Guide ClickBoard and panels

PARADOR

living performance

Table of contents

Please read our technical data sheets, which you can download from our website (parador.de/en), as well as the information on the pack leaflets.

Technology

Panels – structure

Novara/Home – Tongue and groove snap-on panels

①
Decor paper
The elaborately reproduced decors are fascinating with amazingly genuine imitations of many natural materials. The decor print impresses with extraordinary brilliance using solvent-free paints. Impregnation with melamine resin additionally protects against moisture and mechanical stress.

②
MDF core board
The core, consisting of a medium density fibreboard, has a particularly high breaking and bending strength. The core board complies with the E1 international emission values.

③
Tongue-and-groove snap-on connection
Thanks to the tried-and-tested tongue and groove snap-on connection, ceiling panels can be quickly and easily attached to substructures.

Suitable for damp rooms

Tongue-and-groove snap-on connection

Light installation suitability

Lightfast

Panels design	Length [mm] Calculated dimensions	Width [mm] Calculated dimensions	Thickness [mm]	Board material	Fixing in the surface
Novara	1250/2050/ 2570/3300/4100	200	10	MDF	Profile claw 3 for tongue and groove panels
Home	1250/2570	149	10	MDF	Profile claw 3 for tongue and groove panels

Benefits of the tongue and groove snap-on panel

› Classic look due to all-round 0-cm joint
› Traditional assembly
› Application areas: wall, ceiling and loft extension
› Ideal for renovating existing panel ceilings
› Ready-to-install
› PEFC
› 15-year guarantee

Panels – structure

RapidoClick/MilanoClick/Style – Click panels

①
Decor paper
The elaborately reproduced decors are fascinating with amazingly genuine imitations of many natural materials. The decor print impresses with extraordinary brilliance using solvent-free paints. Impregnation with melamine resin additionally protects against moisture and mechanical stress.

②
HDF core board
The highly compacted, swell-protected core board offers high dimensional stability and thus minimizes influences from climatic fluctuations or unusual loads. The all-round edge impregnation also provides excellent edge swell protection.

③
Click mechanism
The patented click mechanism makes installation easy and the connection is secure.

Suitable for damp rooms

Click mechanism

Light installation suitability

Lightfast

Panels design	Length [mm] Calculated dimensions	Width [mm] Calculated dimensions	Thickness [mm]	Board material	Fixing in the surface
MilanoClick	2585	289	12	HDF	Fastening claw for click panels
RapidoClick	1280/2050/2585 3300/4100	223	12	HDF	Fastening claw for click panels
Style	1280/2585	182	10	HDF	Fastening claw for click panels

Benefits of the click panel

› Modern look due to delicate design joint
› Convenient assembly due to click mechanism
› Application areas: wall, ceiling and loft extension
› Ideal for renovating existing panel ceilings
› Ready-to-install
› PEFC
› 15-year guarantee

Panels – application

Tongue and groove snap-on panels

Substructure

Fasten first snap-on panel

Put fastening claw in place

Screw on fastening claw

Push in snap-on panels

Fit moulding clip

Push on ceiling end mouldings – finished

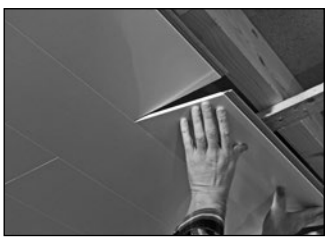
Click panels

Substructure

Fasten first snap-on panel

Put fastening claw in place

Screw on fastening claw



Pivot click panels into place

Fit moulding clip

Push on ceiling end mouldings – finished

Panels – System materials

The description of the technical versions of the panels can be found in the previous section »Panels structure«.

Fastening claw

Panel claws are available in two different versions for fastening Parador panels. The tongue and groove principle on the Novara and Home panels requires claws for a groove side thickness of 3 mm (profile claw 3 for tongue and groove panels), while the click principle on the other click panels with a groove side thickness of 4 mm requires the fastening claw for click panels. The claws are suitable for fastening using screws as well as with staples. We recommend using staples with a length of at least 14 mm and a width of 10 mm.
Both panel claw systems are available in packs of 125.
Quantity planning is based on the spacing of the substructure and the respective cover width of the panel.

Fastening claw for click panels

For **Novara,** the maximum panel area to be fastened with a pack of panel claws is 8 m² (room width 4 m) with a maximum gap in the substructure of 400 mm.

For **Home,** the maximum panel area to be fastened with a pack of panel claws is 7 m² (room width 4 m) with a maximum gap in the substructure of 400 mm.

For **MilanoClick,** the maximum panel area to be fastened with a pack of panel claws is 17 m² (room width 4.2 m) with a maximum gap in the substructure of 600 mm.

For **RapidoClick,** the maximum panel area to be fastened with a pack of panel claws is 13 m² (room width 4.2 m) with a maximum gap in the substructure of 600 mm.

For **Style,** the maximum panel area to be fastened with a pack of panel claws is 8 m² (room width 4 m) with a maximum gap in the substructure of 400 mm.

DAL 1

DAL 2

DAL 3

Ceiling end mouldings

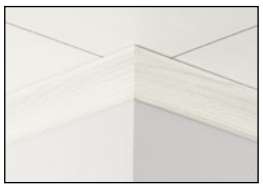
After the complete surface installation, attach the matching ceiling end mouldings using the patented clip technology. There is a choice of different moulding shapes, all of which are invisibly fastened with a moulding clip.
In case of renovation, the ceiling end mouldings are easy to dismantle (e.g. for wallpapering or painting work). If possible, join the mouldings at inconspicuous places and cut them into mitre joints in room corners.

Decorative external and internal corners in white and aluminium look are available for mitre transitions.

In addition to the ceiling end mouldings (DAL 1, 2 and 3), special mouldings are available for particular applications.

External and internal corners for ceiling end mouldings DAL1 and DAL2 in aluminium look

A classic concave moulding (HKL) for fixing without clips by gluing or pinning.



HKL

FL 1

A rebate moulding (FL 1) to cover the view into the substructure area, which is visible when walls and ceilings are not completely clad.

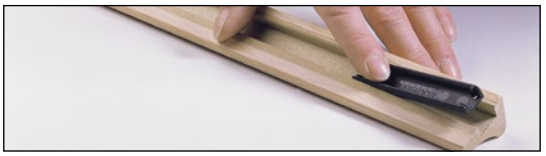
The rebate moulding (FAL) can be folded and is used to cover internal and external corners and transitions (e.g. dormers and sloping roofs). It can be glued or inserted into the groove geometry of tongue and groove snap-on panels. Due to the hygroscopic properties of the materials used, we recommend gluing the rebate moulding on one side only.

FAL
Folded outwards to cover the transitions from dormers to the sloping roof.

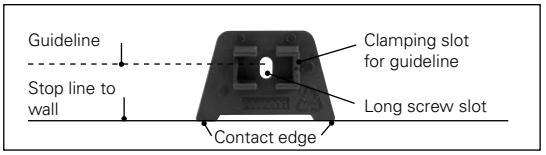
FAL
Foldable moulding for neat transitions for non-rectangular connections from 1° to 180° and for covering the transition from sloping roof panelling to the ceiling.

Clip for ceiling end mouldings

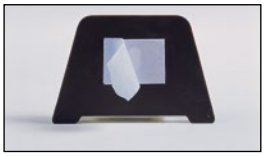
In order to fasten the ceiling end mouldings with the clips, short fastening profiles are inserted into the groove of the end mouldings at the end of each moulding and at a distance of about 50 cm between them.



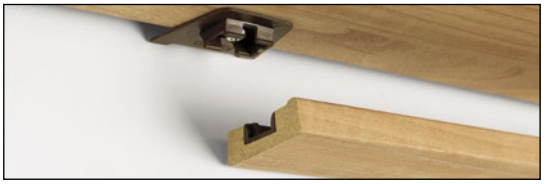
Now fasten one moulding clip each in the areas of a fastening profile using the enclosed screw. To align the moulding clips for even walls, use the wall as a stop line; for uneven walls, use a guideline.



