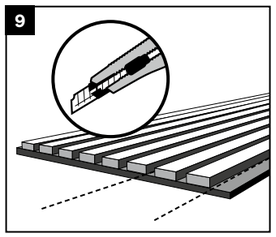


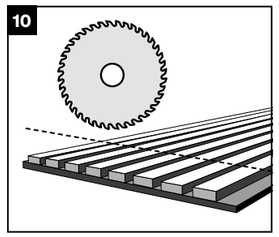


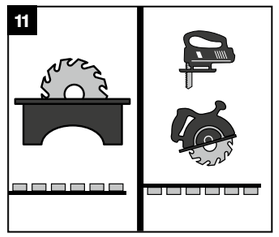


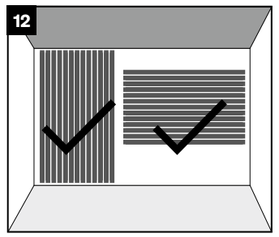


Modifying the panels

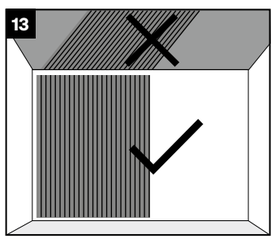


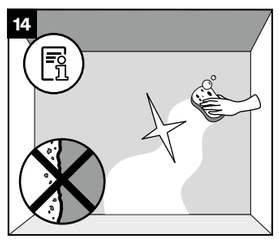


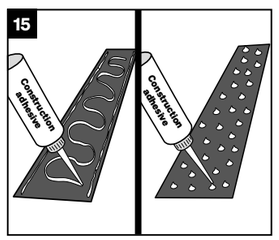


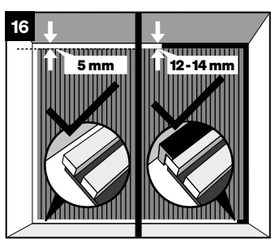


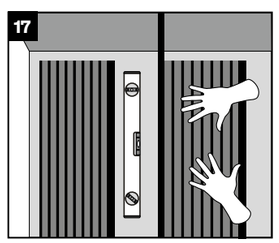
Wall installation using bonding

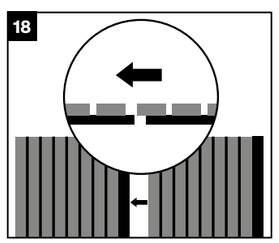




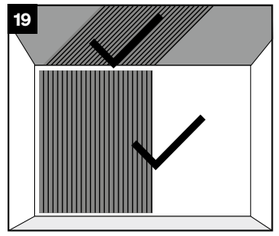


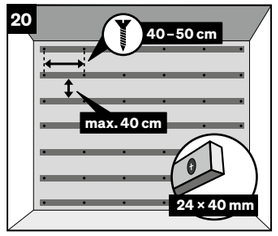


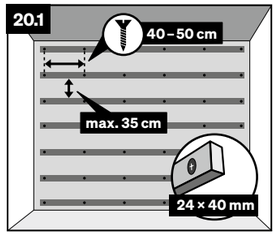


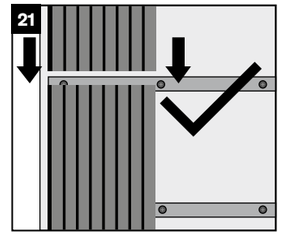


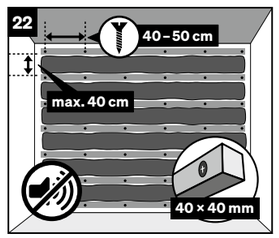
Wall and ceiling installation with wooden battens

