



# The Wave Installation Guide

For installation guidelines on Coronado Stone Products' Standard Stone, WoodStone, Industrial Ledge, and Classic Series please visit - <https://www.coronado.com/InstallationGuides>



### Preparing for Installation

1. It is crucial to have a flat wall surface before the installation of wave panels begins. Run a 6' to 8' straight edge or straight piece of wood across the wall in all different directions to ensure you have a flat surface. If the surface is not flat, 3 to 4 inch horizontal furring strips can be ran across the wall to help level it out. The furring strips should be ran at 16 inch (on center) intervals from the bottom edge of where you'll begin your lowest wave panel row. Shims can be used behind the furring strips to create a level surface. While installing the furring strips, please remember to check often with your straight edge to assure the surface is flat. (Note: If furring strips are used, make sure they are securely anchored into studs across the wall surface)



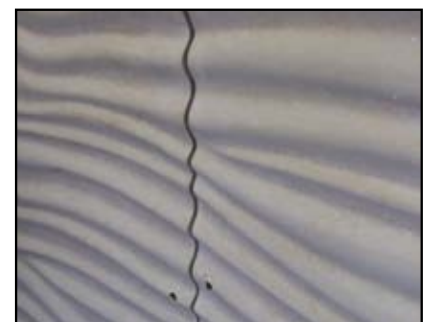
2. Since screws will be used during the installation process, plywood is the preferred substrate. This will allow for a better bite while anchoring your panels. If your existing substrate is drywall, then you may want to utilize the furring strips mentioned in (step 1). Wood screws do not bite well into drywall, so you will have to find a stud for each screw that is used if furring strips are not utilized.

### Installing Wave Panels

3. Before placing the Wave profile on the wall you will need to counter sink 8 to 10 holes in each panel. The holes should be dispersed evenly and drilled into the thickest peaked areas of the panel. Make sure each hole is aligned with a stud, furring strip or plywood in order to get a good bite when using screws. (Note: This will have to be done for each panel before installing it on the wall)



4. Install your first panel at the bottom corner of the wall. Double check to make sure your panel is level and parallel to the wall. Mastic or Liquid Nails (behind the panel) can be utilized to hold the piece in place. Start screwing in the panel, working your way from the top to the bottom. Continually check the alignment of the panel while placing screws to ensure it has not been tweaked. (Note: Carefully tighten the screws down, over tightening may cause the panel to crack)



5. To install the next panel, align it with the piece that is already on the wall. Run your finger across both pieces to ensure everything is aligned before screwing the panel down and adjust accordingly if they are not. While screwing down the panel, double check to make sure the alignment has not shifted. If the pieces do not line



up, try loosening or tightening the screws near the problem area and/or gently use a shim behind the freshly installed piece to fix the alignment (place shims in areas near screws and keep the pressure to a minimum in order to minimize cracking). If you are unable to fix the alignment, remove the panel off the wall and start the process over. (Note: Aligning the panels correctly is critical. Some sanding and patching can be done after the installation, but minimizing touch-ups will cut down on finishing time and create a better looking installation).

6. Use (step 5) while installing additional panels. With all new rows, make sure each new panel aligns with the ones already installed below and to the side of it. Continue this process throughout the installation.



7. For corners, use a 45 degree cut that dies into the corner of the wall (inside or outside). This 45 degree angle will have to be marked precisely because both pieces will need to be used to continue the seamless texture around the corner. (Note: Pre-fabricated corners are available upon request)

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## Finishing and Painting Wave Panels

8. There are several different kinds of patching materials that can be used to fill any seams or imperfections, these include: fix all, easy sand Bondo or 5 minute drywall compound. A grouting tool with a flexible rubber edge can be used to scrape off excess patching material and help smooth out high areas. Do not work on more than 15 to 20 inches of touchup at one time, you do not want the patching material to dry unfinished because your working on too large of an area. Once the patching material dries, sand the area to a smooth finish and remove any residue with a clean damp sponge. Using a side light focused on the area that your working on will highlight imperfections making them easier to find. Don't use warm water or chemicals in your patching material, this will just accelerate the setting time. (Note: It is critical to take your time during this process and do it correctly. Any imperfections that are not attended to will be accentuated with the addition of paint and lighting)



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## Priming and Painting

9. Apply a concrete based primer coat to the finish wave wall panels before painting. Using a low sheen paint is recommended and will hide imperfections better than a high gloss paint. (Note: Spray painting method preferred)

10. Different lighting techniques and placement will make a drastic difference in the look and feel of your wave wall. Try different methods to find the one that works with your overall setting and theme.



The Wave - Paint Grade



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