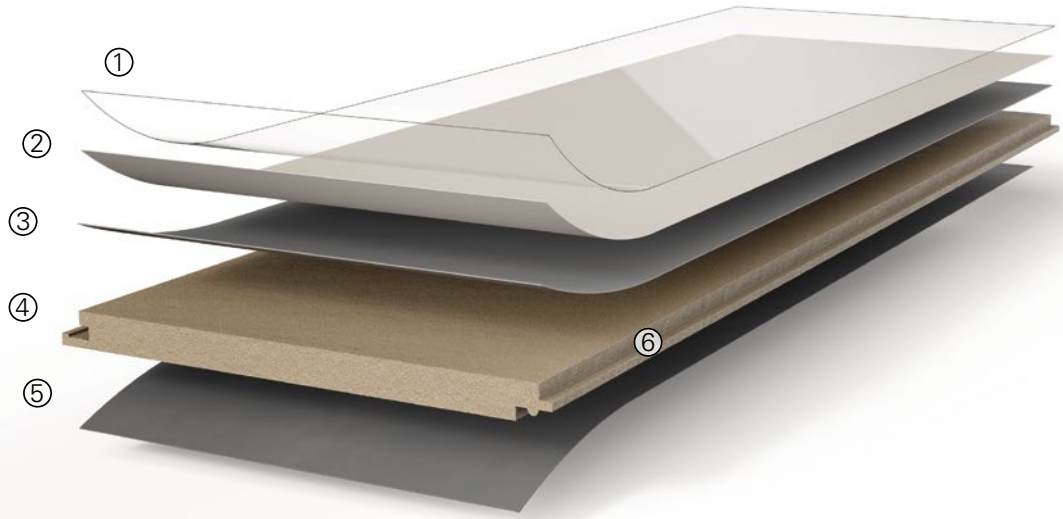
Adhesive points supplied make fastening easier.



Then simply push on the end mouldings.



ClickBoard – structure



①
Overlay
The highly abrasion-resistant and waterproof top layer made of melamine resin with embossed texture provides an authentic feel and effective protection.

②
Decor paper
The elaborately reproduced decors are fascinating with amazingly genuine imitations of many natural materials. The decor print impresses with extraordinary brilliance using solvent-free paints. Impregnation with melamine resin additionally protects against moisture and mechanical stress.

③
Barrier paper
Conceals the colouring of the carrier material for a thoroughly clear decor look.

④
HDF core board
The highly compacted, swell-protected core board offers high dimensional stability and thus minimizes influences from climatic fluctuations or unusual loads. The all-round edge impregnation also provides excellent edge swell protection.

⑤
Backing
The back of the ClickBoard is formed by the backing paper, which compensates for tension and prevents the ClickBoard from warping. At the same time it protects the core board against moisture penetrating from the wall or ceiling.

⑥
Safe-Lock®
Thanks to the patented click mechanism with Safe-Lock® profile, the planks snap into place easily and can thus be assembled quickly and easily.

Suitable for damp rooms

Light installation suitability

Lightfast

Safe-Lock®

Design	Length [mm] Calculated dimensions	Width [mm] Calculated dimensions	Thickness [mm]	Board material	Fixing in the surface
ClickBoard	1285	389	12	HDF	ClickBoard centre clamp
	2585	389	12	HDF	ClickBoard centre clamp
	2585	492	12	HDF	ClickBoard centre clamp

Benefits of ClickBoard

› Almost invisible joint
› Quick installation thanks to wide ClickBoards and convenient click mechanism with Safe-Lock® profile
› Easy to maintain, durable and highly resilient
› Application areas: wall, ceiling, roof extension and lightweight partition wall
› 15-year guarantee
› PEFC

ClickBoard – Application

Anyone who wants to extend their roof, install or renovate walls or ceilings, has a lot to do and little time. ClickBoard is fully assembled in just a few work steps and immediately ready-to-install without the need for filling, sanding, painting or wallpapering, so that the interior can be completed more quickly.

Substructure

Put fastening rail in place

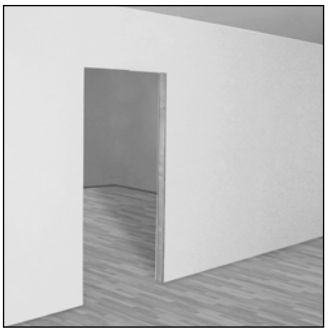
Insert first panel

Put centre clamp in place

Click

Fastening rail for last panel

Push on HDF mouldings



Finished

ClickBoard – system materials

The description of the technical versions can be found in the previous section »ClickBoard structure«.

ClickBoard HDF moulding system for fastening the borders and covering the border spacings

To fasten ClickBoard in the first and last row and to cover connections and transitions in different room situations accordingly, you can choose between two different moulding designs (end and universal moulding). These mouldings (HDF mouldings coated with high-quality decor paper) are fastened by the rail retaining moulding system. They are made of high-quality plastic. The fastening rail, the retaining moulding and the necessary fastening screws for wooden substructures are included.

Universal moulding

Centre clamp

The ClickBoard centre clamp is used to attach ClickBoard to the sub-structure. It is used on the long side of ClickBoard. There it is placed on the protruding groove side and fastened to the substructure with the aid of a screw. This provides an invisible and floating fastening of ClickBoard. Centre clamps for wooden or metal substructures are available. The necessary fixing screws for a wooden substructure are included.

Centre clamp

Spacer

To ensure the required border spacing, the spacer is inserted into the fastening rail. Due to the existing geometry it already fixes itself in place using light pressure. After installing the ClickBoard surface, it can simply be pulled out of the fastening rail.

Spacer

Corner joint for HDF moulding

When installing end mouldings in 90° corners, the corner joint can optionally be used for a secure mitre connection.

Corner joint for HDF moulding

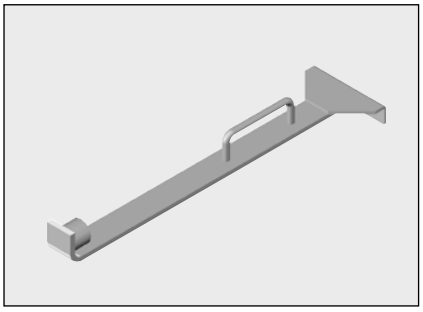
Connector 90°

Two fastening rails can be pre-installed with the 90° connector to simplify installation on 90° external corners and thus facilitate the fastening process. The 90° connectors used must be dismantled after the fastening rails have been fitted.

Connector 90°

Hammering block and drawbar

The use of a hammering block is required to join the short edges together. It must fit tightly and must not tilt when being hit with the hammer. The drawbar is used to put the short edge together on the last plank of an installed row. The hammering block is not suitable for this purpose.



Drawbar

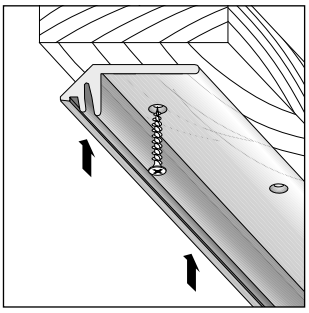
Hammering block

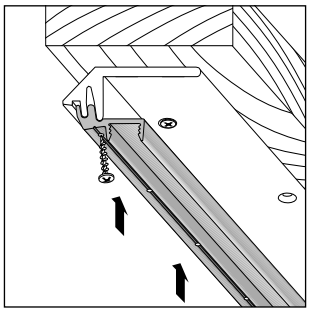
Borders with ClickBoard HDF moulding system

Connection corner

For surfaces running at right angles to each other, e.g. interior room corners or ceiling ends.

(End moulding)

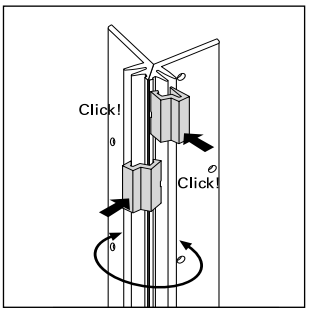


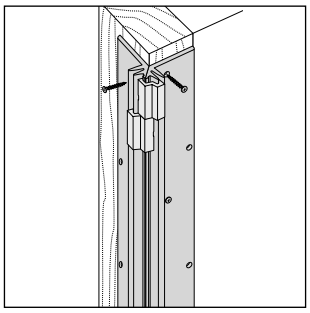


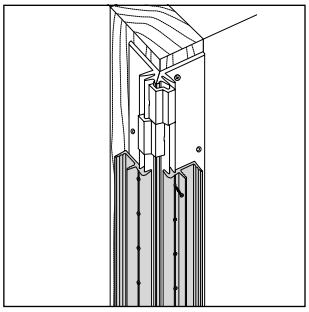
External corner

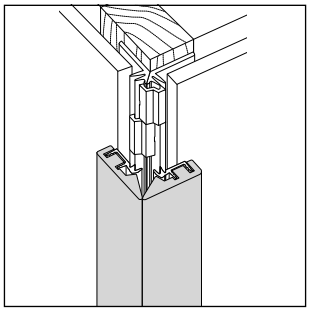
For surfaces running at right angles to each other and forming an external corner, e.g. wall openings or window reveals.