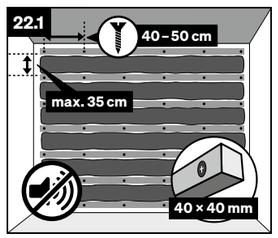


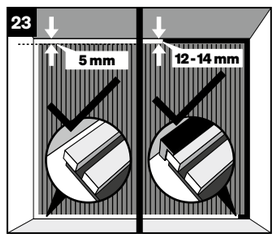


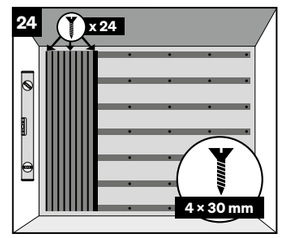


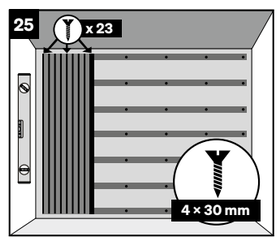


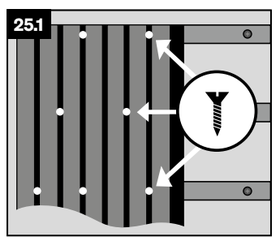




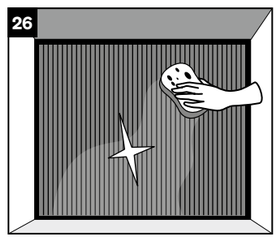


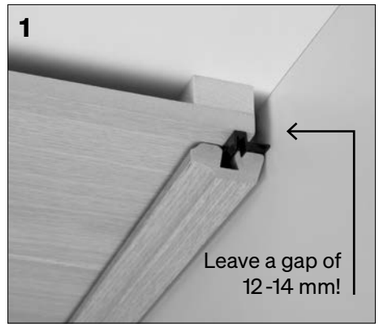


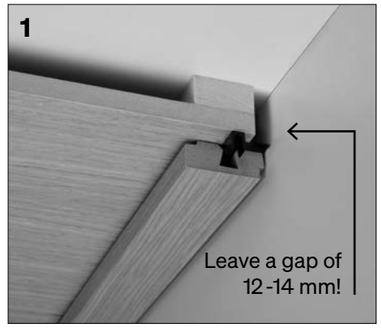


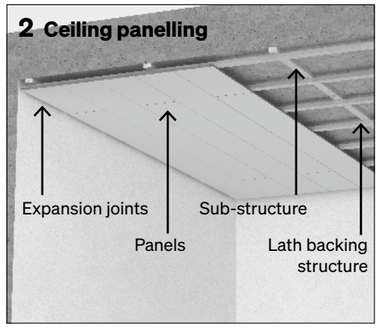


Cleaning









System panels

MeisterPanels. craft SP 700 / **Meister**Panels. craft SP 400

Please note that MEISTER real wood panels are only suitable for use in interior rooms.

During installation, make sure there is air circulation behind the panelling (possibly provide a lath backing structure). You must avoid trapped air. Also important during installation is that you allow a gap of at least 12–14 millimetres (expansion joint) next to all walls and other fixed elements **(fig. 1)**.

You need an expansion joint if your laying surface is longer or wider than 10 metres.

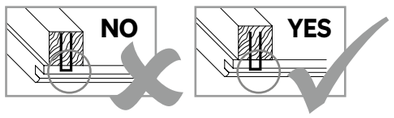
Using fixing clips (only possible for wall installation)

Due to the large number of fixing clip types, not all possible variations can be dealt with here. The clips must comply with the following minimum mea-surements to guarantee long-term secure fixing:

- Minimum clip length: 16 mm
- Minimum width of clip top: 8 to 10 mm
- Minimum clip wire thickness: 0.9 to 1.3 mm

Safety instructions

Please note that the clip top must be flush with the groove side surface for correct installation and fit of the panels. Make sure the clip top does not “shoot“ through the groove side wall (see drawing).



Alternatively, if you use claw fitments

- Claw fitments TOP 2

Installation

Start with the substructure. For this, attach dry laths that have if possible been planed on one side and that have a minimum cross-section of 20 × 40 millimetres. The laths should be placed at maximum intervals of 40 centimetres apart.

Install the laths crossways to the panel lengths and fix them to create an even sub-structure. Please use suitable plugs or screws to screw the sub-structure to the ceiling or wall at intervals of 40–50 centimetres. Correct any slight unevenness of the wall/ceiling by placing small wooden wedges underneath the laths.

To avoid damaging the surfaces, observe the following instructions when sawing the elements: When you use a bench saw, keep the decorative side up, when using a keyhole or circular saw, keep the decorative side down.

Start by laying the first complete panel in the left-hand corner of the room with the tongue sides facing the wall. You must saw off the tongues on the short and long edges of the first panel. Saw off only the tongues on the long edges of all the other panels in the first row.

Position the first panel with the groove edge facing the centre of the room and fix it directly next to the wall using standard countersunk head screws 3.0 × 30 mm in such a way that these will be covered later by the cover moulding. Remember to leave an all-round gap with the wall of 12–14 millimetres. Now push the claw fitments into the panel groove and screw them to the sub-structure.

You can also staple the panel to the groove side with clips. Make sure the panel is fixed with claw fitments or stapled with clips to each substructure lath. Insert the tongue of the next panel into the groove and fix it with the screw clips or clips as before. Continue row for row in this way. When stapling, make sure you shoot the clips into the panel in a lengthways direction and at a slight angle.

