

GREYSCALE[®]

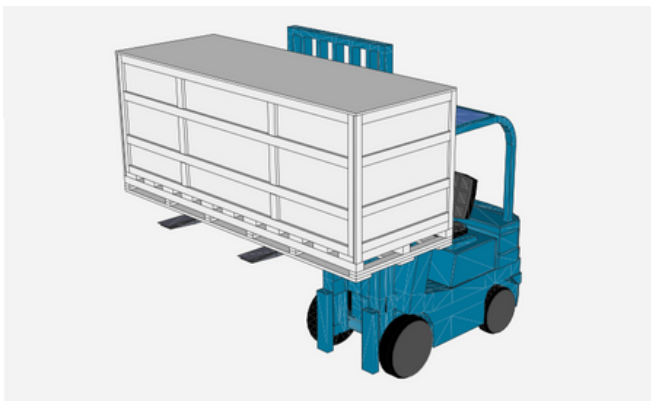
FIELD GUIDE

PLEASE FOLLOW THE BELOW MENTIONED STEPS WHILE RECEIVING THE PACKAGE



PACKAGE OFFLOAD INSTRUCTIONS

Unload the material carefully with at least two people. Handle wooden crates cautiously to avoid damage. Record the process for documentation.

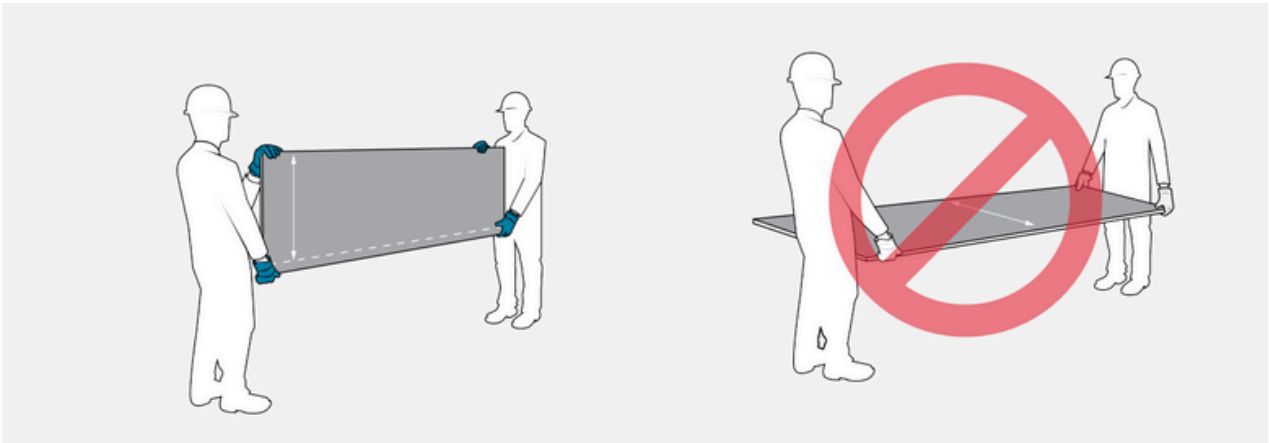


Crates must be off-loaded from trucks with a forklift, exercising care to avoid jostling crate contents