(2 universal mouldings and connector 90°)





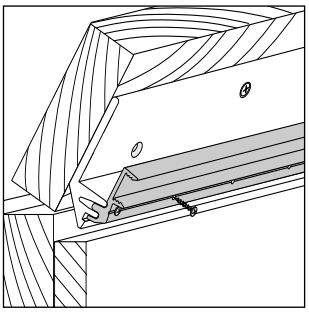


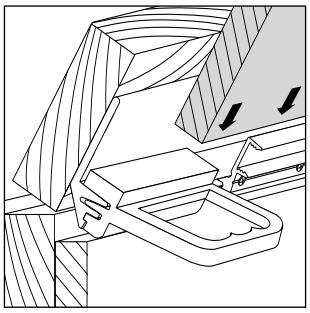


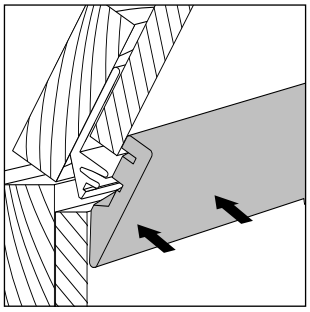
Internal corner flexible

For all surfaces running diagonally to each other and forming an internal corner, e.g. sloping roof transition or jamb wall.

(Universal moulding and spacer)



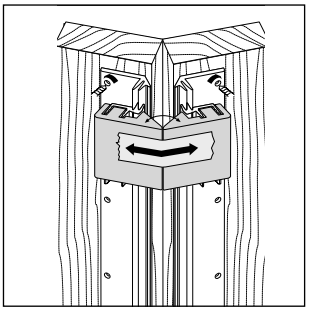


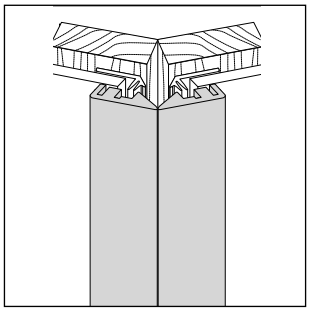


External corner flexible

For all surfaces running diagonally to each other and forming an external corner, e.g. dormers.

(2 Universal mouldings)

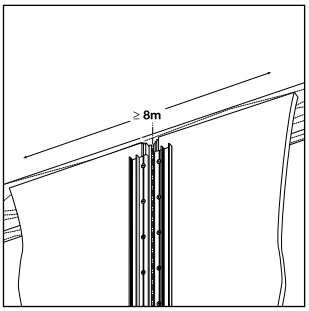


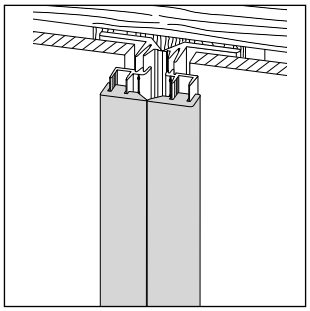


Transition

Perfectly conceal expansion joints. They can also be used as a substitute for connection profiles or flexible inner corner profiles.

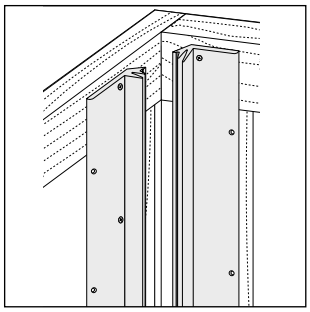
(2 end mouldings)

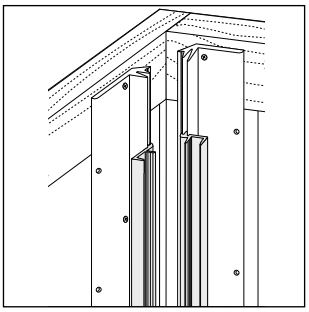


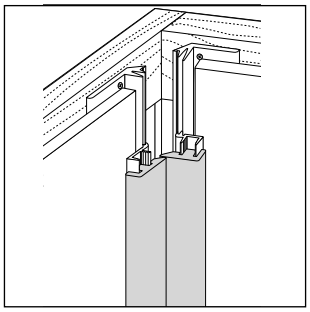


Internal corner with two HDF mouldings

(2 end mouldings)

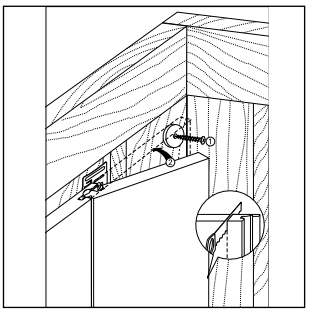


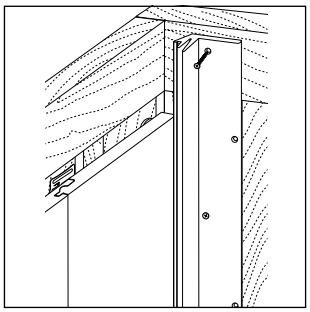


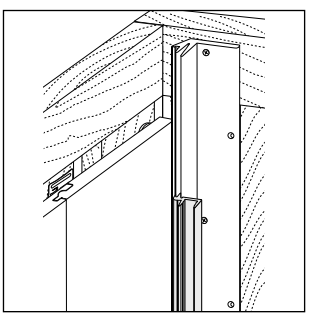


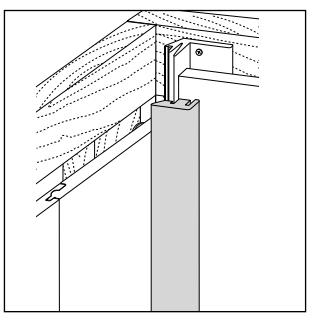
Internal corner with one HDF moulding

(Universal moulding)









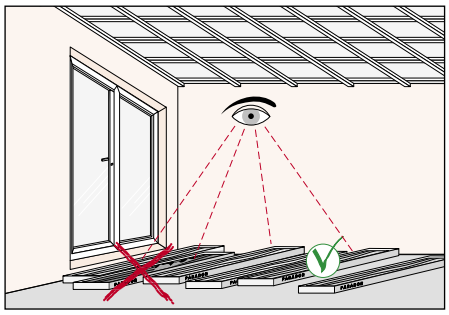
Installation

In addition to the installation rules specified here, the special installation instructions specified in the following chapter "Areas of application" must be observed.

General

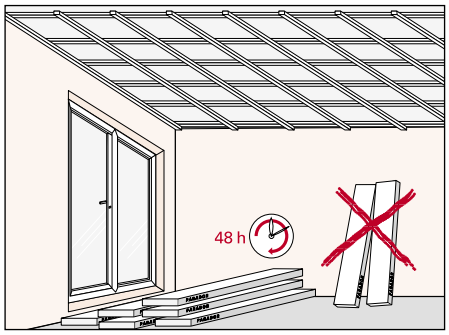
Inspection for material defects

The panels should be checked thoroughly for material defects before and during installation. Panels with visible defects or damage must not be installed. Assembly should only take place under daylight or with adequate lighting, as otherwise any damage or faulty panels cannot be detected in some circumstances.



Acclimatisation before installation

The panels must be acclimatised over a period of at least 48 hours at a room temperature of at least 17°C and a relative humidity of 35 to 60% in the room where they are being installed. That means that the sealed packages must adjust to the climate conditions in the room. If there are major climate differences between the storage area and the room of installation, the acclimatisation period should be longer preferably. If the climate conditions are almost the same, the period can also be shorter. Please store the packages on an even base without opening them. It is essential that you comply with these points, especially in new builds where the humidity is usually very high.



Inspection of the building structures

The building structure to be clad must not be defective. This means that it must be tightly sealed by plastering or filling. Furthermore, the existing building fabric must not show any moisture influences or mould damage.
Panels and ClickBoard can be installed on wooden and metal substructures, which must be professionally executed according to the manufacturer's specifications. In order to achieve a perfect end result, the substructure must be precisely aligned and guarantee a level installation surface (tolerance: micrometre 1 mm over 1 m length).

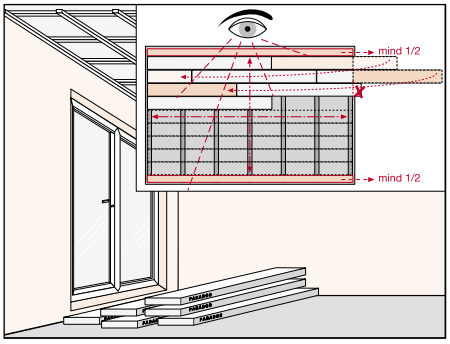
Application

Substructure

For a simple panel installation, a well aligned substructure at right angles to the long edge of the panels is required (exception: ClickBoard wall). Direct wooden substructures usually consist of one or two wooden battens (counter battens). In the case of double battens, an additional base batten is installed in the opposite direction between the supporting batten and the ceiling. The installation is carried out with suitable screws and dowels at a distance of 40 to 50 cm apart. The user achieves height compensation by placing spacers underneath.
The direct fastening of a metal substructure is carried out using commercially available profiles. The height adjustment is carried out with adjustable profile fastenings or also by placing spacers underneath.