Cut the last panel in each row so that you leave a gap of at least 12–14 millimetres to the wall. To cut the last row to size, use a spare piece of panel and draw the remaining panel width on it (leaving at least a 12-14 millimetre gap to the wall). Fix this panel next to the wall with standard countersunk head screws 3.0 × 30 mm in the same way as the panels in the first row.

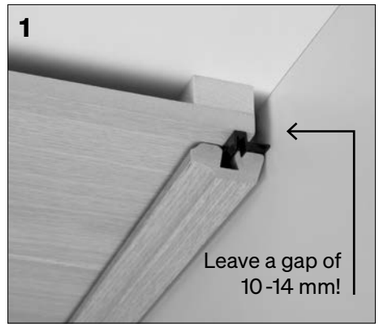
Use MEISTER cover mouldings to cover the all-round expansion joints and to achieve a beautiful finish.

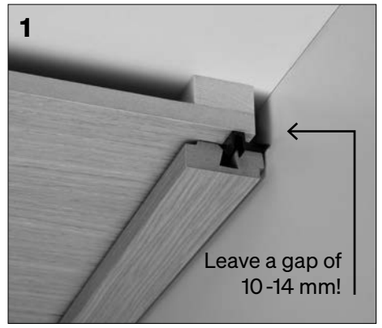
Please ensure that no silicon products whatsoever come into contact with the mouldings.

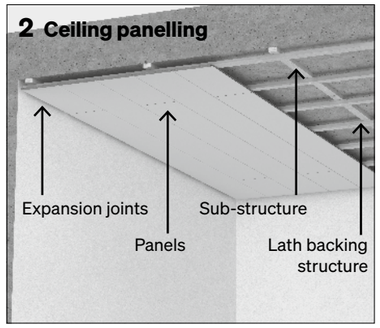
Cleaning and care

MeisterPanels. craft SP 700:
Regular cleaning can be carried out with a hand-held vacuum cleaner. We recommend to remove sticking dry dirt or fresh stains with the Dr. Schutz Fresh Up 2 in 1. Remove stubborn, dried-on stains (such as coffee, tea, red wine, fruit juices, etc.) with the Dr. Schutz Floor Mate in combination with a microfibre cloth by dabbing from the edge towards the center of the stain. If necessary, repeat the process. Finally treat with water and then pat dry.

MeisterPanels. craft SP 400:
Occasionally clean panels with a damp (well wrung-out) cloth that has been dipped in clean water. Do not use scouring liquid or powder, as these can damage the surface of the panels.







Decorative panels

MeisterPanels. terra DP 250
MeisterPanels. bocado DP 250 / **Meister**Panels. bocado DP 200
MeisterPanels. tertio DP 200
with single-side planed battens

During installation, make sure there is air circulation behind the panelling (possibly provide a lath backing structure). You must avoid trapped air. During installation it is also important that you allow a gap of at least 10–14 millimetres (expansion joint) next to all walls and other fixed elements **(fig. 1)**.

For installation of decorative panels in humid rooms (e.g. bath-rooms) please also note the following:

The panels may not be used in areas directly exposed to splashing water (e.g. showers, home swimming pools).
Air circulation is absolutely necessary behind the panelling. If necessary, you must provide a lath backing structure to ensure no air is trapped (see **fig. 2** for lath backing structure). Only use corrosion-proof metal fixing elements.

Start with the sub-structure. For this attach dry single-side planed laths that have a minimum cross-section of 20 × 40 millimetres if possible. The laths should be placed at maximum intervals of 40 centimetres apart. Install the laths crossways to the panel lengths and fix them to create an even sub-structure. Please use suitable plugs or screws to screw the sub-structure to the ceiling or wall at intervals of 40–50 centimetres. Correct any slight unevenness of the wall/ceiling by placing small wooden wedges underneath the laths.

To avoid damaging the surfaces, observe the following instructions when sawing the elements: when you use a bench saw, keep the decorative/veneer side up, when using a keyhole or circular saw, keep the decorative side down.

Start by laying the first complete panel in the left-hand corner of the room with the tongue facing the wall. You must saw off the tongues on the short and long edges of the first panel. Saw off only the tongues on the long edges of all the other panels in the first row.

Position the first panel with the groove edge facing the centre of the room and fix it directly next to the wall using with standard countersunk head screws 3.0 × 30 mm in such a way that these will be covered later by the ceiling edging. Remember to leave an all-round gap to the wall of 10–14 millimetres. Now push the claw fitments into the panel groove and screw them to the sub-structure. Make sure the panel is fixed to each sub-structure lath with claw fitments.
Push the tongue of the next panel into the groove and fix it as before with the claw fitments.Continue installing the planks row by row in this way.

