

Installation Instructions

SHIPLAP

arauco
MOULDING

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GUIDE



Getting Started

ARAUCO Primed Shiplap is attractive and versatile. It can be installed in many patterns over different substrates and it can be configured in a variety of ways---feature walls, wainscoting, bathtub surround and more. It can be installed from the bottom up or the top down. Because it is solid wood, it can be tailored to fit the site conditions of your home or project with common woodworking tools.



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Each project site and home is a little different. These instructions focus mainly on feature wall applications, but they also apply to other situations like using shiplap as wainscoting for example.

Here are some things to consider before beginning your project.

- The transition between existing moldings and the shiplap
- The transition between existing walls and shiplap
- When installing over existing drywall, moving device boxes out to be flush with the new wall surface
- "Sliver cuts". If there is going to be a piece cut lengthwise to fit ("ripped") would that look best at the top or bottom of the wall?
- Are the top and bottom of the wall parallel with each other?
- Tool safety. Make sure you read and understand the instructions that come with your tools. Practice with them if you're new to home improvement projects.
- It is an interior product, not to be used in outside applications.

Coverage:

Each 8-foot (96-inches) long 5-1/4" wide piece of ARAUCO Primed Shiplap covers approximately 3-square feet. For a single wall, multiply the height by the width to get the total square footage of the area to be covered. Add approximately 10% for "waste".

To determine where a final rip cut might land, this information is a useful guide: Two pieces of ARAUCO Primed Shiplap covers nine (9) inches. Thirteen pieces covers five (5) feet (60 inches).

Tools:

- Miter saw
- Level or laser level
- Ladder
- Hammer and nails or pneumatic nailer
- Jigsaw
- Circular saw or table saw

Feature Wall: Horizontal Installation Over Wallboard

1. Remove items from the wall like TVs, brackets, and switch plates. Clear a work area.
2. Locate and mark wall studs. Using a level to mark the entire length of the stud is helpful. (See image 1)



3. Determine if your installation will look best installed from the bottom up or the top down. Tip: thin cuts are usually best placed at the bottom.
4. Fasten shiplap to framing using two finish nails per stud.
5. Shiplap should be nailed to framing. For runs requiring two or more pieces, terminate the first piece half way onto the stud and nail. Start the next piece on the same stud.
6. Use a jigsaw to cut out for device boxes. Tip: Marking a scrap piece and transferring it to the finished piece is sometimes more accurate than measuring.
7. For the best look, stagger joints randomly. Don't step them back one stud at a time or stack them directly on top of each other.
8. If a wall is not flat, sometimes shiplap needs to be tapped into place. Use a scrap block to protect the edge of the finished piece.

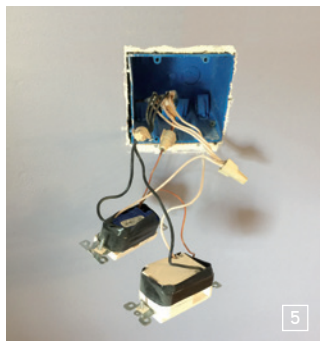
9. Rip or customize the final piece to finish the wall. (See image 2)
10. Transition strips cover end cuts. They can be made by ripping the tongue from a piece of shiplap on a table saw.
11. Fill nail holes, sand, apply color. Tip: Use a work light to examine the wall before painting. It can highlight dust or places that need more sanding typical room light doesn't show. (See image 3)



12. For tricky base molding transitions primed shiplap can be used as a base molding. (See image 4)



13. Extend electrical devices out to the new wall plane. If you're not comfortable with this, hire a licensed electrician. (See image 5)



V-Joint Installation

Shiplap can be installed in a wide variety of patterns. It should be fastened to a solid substrate like framing, plywood or OSB (oriented strand board). In the case of some patterns like V-Joint a nailing surface may need to be added, whether that's plywood over existing drywall or additional studs in an open walls.

1. Remove items from the wall like TVs, brackets, and switch plates. Clear a work area.
2. Determine that there is an appropriate nailing surface. Plywood or OSB can be added to open framing or existing drywall quickly and easily to create a continuous nailing surface.
3. If there is an existing base molding, it is advisable to remove and re-apply it over the bottom of the new shiplap. In many cases, shiplap makes an attractive base molding.
4. Locate and mark wall studs. Using a level to mark the entire length of the stud is helpful.
5. Make the center piece called a "stile". Cut the tongue and groove off a piece of shiplap to make the piece square-edged. (See image 6)



6. Locate and mark the center of the wall area.
7. Locate and mark the center of the vertical piece.
8. Align the marks and install the vertical piece "plumb" (straight up and down).
9. Mark a level (horizontal) reference line across the wall.
10. Choose an angle for your V. Forty-five (45) degrees is attractive.
11. Start with a piece approximately 4-feet long. Using a longer piece enables you to register it against your level line and make sure it is even with its piece on the other side of the vertical. The smaller pieces below it are installed later. (See image 7)



12. Place one nail in the top of the starter piece in each stud or every 16 inches, then ascend the wall.
13. Install the bottom pieces. The tips of the bottom pieces where they intersect the floor must be cut off using the miter saw.
14. Re-install base molding. Note: Shiplap can be used as base molding.
15. Fill nail holes, sand, apply color. Tip: Use a work light to examine the wall before painting. It can highlight dust or places that need more sanding that typical light does not show.
16. Extend electrical devices out to the new wall plane. If you are not comfortable with this, hire a licensed electrician.