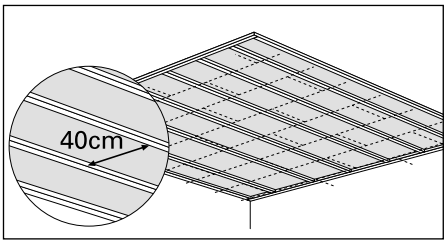
Outlining and averaging out

Once the substructure has been installed, the surface to be laid should be centred in all directions. This gives the surface an optically uniform impression later on. For averaging out, the width and length are divided by the format width or length. The value that remains beyond the full formats is divided on both sides. Please make sure that the end joints of the panels are even so that the groove at the end of one row is aligned with another groove at the end of another row. An end joint does not necessarily have to lie on a substructure batten.
ClickBoard is installed in the so-called random bond. This means that the remaining piece from the last area is the first piece of the next row.



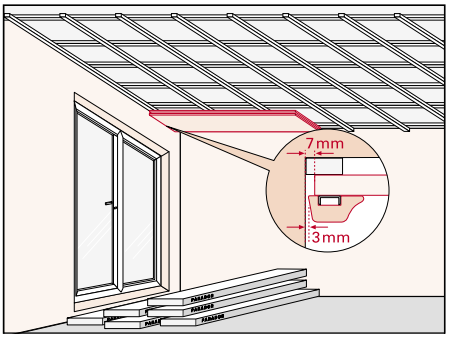
Distances to be observed

The centre distance of the substructure for ceilings and roof extensions corresponds to 40 cm max. (Novara and ClickBoard) or 60 cm (RapidoClick, MilanoClick). When fitting vertically installed ClickBoard, the substructure must be positioned under the panel joint.



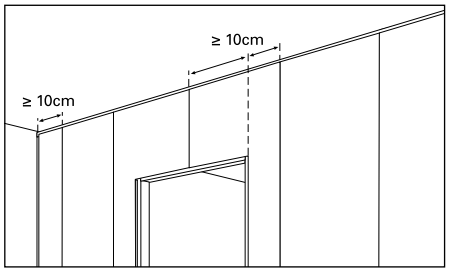
Border spacing to adjoining components/walls/ceilings

Due to the wood-based material of the panels and ClickBoard, a border spacing must be maintained (shrinkage and swelling due to climate fluctuations). This distance is achieved with panels by aligning and fixing the individual panels (all round 7- 10 mm).
With ClickBoard, this distance is ensured by the border wedges or spacers. If ClickBoard measurements have to be recorded, the measurements have to be taken up to the spacers, which have to be used on all sides for this purpose. For wall and jamb installation, ClickBoard can be placed directly on the floor and only needs the border spacing above and to the side. Please prevent direct water contact at the ClickBoard cutting edge. When fitting the first and last panel, we recommend pre-drilling and screwing with a larger diameter to allow the panel to expand.



Distance of the click connection to the border or to openings

When outlining the installation pattern, care should be taken to keep a gap of at least 10 cm in case of border spacings and gaps in the area (e.g. window openings and doors) to the respective click connection. In some cases it may therefore be necessary to move the installation pattern, centre it accordingly and start with a suitably short panel.

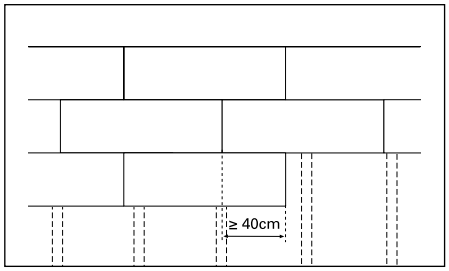


Distance to penetrations in the surface

As soon as the surface is penetrated by e.g. rafters, radiator pipes or fastenings in structures below the planking, the specified border spacing also needs to be maintained all the way round.

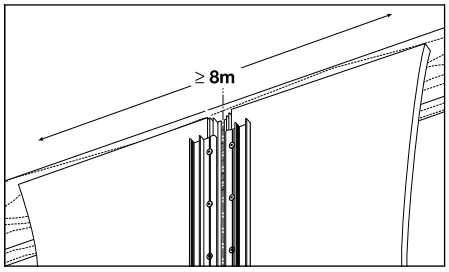
Offset joints

If panels or ClickBoard are laid interlocked, the lateral joints should be offset by a minimum of 40 cm. This improves the stability of the surface and its optical impression.



Maximum installation length/width

Only areas up to a maximum length of 8 m (lengthways or crossways) can be installed continuously with panels and ClickBoard. On larger installations, expansion joints need to be incorporated, which can be easily covered up by a matching transition profile when using panels. With ClickBoard, two end mouldings are used for this purpose.



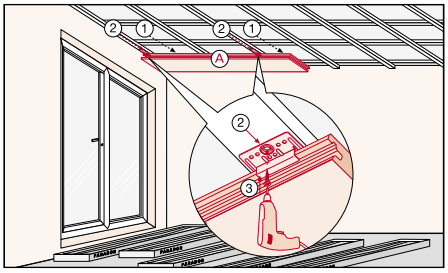
Cutting waste

On a continuous installation, around 1-5 % waste should be reckoned on depending on the method of installation, cutting optimisation etc. In the case of more sophisticated installation patterns, this value may also be exceeded.

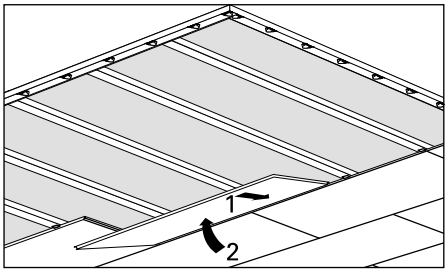
Assembly sequence

Panels

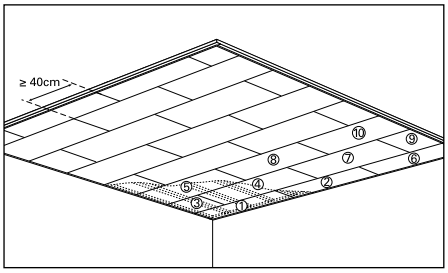
For assembly in the first row of panels (starting on the left), the tongue section must be cut off. On the wall side, the panels (border spacing) are screwed or pinned directly onto the substructure and fixed in place with the corresponding centre clamps.



On panels, the short edge joints are made by sliding in (with tongue and groove snap-on panels) or by pushing the groove section up close (a ship lap is produced with click panels) onto / up to the tongue of the panels already installed. No special tools are necessary for this. Assembly can be done by hand. A strip-shaped development of three rows of planks at the same time can make the assembly process easier.

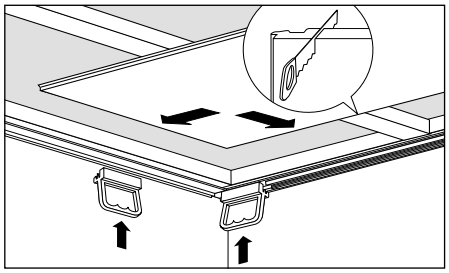


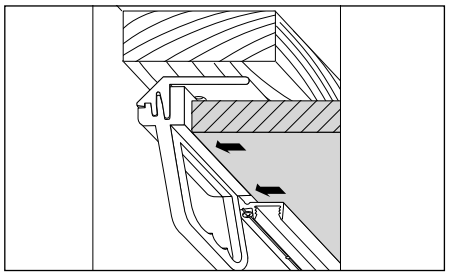
Tongue and groove panels are pushed horizontally in both directions, whereas click panels are pivoted into place (starting angle 10 – 20°). For installing the last row, the distance of the visible installation area to the wall is measured and the panel being fitted is cut to size (bear in mind border spacing). After that the panel is pushed/pivoted into place as usual and, as with the first row, fixed in place by screwing/pinning directly onto the substructure.



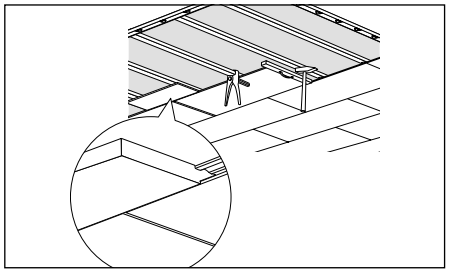
ClickBoard

The fastening rails are screwed on all around the ClickBoard area being installed. Next, the corresponding retaining profiles and spacers are put in place on the long side of the starting row. In this section the panels on the first row (starting on the left) are now pushed in up to the spacer. For this purpose the click profile (tongue side) must be cut off.