Cut the last panel in each row so that you leave a gap of at least 10–14 millimetres to the wall. To cut the last row to size, use a spare piece of a plank and draw the remaining plank width on it (leaving a gap of at least 10–14 mm to the wall). Fix this panel next to the wall with standard countersunk head screws 3.0 × 30 mm in the same way as the panels in the first row.

Use MEISTER ceiling edging to cover the all-round expansion joints and to achieve a beautiful finish. MEISTER corner mouldings, hinged moulding strips, scotia mouldings and cover mouldings are also available to solve a whole variety of problems such as roof slope transitions, skylight edges, covering sills, etc. (pages 20 / 21).

Please ensure that no silicon products what soever come into contact with the mouldings.

For disassembly start with the last panel installed.

Cleaning and care

Occasionally clean MEISTER panels with a damp (well wrung-out) cloth that has been dipped in clean water. Do not use scouring liquid or powder, as these can damage the surface of the panels.

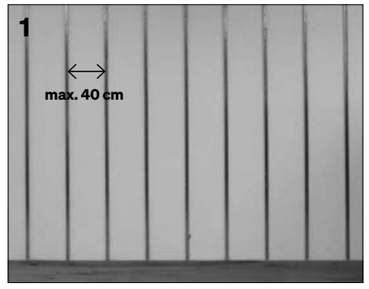
Wall and ceiling installation with the clip TOP 15 and the batten profile type 8

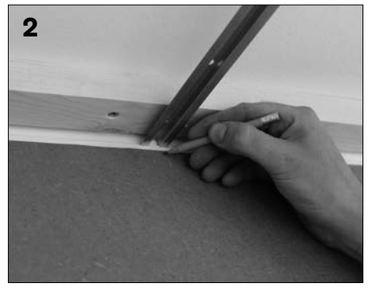
MeisterPanels. terra DP 250
MeisterPanels. bocado DP 250 / **Meister**Panels. bocado DP 200

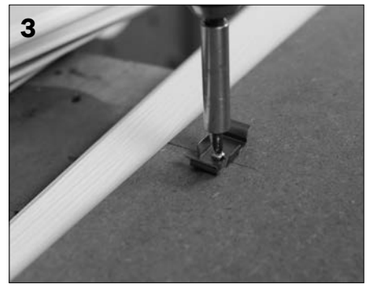
Sub-structure with Type 8 batten profile
Place the Type 8 batten profile at maximum intervals of 40 centimetres apart **(fig. 1)**. The profile is mounted crossways to the panel length and fixed so that there is an even sub-structure. Please use suitable plugs or screws to screw the sub-structure to the raw ceiling or wall at intervals of 40–50 cm. Correct any slight unevenness in the wall or ceiling by placing spacers or wooden wedges underneath the battens. Use a standard metal hacksaw or one-hand angle grinder with metal cutting disc to trim the profile.

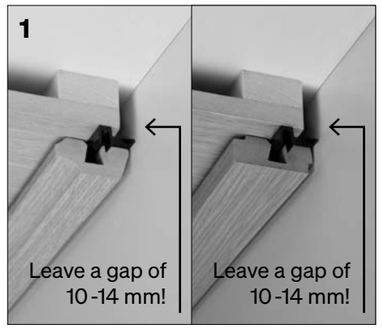
Installation
Start by installing the first complete panel in the left-hand corner of the room with the tongues facing the wall. The tongue has to be sawn off the first panel on both the short and long edge. With all the next panels in the first row only remove the tongues along the long edges. In doing so leave a gap of 10-14 mm to the wall all around.
The row of panels is placed on the sub-structure (rails). The middle of the rail is marked using a pencil **(fig. 2)**. Once this measurement has been transferred to the back, fix the start/end clip to the back of the panel with a gap of 2 cm to the outside edge using the supplied screws **(fig. 3)**. The screws have to be fixed in the middle of the cut-out to allow for any inaccuracies to be corrected. Tighten the screws but do not over tighten them. If the clip does not slot in correctly then the profile may have been compressed during trimming. In this case please bend open the profile to its original dimensions again so that the start/end clip can be clearly heard clicking in **(fig. 4)**.

