

# Simple 3/8" Shiplap Paneling Installation

## Figuring # of bundles needed

Using a measuring tape, measure the height and width in inches of the area you want to cover. Multiply the height and width together then divide that number by 144 to get your square feet to be covered. Multiply the total by 1.10 to account for the waste from cutting boards to size. Divide that number by 22 SFT per box to get the proper box count.

## Prepare the Surface

The surface must be clean, dry, flat and structurally sound. You may want to cover the wall with a dark color to prevent seams from sticking out. Outlets should not be covered up.

## Choose a Pattern You Like

The most common patterns include: Diagonal, herringbone, and staggered horizontally or vertically.

## Locate Supporting Studs

**For best results, a combination of high quality industrial adhesive and finish nails is recommended.** Use a stud finder to locate supporting studs and mark location of studs.

## Create a Starting Line

No matter which pattern you install, a starting line must be determined. For horizontal wall board installations, start at the top or bottom of the installation. For vertical installations, draw the starting line at the left or right edge of the installation. For herringbone or diagonal installation, start in any corner. Use a level to ensure a proper finished look.

## Start the pattern

**First apply construction adhesive to the back of a board.** Place the board on the installation side of your starting line, press firmly, then nail into place. Make sure the nails go into studs to allow for proper support. Double check the angle of the board for accuracy as it will affect the appearance of the finished project.

## Build the Wall

Keep adding boards along the starting line until the desired coverage has been completed. Use a miter saw to cut the last board so it matches the edge of the installation. As more rows of boards are added, vary the color pattern and make sure to alternate the board ends

so they do not align directly from one board row to the next. Also, check each row with a level as you build it to ensure they are all parallel to each other throughout the installation.

### **Outlets**

To accommodate electrical outlets, make a template that is the size of the outlet box. Measure the distance from the end of the last closest board to the outlet. Place the template on the board that will cover the outlet so that the template is at the correct distance from the end and mark the template on the board. Use a jigsaw to cut out the marked area of the board.

### **Trim**

The wall may be finished in several ways, including using trim or a cutdown portion of an extra board.