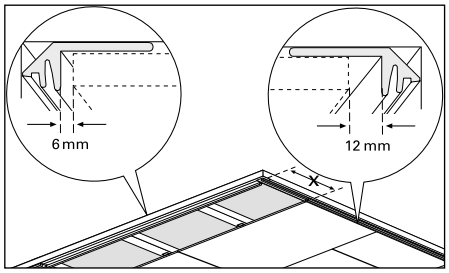




After pushing into place and screwing the centre clamps, the Click-Board is fixed in place.The short edges can be joined together with the aid of the hammering block. So that the ClickBoard can be knocked flush into each other, a remaining portion on the transition of the two areas should be clicked in on the open side of the installation row.

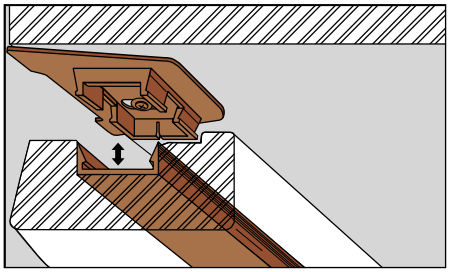


Before inserting the last ClickBoard in the first row, the required length must be calculated and the ClickBoard cut to length – with a difference of 12 mm, as the short edge has to be joined together using the draw-bar. The other rows of the area being panelled can now be installed. Pivot ClickBoard into place (starting angle 10 – 20°), join end edge, cut last ClickBoard to length and fit it (remaining piece can be used to start the next row). (Take care to rest it on at least 2 substructure battens). For the last row you need to measure the distance of the visible installation area to the spacer installed. The ClickBoard being fitted is cut down to this size. After that it is pivoted into place as usual and ultimately fixed in place by screwing the retaining profile together with the fastening rail.

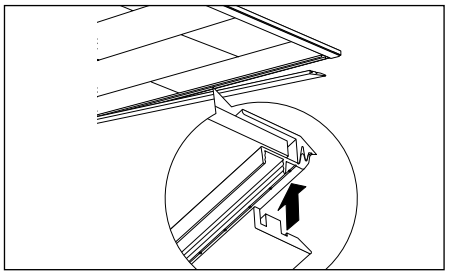


Fitting the ceiling end mouldings

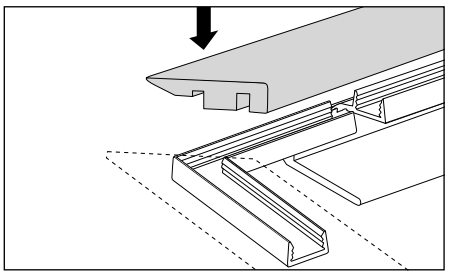
The end mouldings can be easily cut to size in a mitre box with a precision saw. After installing the whole area, the ceiling mouldings are fastened with the aid of moulding clips in the case of panels.



With ClickBoard the corresponding end mouldings are cut down to size and pushed onto the retaining profile.



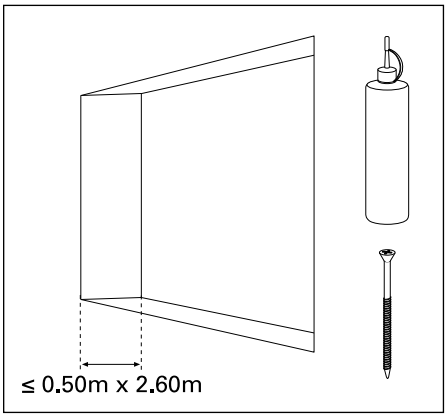
Please think about using the corner connector here when fitting the end mouldings at 90° to the mitre joint



Miscellaneous

Panel assembly on smaller areas

For smaller surfaces of ≤ 2.60 m × 0.50 m, e.g. window reveals, the surface can be glued using Parador construction adhesive or also screwed underneath the profiles. In this case the movements of the wood material are so small that the clip clearance can be ignored.



Finishing with system accessories – otherwise no guarantee

Parador products should be finished using all the Parador system accessories. If other materials, such as standard screws or similar are used, no guarantee is provided by the manufacturer.

Planning the wiring of electrical installations

Before the substructure is installed, the planning of electrical installations should be completed. Bear in mind the necessary gap between the substructure profiles and planned recessed spotlights, or the presence of a sufficiently sturdy substructure close to where heavy lights are suspended.

Application areas

Ceiling

Crucial benefits of cladding a ceiling are the optical enhancement of defective existing bare ceilings, the variation and application options of light systems, the fitting of installation cables, the improved sound insulation to apartments above, but also the ability to reduce the height of ceilings with a suspended installation. By reducing the volume of the room, a suspended ceiling provides heating cost savings and an improvement in heat and airborne sound insulation. When cladding ceilings, there is a choice between a direct substructure made of wood or metal. Alternatively there is the option of reducing the ceiling height with special suspension systems. For suspending a ceiling on greater heights, conventional suspension systems made of metal can be used. If you do not use the Parador system materials or suggestions, please make sure that the materials chosen by you are adequately safe for the application. Please think about adequately securing components that may fall down. There are assembly aids and ceiling supports for this purpose.

Recommended format for panels:
any

Recommended format for ClickBoard:
1285 mm × 389 mm

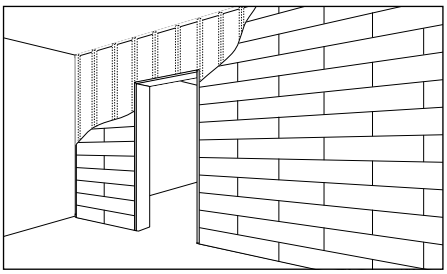
Wall

There are many good reasons for enhancing existing walls with cladding using Parador panels. Besides the variety of designs, you are able to insulate walls in terms of heat and noise protection, cover up installations, or to make bare walls more attractive in a simple way. The preparation work is limited to installing the substructure in accordance with the general assembly method and corresponding additional functions such as heat insulation. When using insulating materials, you may need to bear in mind the need for a vapour barrier between the insulation and substructure. Panels can be attached both horizontally and vertically. ClickBoard should only be attached vertically. On doors and window openings, the fastening rails are also screwed onto the substructure all the way round. They are later used to fasten ClickBoard at the sides and prevent the area from sliding down. The fastening rails are not necessary where the panels meet the floor, as they can be placed directly onto it. On doors and window openings, fastening rails are also screwed onto the substructure all the way round. They are later used to fasten ClickBoard at the sides and prevent the area from sliding down.

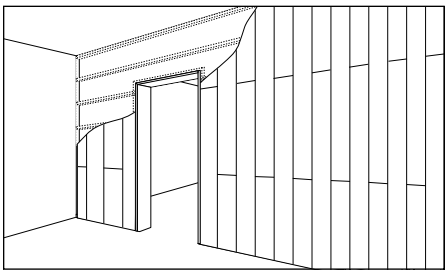
Recommended format for panels:
any

Recommended format for ClickBoard:
any

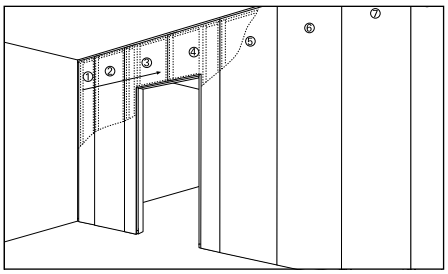
Installation options



Application: horizontal panels



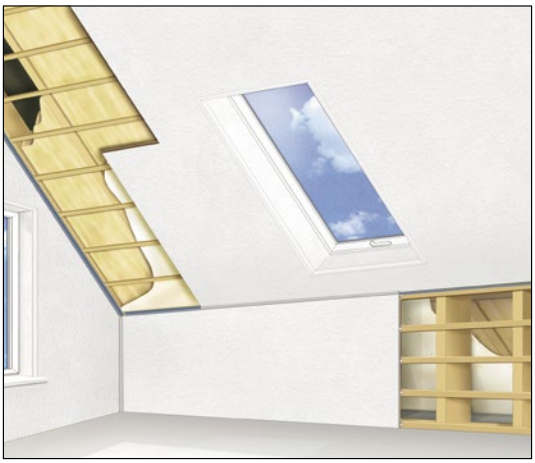
Application: vertical panels



Application: ClickBoard

Loft extension

The benefits of a loft extension with Parador panels include preparing additional living space in a short time, utilising existing room resources and gaining living space cost effectively. Since a loft extension basically involves a change of building utilisation, a building permit is required (depending on the federal state). The wood substructure is most frequently used in loft extensions. It should be noted here that a vapour barrier needs to be incorporated between the rafters and substructure. It is still possible to use metal profiles. Either top hat ceiling profiles or CD profiles can be used with appropriate fastening clips. In this case any difference in height is compensated using height adjustable screws or also distance wedges.