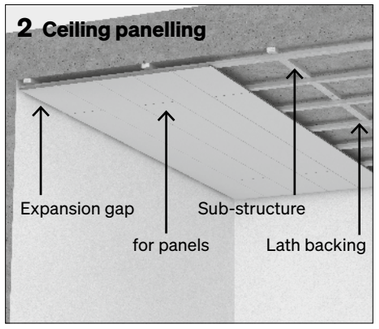
Screw the first row of Top 15 onto the profile then push into the panel's groove and lock **(fig. 5)**.
Having aligned the first row of panels, fix the fixing clips with screws or rivets to prevent them being displaced during the rest of the installation.
Attach the next panel into the groove using the tongue and fix this using the Top 15 clip as before.
Continue installing the panels row by row in this way. Trim the last panels in every row so that there is at least a 10-14 mm gap to the wall.
The last row of panels can be mounted like the first one using the start/end clip.
To install the start/end clips on the last row mark the position of the batten profile using a piece of adhesive tape **(fig. 6)** and transfer the position of the profile onto the back of the panel.

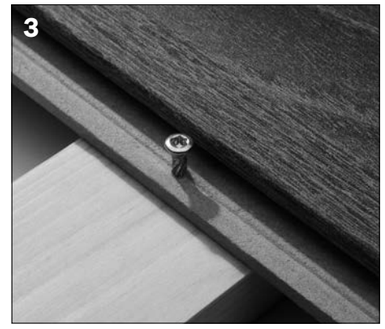


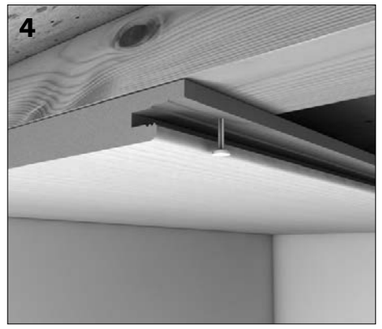


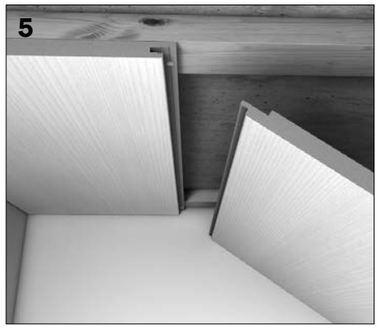


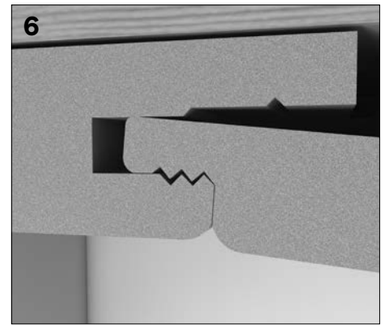












Wall and ceiling installation with the MEISTER special screws No. 20

MeisterPanels. bocado DP 250

During installation, make sure there is air circulation behind the panelling (possibly provide a lath backing structure). You must avoid trapped air. Also important during installation is that you allow a gap of at least 10-14 millimetres (expansion joint) next to all walls and other fixed elements **(fig. 1)**.

For installation in damp rooms (e.g. bathrooms) please also note the following:

The panels may not be used in areas that will be directly splashed with water (e.g. shower, home swimming pool). Air circulation is absolutely necessary behind the panelling. If necessary, you must provide a lath backing structure to ensure no air is trapped. (Lath backing structure see **fig. 2**). Only use corrosion-proof metal fixing elements.

Start with the sub-structure. For this, attach dry laths that have if possible been planed on one side and that have a minimum cross-section of 20 × 40 millimetres. The laths should be placed at maximum intervals of 35 centimetres apart. Install the laths crossways to the panel lengths and fix them to create an even sub-structure. Please use suitable plugs and screws to screw the sub-structure to the ceiling or wall at intervals of 40-50 centimetres. Correct any slight unevenness of the wall/ceiling by placing small wooden wedges underneath the laths.

To avoid damaging the surfaces, observe the following instructions when sawing the elements: When you use a bench saw, keep the decorative side up, when using a keyhole or circular saw, keep the decorative side down.

Start by laying the first complete panel in the left-hand corner of the room with the tongue sides facing the wall. You must saw off the tongues on the short and long edges of the first panel. Saw off only the tongues on the long edges of all the other panels in the first row. Position the first panel with the groove edge facing the centre of the room and fix it directly next to the wall using with standard countersunk head screws 3.0 × 30 mm in such a way that these will be covered later by the ceiling edge moulding. Remember to leave an all-round gap with the wall of 10-14 millimetres.

Now screw the panel onto the sub-structure at pre-set cut-out on the groove side using MEISTER special screws No. 20 **(fig. 3/4)**. Please note that the screw head must be flush with the groove for proper installation and fit of the panels. You must avoid screwing through the groove. Alternatively, you can fix the panel with the TOP 4 claw screw.
Push the claw screw onto the panel groove and screw it onto the sub-structure.

