



Installation Guide

PVC Wall Panels

Application	Internal walls in domestic and commercial settings, including, bathrooms, and other wet areas
Fixing Method	Adhesive direct to a sound, flat wall, or battens with staples or screws
Batten Centres	Maximum 400 mm, perpendicular to the panel direction
Expansion Gap	5 mm minimum at all perimeter edges and fixtures
Acclimatisation	Minimum 24 hours flat in the installation room

1. Before You Start

Read this guide in full before beginning. Installation must follow this guide for the product warranty to remain valid. If in doubt at any stage, contact GretaGrove for advice before proceeding.

- Check all panels on delivery. Do not install damaged or defective panels. Claims for visible defects cannot be accepted once a panel has been installed.
- Store panels flat, indoors, fully supported along their length, and away from heat sources and direct sunlight.
- Allow panels to acclimatise in the installation room for a minimum of 24 hours before fitting.
- Panels are for internal use only. The ambient temperature during and after installation should remain within the ideal range.
- Where panels from more than one carton are used in the same room, check batch numbers and dry lay a selection to confirm colour consistency before installation.

2. Tools and Materials

- Tape measure, pencil, and spirit level or laser level
- Fine tooth handsaw, or a circular saw or jigsaw with a fine tooth blade
- Sharp trimming knife for scoring and detail cuts
- A solvent free panel adhesive suitable for PVC, such as Froggit Adhesives, if bonding direct
- Staple gun with stainless steel staples, or drill with corrosion resistant screws, if fixing to battens
- Treated timber battens (typically 25 mm x 50 mm) if battening out
- Matching GretaGrove trims
- Silicone sealant, drill and hole saw for pipework and fittings, safety glasses, and suitable access equipment

3. Preparing the Walls

1. Check the existing wall. It must be structurally sound and dry. Remove any loose material, flaking paint, failed plaster, or loose tiles. Panels can be fitted over existing tiles provided they are firmly bonded, clean, and degreased.
2. Decide the fixing method. Bond direct with adhesive where the wall is flat, clean, dry, dust free, and able to take adhesive. Batten out where the wall is uneven, damp affected and since remediated, or where a cavity is needed for services.
3. If battening, fix treated timber battens at maximum 400 mm centres, running perpendicular to the intended panel direction. For vertical panels, fit battens horizontally. Add battens around the full perimeter, at internal and external corners, and around any fittings or fixtures. Pack battens as required to achieve a flat, plumb plane.
4. Plan the layout. Start from the most visible corner and work away from it, so any cut panel falls in the least visible position. Measure the wall width and calculate the final panel width; if the last panel would be less than 50 mm wide, reduce the width of the first panel to balance the two edges. Around baths and shower trays, plan panel joints away from the areas of most direct water flow wherever possible.
5. Isolate the electrical supply before working around sockets, switches, or shaver points. Electrical work must be carried out by a qualified electrician.

4. Fitting the Panels

1. Fit the required trim at your starting point, checked plumb with a spirit level and securely fixed, leaving the open channel ready to receive the first panel edge.
2. Measure and cut the first panel to height, allowing a 5 mm expansion gap at top and bottom. Cut with the decorative face upwards using a fine tooth blade, supporting the panel close to the cut line.
3. Check the first panel is perfectly plumb before fixing, as every following panel follows the line of the first. If bonding direct, apply adhesive generously across the back of the panel, press firmly into place, pull away briefly, then re press to key the adhesive. If battening, fix through the exposed fixing flange into each batten using staples or screws, snug but not overtight.
4. Engage the groove of the next panel over the tongue of the fixed panel, ensuring a tight, even joint along the full height, then fix as before. Continue along the wall, checking plumb every three to four panels.
5. Cut around sockets, pipework, and fittings using a hole saw or jigsaw, allowing a 5 mm clearance gap. For pipe runs, cut the panel in line with the pipe centre where needed and rejoin the cut behind a fitting or cover, or use pipe collars for a neat finish.
6. At internal and external corners, either fit the matching corner trim before the adjoining panel, or measure and cut both panels to meet the trim with the 5 mm expansion gap maintained.
7. Measure the final panel at top and bottom, as walls are rarely square. Cut to width allowing the 5 mm expansion gap, then ease the final panel into the end trim and clip it onto the previous panel.

8. Seal all perimeter junctions, corners, and cut outs in wet areas with silicone sealant. Around baths, basins, and shower trays, apply a continuous bead of sanitary grade silicone where the panel meets the fitting and tool it to a smooth finish. Correct sealing is essential in wet areas and is a condition of the product warranty.

5. Wet Area Requirements

PVC wall panels are fully suitable for bathrooms and shower enclosures when correctly sealed. All panel edges, joints within trims, internal corners, and junctions with baths, trays, and sanitaryware must be sealed with sanitary grade silicone. Do not leave any cut edge exposed to direct water flow. Allow sealant to cure fully in line with the manufacturer's instructions before the area is used. Water ingress caused by incomplete or failed sealing is not covered by the product warranty.

6. Care and Maintenance

Clean with warm water and a mild detergent using a soft cloth. Do not use abrasive cleaners, scouring pads, solvents, or bleach based products at high concentration, as these may damage the panel surface. Remove marks promptly. Inspect silicone seals periodically and renew where worn. No painting, sealing, or further decoration is required.

7. Do Not

- Do not install panels externally or in areas of sustained high temperature, such as directly behind hobs or against heat sources without a suitable clearance or barrier
- Do not fix rigidly without expansion gaps, and do not seal panels tight to the structure on all sides
- Do not use solvent based adhesives, cleaners, or sealants that are not compatible with PVC
- Do not hang heavy items directly from the panels; fix through to the substrate or battens behind

8. Health and Safety

Wear safety glasses when cutting. Cut in a ventilated area and avoid breathing cutting dust. Use suitable, stable access equipment when working at height and never overreach. Follow the adhesive and sealant manufacturers' instructions at all times. This guide is provided for competent DIY installers and trade professionals; if you are unsure, use a qualified installer.