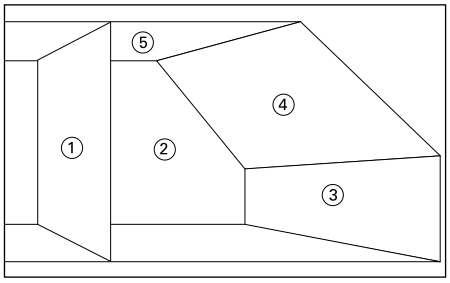


Recommended format for panels:
any

Recommended format for ClickBoard:
2585 mm × 389 mm
1258 mm × 389 mm

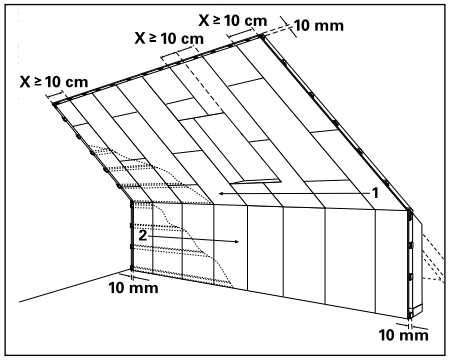
Special assembly features

If panelling is being done on more than one side, the following sequence needs to be observed: walls; jamb walls, pitched ceiling, ceiling. Each step, from making the substructure to panelling, should be fully completed before starting the next application area. The individual loft areas are to be treated as if they were wall or ceiling areas. Only in adjoining areas from the slope to the ceiling or from the slope to the wall, does a loft extension differ from the assembly methods described above. Please bear in mind when installing panels horizontally that on panels with a click system, depending on the pitched ceiling, in addition to the click connection the panels must be held with a vice-grip wrench or similar until they are finally screwed in place.



Loft extension with ClickBoard

In the pitched ceiling area, the jamb wall is first clad with ClickBoard. First of all the fastening rails are attached to the wall (ClickBoard wall) on the right and left. The length of the ClickBoard for the jamb wall is the distance between the floor and the pitched ceiling minus 6 mm. After the jamb wall, the slope is fitted. Firstly the fastening rails are screwed onto the substructure on the right and left. Then the horizontal fastening rail between jamb wall and slope is screwed on. To ensure that the HDF moulding fits accurately, we recommend using an assembly aid. Once the fastening rail between jamb wall and slope is fitted, the area is panelled. When doing this, the ClickBoard can be set down onto the fastening rail. The length of the ClickBoard results once again from the distance between the fastening rail and ceiling substructure minus 6 mm. After that the ceiling is fitted. The universal profile is used for fastening the edges on the transition from ceiling to slope.



Lightweight partition wall

(Only ClickBoard)

The benefits of a lightweight wall are the safe and simple creation of a partition wall without a lot of dirt and rubble, the efficient housing of installations and the short assembly and dismantling time without drying and waiting times. The ready-made assembly system achieves high flexibility and a cost advantage over conventional solid walls. Furthermore, the easy to handle formats ensure easy transport and safe handling. Lightweight walls can be used as a partition inside an apartment, but not as a wall between apartments. When fitting lightweight partition walls in interior construction, a wooden framework is normally used. The wood frames should be dry and straight before installation. As a material, wood is easy to work with, but can involve stresses due to its property of "shifting". As an alternative to this, a metal framework with counter-battening made of wood can also be selected. The reasons for this are: better sound insulation, warp and torsion-free, simple assembly and strict tolerances. The sound insulation to adjoining rooms is increased by inserting an insulating material in the cavity under the substructure. A well aligned substructure also makes it easier to assemble ClickBoard and provides the basis for perfect final results in dry construction. To achieve this aim, it is very important to level the substructure.

Recommended format:
2585 mm × 492 mm
2585 mm × 389 mm

Centre distance of centre clamps:
max. 40.0 cm

Centre distance of substructure:
492 mm or 389 mm

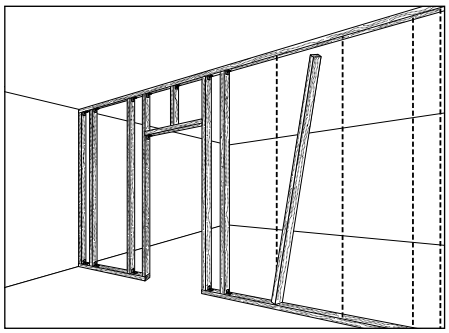
Assembly sequence

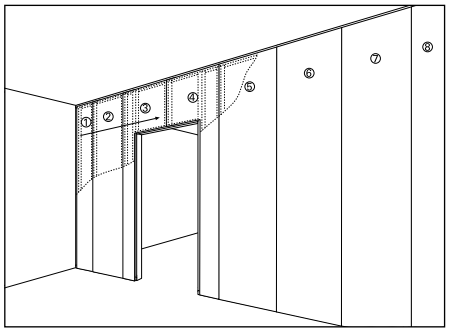
Outlining the installation pattern

To outline the installation pattern, the course of the future wall is drawn on the floor using a string line, a plumb line, a spirit level or a laser. The outline is then transferred with the aid of a spirit level or a laser across the adjacent wall up to the ceiling. Once the outline has been marked, the position of the supports needs to be determined. For the panelling there must be a support underneath every click connection (distance to centre clamp 40 cm max.). To do this, the area is centred laterally by dividing the width of the wall by the format width used and the remaining value divided evenly on both sides.

Substructure and cavity insulation

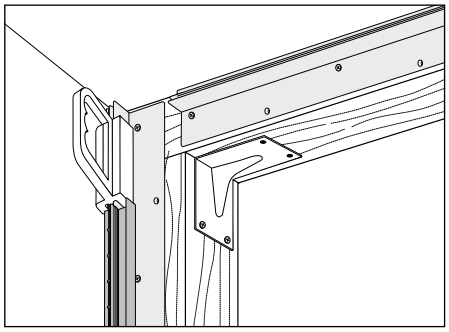
The top and bottom square timbers/UW profiles are fastened and aligned first on the markings already made followed by the side square timbers/ CW profiles. In particular the side square timbers/CW profiles are fixed to the wall with plugs at an interval of 1000 mm or at least three fastening points. For sound insulation reasons and for sealing purposes, conventional insulating strips are placed under the supports/profiles all the way round. Care should also be taken that the lateral CW profiles are fastened by force fit to the existing walls. In this way, any deformation of the profiles is ruled out when panelling. At an interval of the selected format (2585 mm x 492 mm; 2585 mm x 389 mm), the metal supports are then pushed in according to the centering process, but not screwed. Please also fix the profiles in the top and bottom area to the UW profiles using a punch lock riveter. The metal supports have to stick into the top profile at least 1.5 cm after alignment. The wood supports are fastened to each other with brackets. Align the wall precisely with the help of the laser (which your dealer will lend to you). The inside cavity insulation and wiring can be inserted after assembling the first panelling side. Please bear in mind the manufacturer's assembly instructions when making the framework.





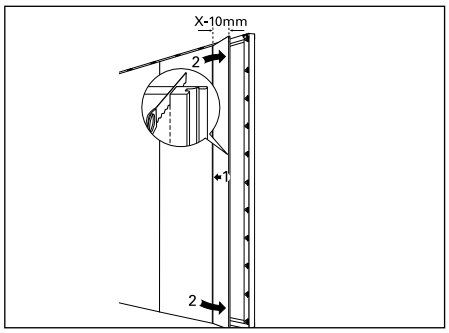
Fastening the fastening rail

The fastening rails should be screwed onto the substructure flush to adjacent walls and ceilings. On doors and window openings, fastening rails are also screwed onto the substructure all the way round.



Installation height > 2.58 m

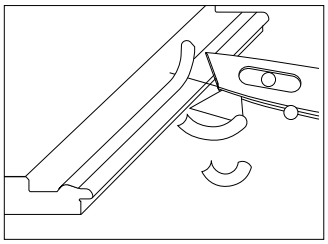
If a room is over 2.58 m high, the panels are installed interlocked. If installation is done with a head joint, the last panel on the installation row is interlocked using the drawbar. Particular attention should be paid at this point to the border spacing of 12 mm. Furthermore, the lateral joints should be offset by at least 40 cm.



More

Tips

Assembly options with "non-pivotable panel"



As it is no longer possible to pivot panels in place where holes have been made in the surface (e.g. radiator pipes, rafters or fittings on recessed support structures etc.), ClickBoard needs to be hammered down and glued in these cases. For this purpose, the round part of the profile on the click connection must be removed on the long side with a knife. Once glue has been introduced to the groove, the panel can be inserted with a hammering block.