Make sure the panel is fixed to each sub-structure lath with a MEISTER No. 20 special screw or a claw screw TOP 4. Push the tongue of the next panel into the groove and fix it as before with the MEISTER No. 20 special screws or claw screws TOP 4. Push the tongue of the first panel in the 2nd row into the groove **(fig. 5)**. The panel is prevented from falling thanks to the special interlocking and therefore self-locking installation system **(fig. 6)**. You can now very easily fix this panel onto the sub-structure using the MEISTER No. 20 special screw or claw screw TOP 4. Push the next panel in the 2nd row into the groove of the first row. To move it into the end groove, the panel must first be pressed down onto the sub-structure horizontally and then fixed as before. Install the panelling row by row in this way.

Cut the last panel in each row so that you leave a gap of at least 10-14 millimetres to the wall. To cut the last row to size, use a spare piece of a panel and draw the remaining panel width on it (leaving at least a 10-14 millimetre gap to the wall). Fix this panel next to the wall with standard countersunk head screws 3.0 × 30 mm in the same way as the panels in the first row.

Use MEISTER ceiling edgings to cover the all-round expansion joints and to achieve a beautiful finish. Ideal for a whole range of applications, e.g. roof slope transitions, skylight edges, covering sills etc. are MEISTER corner mouldings, hinged moulding strips, scotia mouldings and cover mouldings (pages 20 /21).

Please ensure that no silicon products whatsoever come into contact with the mouldings.

With disassembly start with the last installed panel.

Cleaning and care

Occasionally clean MEISTER panels with a damp (well wrung-out) cloth that has been dipped in clean water. Do not use scouring liquid or powder, as these can damage the surface of the panels.

Installation instructions for fastening **Meister**Parquet. longlife PD 450, PD 400, PC 200, (clip TOP 13) and **Lindura wood flooring** HD 400 (clip TOP 11) to the wall

Preparatory measures
The packages must be acclimatised before you open them. Store them for approx. 48 hours (3-4 days in winter) flat on the floor in the centre of the room you want to work in. Do not store the packages in front of damp or freshly wallpapered walls. Before you install the planks, the conditions must comply with the general requirements for the installation of wooden materials in interior rooms. Make sure that the walls are dry, i.e. contain a maximum residual moisture of 5 percent. All windows and doors must also have been installed and a room temperature of approx. 20 °C and approx. 30 – 65 percent relative humidity must prevail.

During installation, make sure that air can also circulate behind the wood panelling (possibly provide lath backing structure). You must avoid trapped air. It is also important during installation that you allow a gap of at least 10 – 15 mm next to all walls and other fixed elements. You need an expansion joint if your installation surface is longer or wider than 10 metres.

Sub-structure with batten profile type 8
Place the batten profile type 8 at maximum intervals of 40 centimetres apart **(fig. 1)**. Please use suitable plugs or screws to screw the sub-structure to the wall at intervals of 50 cm. Correct any slight unevenness in the wall by placing spacers or wooden wedges underneath the laths. Use a standard metal hacksaw or one-hand angle grinder with metal cutting disc to trim the profile.

Installation
As a result of the MasterclicPlus system the planks are installed from right to left **(fig. 9)**. Start by laying the first complete plank with the tongue side facing the floor. With all the planks in the first row remove the tongues along the long edges.

To install the first row use the start/end clip. To fix these mark the profile's position on the back of the plank. The middle of the rail is marked using a pencil **(fig. 2)** and the start/end clip is fixed using the supplied screws **(fig. 3)**. Tighten the screws but do not overtighten them. Then simply clip the plank into the batten profile **(fig. 4)**. If the clip does not slot in correctly then the profile may have been pressed together during trimming. In this case please bend open the profile to its original dimensions again.
Use the TOP 13 / TOP 11 clip to fix the planks for the rest of the installation. For this simply screw the clip onto the batten profile **(fig. 5)** and push it onto the plank groove **(fig. 6 + 7)**. Make sure that the planks in the first row are straight.

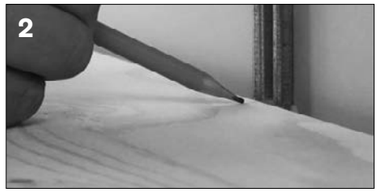
Angle the tongue of the first plank in the second row into the groove of the previous row of planks **(fig. 8)** and slowly press the planks onto the batten profile. Use the TOP 13 / TOP 11 clip to fix the planks for the rest of the installation **(fig. 7)**. Continue installing the planks row by row in this way **(fig. 10)**.