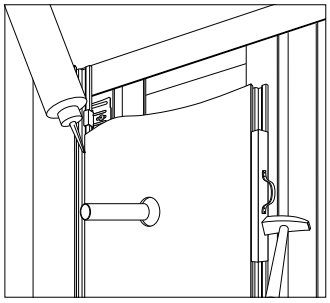
Moisture protection

To prevent damp penetrating the insulation from condensation, a vapour barrier needs to be introduced between the substructure and insulation material. For this purpose, mathematical proof is to be provided by an expert planner.

Renovating panelled ceilings

It is also possible to renovate existing panelled ceilings with panels and ClickBoard. In this case the existing panelled area is removed and the old substructure used as base battening. Please check that the old substructure is secure! Similar to installing double timber battening, the support battens are fitted all the way round and at right angles to the existing substructure at a centre distance of 40 cm.

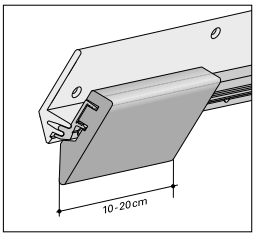
Gluing ClickBoard behind radiators



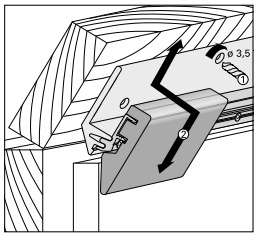
Due to high temperatures and thus very dry air, the click connections behind and in the vicinity of approx. 1.5 m from radiators should be additionally glued with the help of Parador D3 joint glue. This prevents splits in the surface and also guarantees a sound optical impression even if the temperature or humidity is not maintained for a short period.

Assembly aid

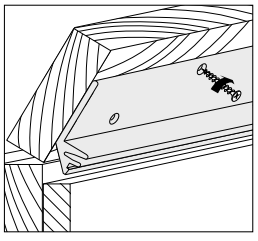
In situations where the fastening rail does not rest on a wall or a corner solution is produced using the 90° connectors, you should put together a small assembly aid.



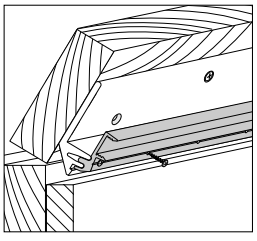
Create an assembly aid



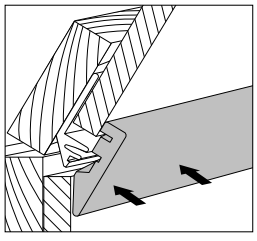
Position fastening rail



Fasten fastening rail



Assemble retaining profile



Push HDF moulding on

Have you thought of everything?

To make sure that you are not missing anything when you start your renovation work, we have put together a small list for you, which normally includes everything you need:

› Straight edge to check the surface is level

› Enough profiles (at least 19 × 40 mm) and fastening materials for the substructure

› Enough panel claws/clips incl. fastening material and end mouldings (if nec. with retaining clips) with fastening material

› Take panelled areas with cutting waste into account and store them in the installation room for 48 hours before assembly

› Are you using a metal substructure? For the ClickBoard HDF moulding system, the screws supplied for the fastening rails (interface between rail and substructure) must be replaced by suitable self-tapping screws (min. M4x20).

› Jigsaw or hand-held circular saw: when machining, the panels or ClickBoard should be machined with the reverse side facing up. This will prevent fraying on the visible edge resulting in a neat cut. Furthermore, contamination and damage to the finished surface is prevented by the skids.

› Other tools: ladder, cordless screwdriver, tape measure, spirit level and if nec. a craft knife, a drill to make exact drill holes in recesses for cavity wall sockets or recessed lights, for example. Suitable drill attachments are available in trade shops.

Fastening loads

Fastening loads is no problem at all with ClickBoard. A key benefit of wood as a material is its relatively high load bearing capacity compared to other dry construction systems.

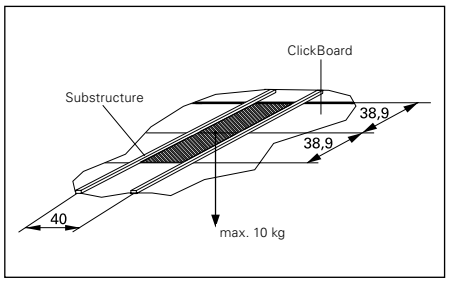
Fastening elements

Building elements (loads) are normally fastened to the ClickBoard with wood or chipboard screws. Using special plugs is not necessary when fastening to the panel. The max. thread depth is 15 mm. As a matter of principle, care should be taken that the screw does not penetrate the substructure, thus fixing the ClickBoard wall in place.

When using screws ≤ 3.5 mm diameter, before screwing them in a flat drill should be used to make a hole in the surface. With screws >3.5 mm diameter, the panels should be pre-drilled. You must not drill too much, otherwise the self-tapping thread made by screwing in cannot achieve the required retention force. Generally you should pre-drill somewhat smaller than the core diameter of the screw being used.

Ceiling installation area

Light to medium individual loads up to 10 kg (lights etc.) can be fastened directly to the ClickBoard using wood or chipboard screws. Care should be taken that the screw does not penetrate the substructure. If attaching heavy loads, the supporting substructure should be used to hold the weight. The required gaps of 10 mm to the parts penetrating the ClickBoard should be ensured.



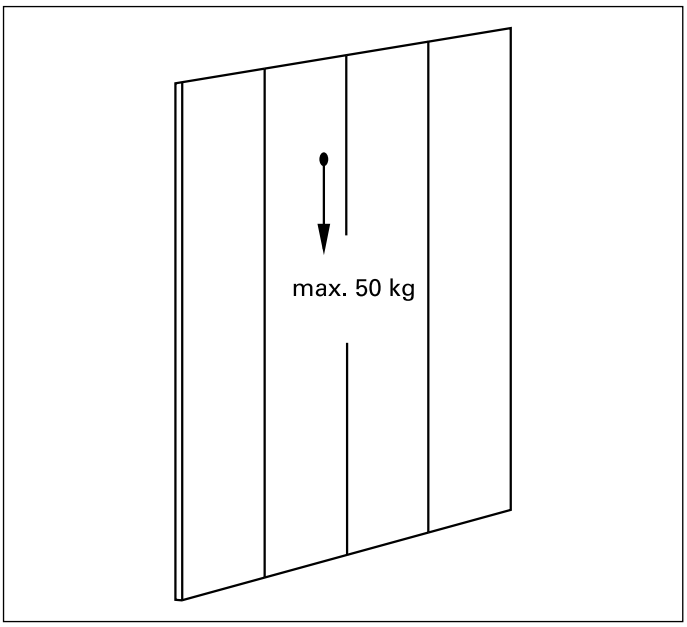
Permitted load per ceiling area unit
(40 cm × 77.8 cm (2 × 38.9 cm))

Wall installation area

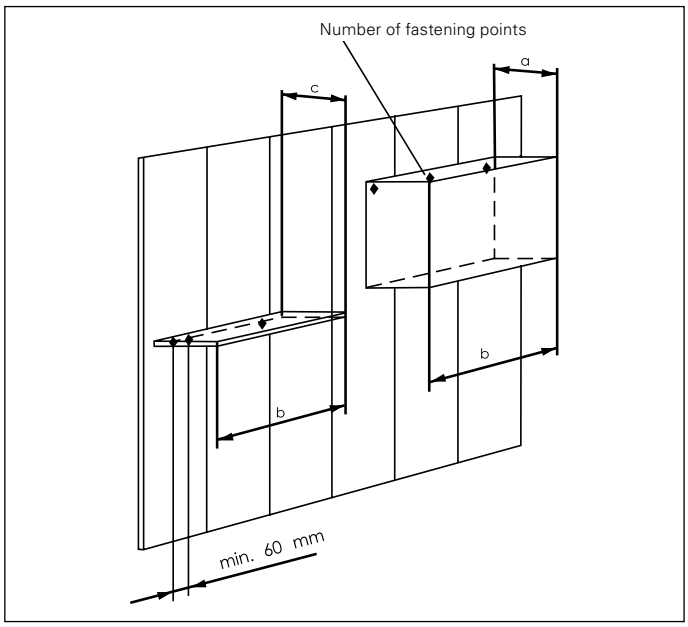
Light to medium individual loads (pictures, wall lights etc.) can be fastened directly to the ClickBoard using wood or chipboard screws. Care should be taken that this screw does not penetrate the substructure.