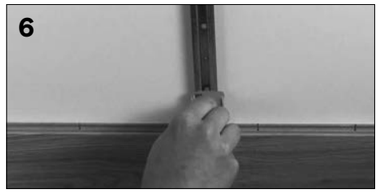
To cut the last row to size use a spare piece of a plank and draw the remaining plank width on it (leaving a gap of 10-15 mm to the ceiling).

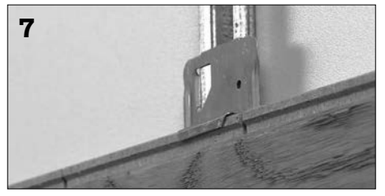
Taking the plank marked for width, push the plastic end tongue forward out of the end groove using the spare piece of plank **(fig. 11)**. Begin cutting the plank to size at the end of the plastic tongue. After the plank has been cut to size, push the plastic tongue on the end back into the end groove **(fig. 12 + 13)**.

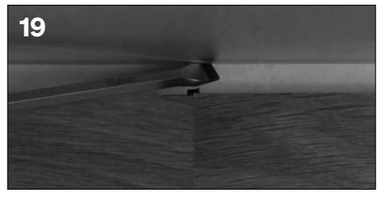
To install the start/end clips on the last row mark the position of the batten profile using a piece of adhesive tape **(fig. 14)** and transfer the position of the profile onto the back of the plank **(fig. 15 + 16)**. Now the clip is fixed on the plank in the first row **(fig. 17)** and inserted into the plank **(fig. 18)**. Afterwards the plastic tongue in the last row must be fixed using a screwdriver **(fig. 19)**.

Use the MEISTER angled cover moulding for example to cover the all-round expansion joints **(fig. 20+22)**.



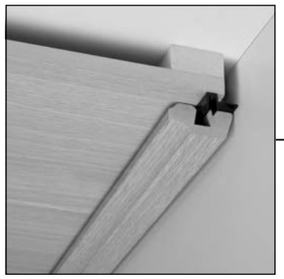


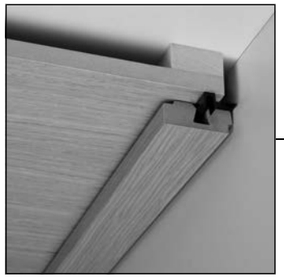




Mouldings

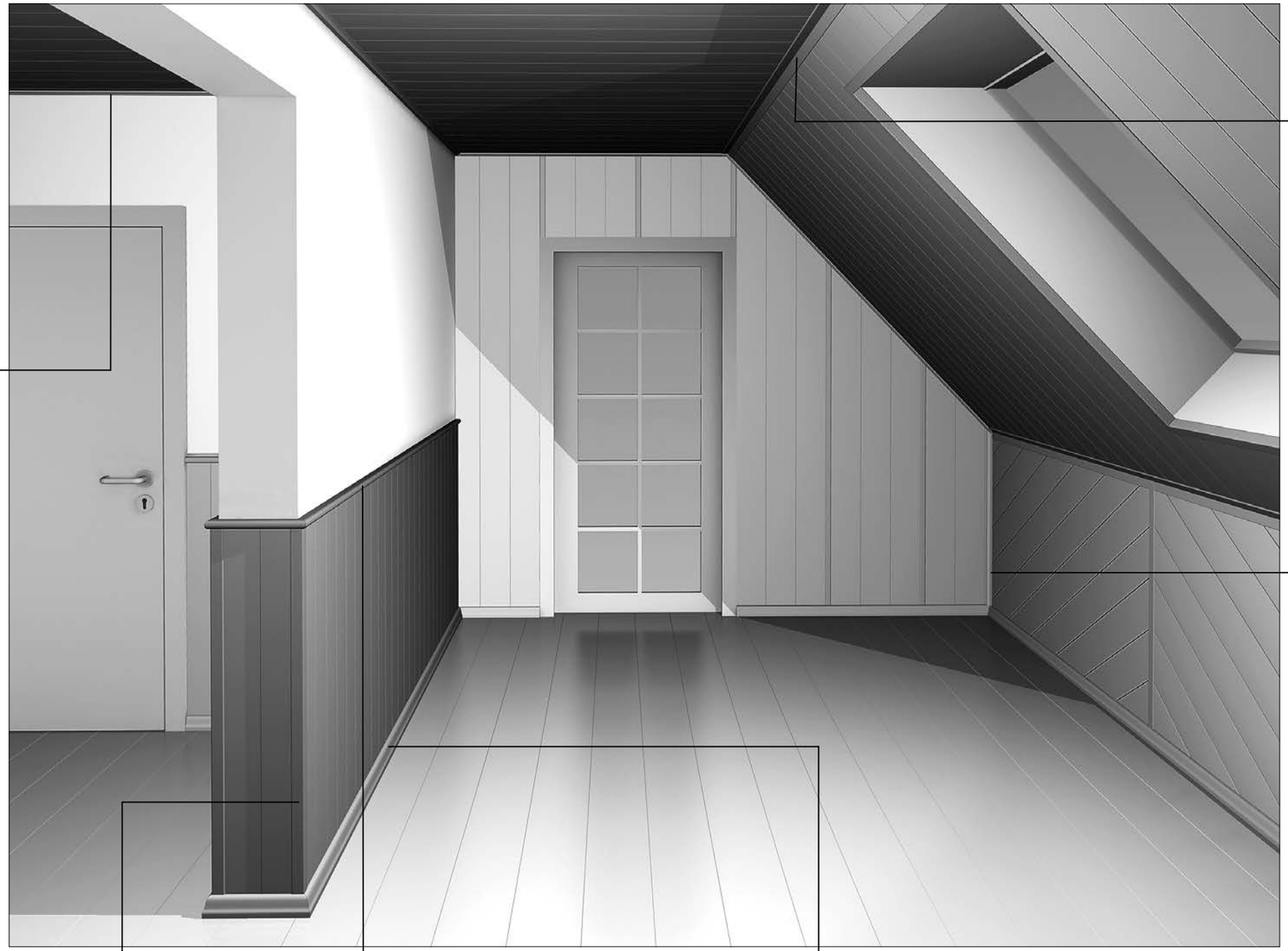
Summary of MEISTER mouldings
With ceiling edge mouldings, wall mouldings and skirting boards you have everything perfectly in place. Practical, clever and easy to install.