Fastening shelves/cupboards

The following values relate to wood or chipboard screws with a minimum external diameter of 3.5 mm and to wall heights up to 3 m.



Maximum load per screw



Fastening shelves/cupboards

Shelf/cupboard depth a [cm]	25				30				40				50				60			
Permitted load per m of wall length [kg]	126				121.5				117				108				100			
Shelf/cupboard width b [cm]	45	60	80	100	45	60	80	100	45	60	80	100	45	60	80	100	45	60	80	100
Max. shelf/cupboard weight [kg]	56.5	75.5	101	126	55	73	97.2	121.5	52.5	70	93.5	117	48.5	64.8	86.5	108	45	60	80	100
Number of fastening points [min.]	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	2

Selection table for fastening shelves/cupboards to the ClickBoard wall

› The loads introduced should be evenly distributed on the shelf or in the cupboard where possible.

› When attaching loads with the fastening going into the supporting substructure, the required gaps of 10 mm to the parts penetrating the ClickBoard should be ensured.

› When fastening objects to the ClickBoard wall that exceed the specified values, stability reinforcers (support stand crossbars or similar) need to be made in the substructure in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

› If the situation is unclear, the advice of specialists (structural engineer, expert tradesperson etc.) should generally be sought.

Surface finishing

Painting

Finishing panels by subsequently painting them can be done immediately or even after years. Depending on the paint material used, it may be necessary to apply a primer. When finishing panels by painting them, as with creative techniques, the application instructions of the respective manufacturer should be observed. If adjoining walls are intended to be matched to the ClickBoard colour shades, your specialist paint dealer can create the required colour using special mixing techniques. Please only use high quality paints (emulsion or latex paints). Furthermore, please check that the paint adheres properly by doing a test. If areas need to be taped off when painting panels, please use a suitable paintwork adhesive tape.

Wallpapering

It is possible to subsequently finish ClickBoard by wallpapering at any time. After priming with penetrating primer for example, the wallpaper can be applied. All standard wallpapers can be used for this purpose. Only vinyl wallpapers are unsuitable for ClickBoard. When wallpapering, please observe the manufacturer's application instructions, which among other things also include how to use the product-related adhesive. If no instructions are available, wallpapering on ClickBoard should be done with special pastes (e.g. Metylan- Spezial). Due to the joint situation, subsequently wallpapering panels is possible, but only recommended under certain conditions.

ClickBoard texture primed

If the assembly benefit from the click mechanism is desired and you want to save doing unpleasant steps like filling and sanding, but the variety of the ClickBoard colour range does not meet your expectations, the primed ClickBoard can be used as another alternative. Depending on the paint or wallpaper used, it may be necessary to apply a primer e.g. penetrating primer. Furthermore, as with creative techniques, the manufacturer's application instructions for wallpapers and paints should be observed.

Surface maintenance and repair

The surfaces of panels and ClickBoard are extremely easy to maintain. The surfaces are wiped with a damp, well wrung out cloth and a standard, non-film forming cleaning agent. Under no circumstances must a steam cleaner be used.

Transport, installation timing and site conditions

Transport

When transporting panels and ClickBoard, it should be noted that the packaging with edge reinforcement does not act as a protection against strong impact (e.g. on staircases or room corners). To prevent damage, the long formats (> 2 m) should be carried to the place of installation by two people

Installation timing and site conditions

› Cladding with panels and ClickBoard on new builds should be done after installing the windows and once the screed has dried out.

› Working with panels and ClickBoard must be done at more than 17° Celsius and maximum 65 % humidity.

› As soon as the product is fitted in the loft extension of a new build, the roof timbers should be dry for a few weeks (maximum wood moisture 18 %).

› Screeds may have the maximum following moisture content:
Cement screed max. 2.0 % CM
Anhydrite floating screed max. 0.5 % CM
Cement screed with underfloor heating 2.0 % CM
Anhydrite floating screed with underfloor heating 0.3 % CM.

› The existing building structure must be sealed, free of moisture effects and mould. For questions relating to the areas of building structure, structural engineering, fire protection, heat and damp protection, the advice of an expert planner should be sought.

Frequently asked questions

General

1. In which rooms can Parador ClickBoard and panels be used?

Parador ClickBoard and decor panels can basically be used in all living rooms with a changeable climate. Consideration must be given if installing into areas where water can come into contact with Clickboard or panels , such as a bathroom or kitchen. Due to the constantly high humidity, panels and ClickBoard are not suitable for use in swimming pool or spa areas.

2. When using Parador ClickBoard and decor panels in damp rooms, do I have to observe special installation rules?

In principle, the duration of increased indoor humidity is significant. If a normal indoor climate is restored after a short time, as is the case, for example, after showering with subsequent ventilation, no special precautions need to be taken. As with all living space situations, it must be ensured that there is no permanently acting humidity that enables mould to develop.

3. Can recessed lights be used in Parador ClickBoard and panels ?

Parador ClickBoard and panels are heat-resistant up to 110 °C and therefore suitable for the installation and continuous use of recessed lights.

Panels

4. Is it really necessary to use end mouldings?

Due to the fact that the wood material expands and contracts with climate fluctuations, a so-called expansion joint must be maintained on the finish to the wall or ceiling. The end mouldings are the best solution for covering this necessary gap in an elegant manner.

5. Can panels be decorated?

If, due to renovation work, panels have to be painted, a suitable paintwork adhesive tape should be used for taping off. If you intend to decorate, please also bear in mind that panels with a mini-bevel must not be completely filled in the joint area.

6. Are panels lightfast?

Panels offer good light resistance (level >6 according to DIN EN 15187).

ClickBoard

7. What are the building biological properties like, such as moisture control and breathability, on ClickBoard?

ClickBoard is made of an HDF core board coated with melamine resin. This surface can easily be cleaned and prevents a build-up of mildew or dust. For this reason the product is particularly suitable for people with allergies. The moisture exchange on the wall surface is of minimal significance. Many building materials like concrete, vinyl wallpapers, latex paints or tiles are not moisture regulating either. What is critical for the indoor air quality is an appropriate exchange of air from correct ventilation.

8. How does ClickBoard behave in terms of fire protection?

Parador ClickBoard is categorised in fire protection classification E according to EN 13501-1. In order to achieve fire resistance classifications on walls or in loft extensions, the structure must be tested as a whole. Parador ClickBoard should only be seen as a decorative surface in this case and is not used for fire protection reasons. If fire protection requirements need to be fulfilled, have the building structure checked by an expert planner. Depending on the state building regulations, the requirements differ and are subject to changes.

9. ClickBoard does not match the 62.5 cm construction grid pattern. Does this result in problems, e.g. in the choice of insulating materials?

When it comes to loft extensions and the optional insulation of ceilings, common products can be used as with conventional extensions. The gap between rafters, as well as the substructure on ceilings, do not match the construction grid pattern in most cases, meaning that the insulating material has to be adapted. Widths of 1 m are supplied on mineral wool insulating panels. These can be adapted to the centre distances of the ClickBoard substructure by being halved. Usual insulating materials especially for partition walls (width 62.5 cm), on the other hand, cannot normally be used, but must be installed crossways due to the difference in width. Care must be taken that the width of the insulating material fills the cavity in the substructure to prevent the material from “caving in”.

10. What is the long-term behaviour of ClickBoard with regard to the joint quality?

The joints on the product have been simulated and tested under extreme conditions by means of climate tests. Under these above-average temperature and humidity fluctuations, no obvious changes occurred at the joints.

11. Can ClickBoard be attached directly to a wood-based board or plasterboard?

Because of the high amount of plugging work required, it is not recommended to fasten ClickBoard directly onto plasterboard. If these walls are going to be decorated, however, it is possible to attach an additional substructure with the prescribed centre distance. The easiest method is to install wood battening crossways like a facing formwork, onto which ClickBoard can be screwed directly. Panelling straight onto a wood-based board is no problem at all, however. Please use the system screws for wood substructures for this purpose and check the wood moisture of max. 18% on the panels being used.

12. How do I fasten Parador skirtings on ClickBoard?

The Parador skirtings cannot be fastened with the screws included in the packaging. These are suitable for solid walls and must be replaced by shorter wood screws when fastening to ClickBoard. (The screw length should be matched to the skirting and extension panel and should not penetrate the substructure).

13. Is there any need for ClickBoard edge profiles?

The ClickBoard edge profiles are necessary due to the wood-based material. They form an optically discreet cover for the border spacing required on ClickBoard and are therefore indispensable. Unlike conventional dry construction, the profile solutions can absorb movements e.g. when extending roof timbers, whereas with classic dry construction solutions, cracks can form on wallpapers and paints. Alternatively, however, other solutions can be carried out on site such as assembly with shadow joints.

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