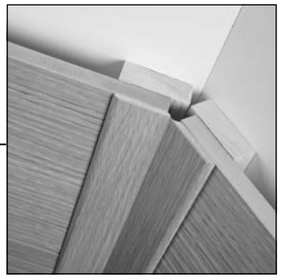




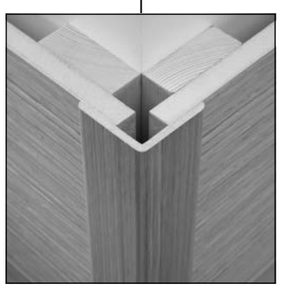
Ceiling edge mouldings
The ceiling edge mouldings guarantee a smooth finish for walls and ceilings:
| Uneven wallpaper edges are no longer visible thanks to the bevelled edge.
| The shadow joint required for installation is covered.
| As a result of the shadow effect, the ceiling edge mouldings can also be easily installed with uneven walls.

MEISTER attachment clips enable the fast and invisible fixing of mouldings.

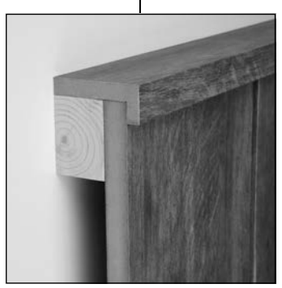




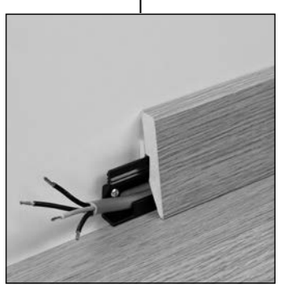
Hinged mouldings
Hinged mouldings are ideal for angled solutions, between 10° and 270°, e.g. roof slopes or inner corners.



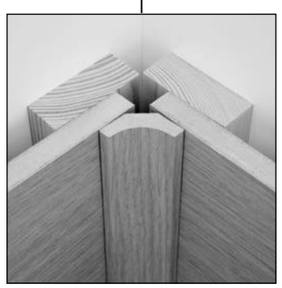
Angled mouldings
Angled mouldings are the ideal corner connectors for 90° outer corners. In combination with panelling they can be attached or inserted into the groove. As a decorative element they can be used in a variety of ways throughout the whole living area.



Cover mouldings
Cover mouldings are the perfect finish for many interior areas: e.g. stairwells, half-height panelling, door cladding, skylights and side surrounds of ceiling panelling that is not laid wall to wall.



Skirting boards
Skirting boards are used with their classic profiles as a finish between the floor and wall in the whole flooring area.



Scotia mouldings
Scotia mouldings have many uses, e.g. as a corner connection with panels and as a skirting board.

Notes:

Notes:

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Johannes-Schulte-Allee 5 / 59602 Rüthen-Meiste / GERMANY
Phone +49 2952 816-0 / Fax +49 2952 816-66 / E-Mail info@meisterwerke.com / **www.meister.com**

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