Ensure that the forks fully support each crate and are balanced and centered

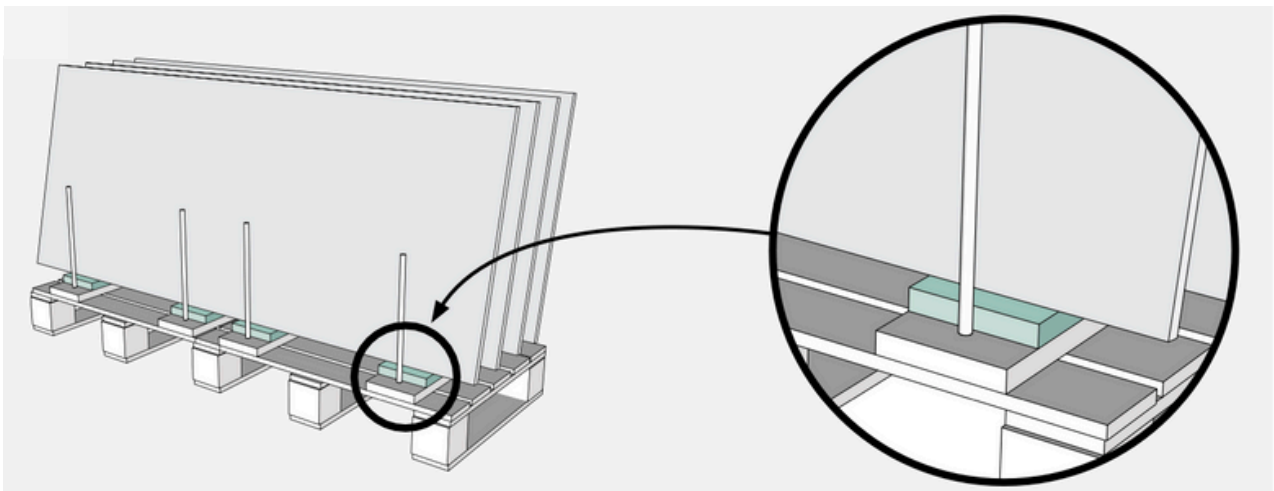


HANDLING + STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS



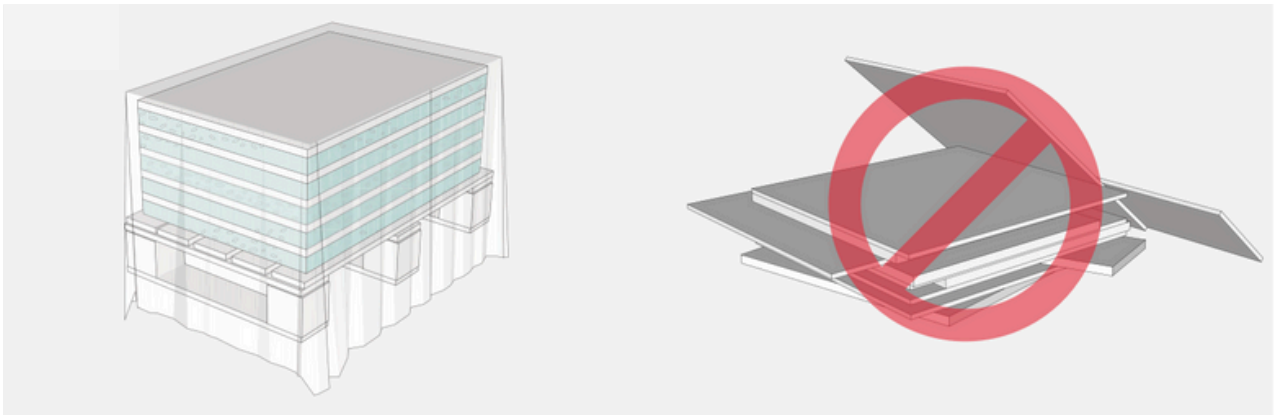
01. Panel Handling

Panels should be lifted and moved vertically to avoid cracking. Panel edges can be sharp, so gloves should be worn when moving panels to prevent injury. Gloves must be clean – oil and grease can stain the surface of the panels.



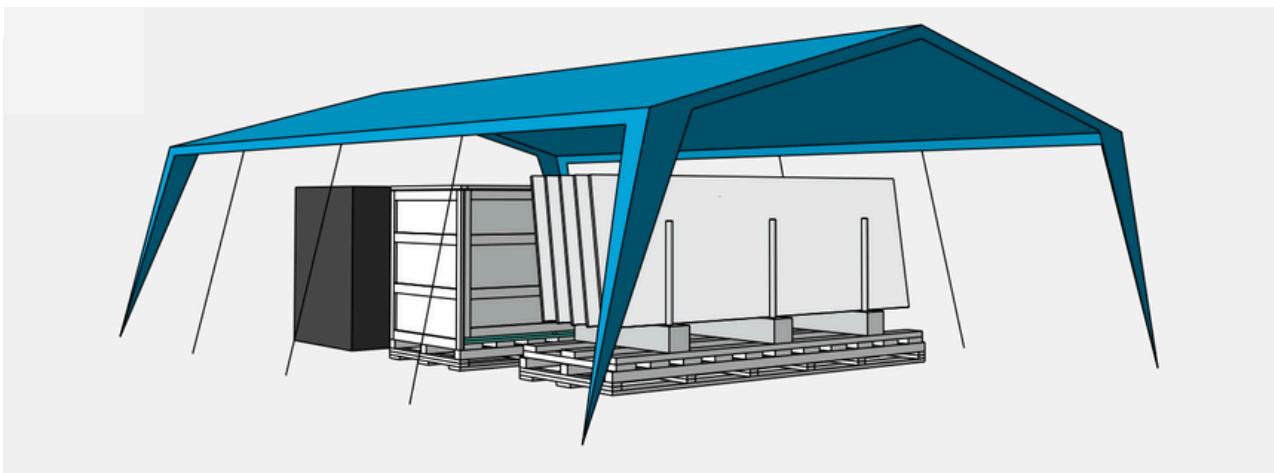
02. Panel Storage + Staging

Panels must be stored vertically, resting on back edge, padded with clean foam to prevent chipping. Plan to prepare staging pallets if panels are not going to be installed directly from crates.



03. Flat Stacking Panels (Not Advised)

If panels cannot be stored vertically and must be stacked flat then clean, protective foam must be placed between panels. Stacks must be on level pallets or on raised platforms, and covered completely. Only completely dry panels can be stacked. Panels must be stored in the same conditions to weather evenly and maintain expected surface quality



04. Crate Storage

Crates must be protected from moisture at the job-site and in long-term storage. Crates must be stored under cover with ventilated tarps. The shipping plastic is NOT sufficient for outdoor site storage.



05. Crate Ventilation

Crates must NOT be stacked vertically and space must be left on all sides of each crate for proper air circulation.

QUALITY CONTROL + EXPECTATIONS

Each panel is inspected prior to shipment for compliance with our Quality Management Tolerances and Acceptance Criteria. However, expectations for some surface imperfections, color variation, and dimensional variation should include the following.

Back Surface

Because of our manufacturing process, the back of each panel may not be perfectly flat. These slight variations are normal and acceptable as long as they don't affect installation.

Panel Bowing

Since the panels are thin, they may bend slightly under their own weight. A gentle curve will straighten once the panel is fixed to the subframe. However, if the bowing prevents proper installation, the panel should not be used.

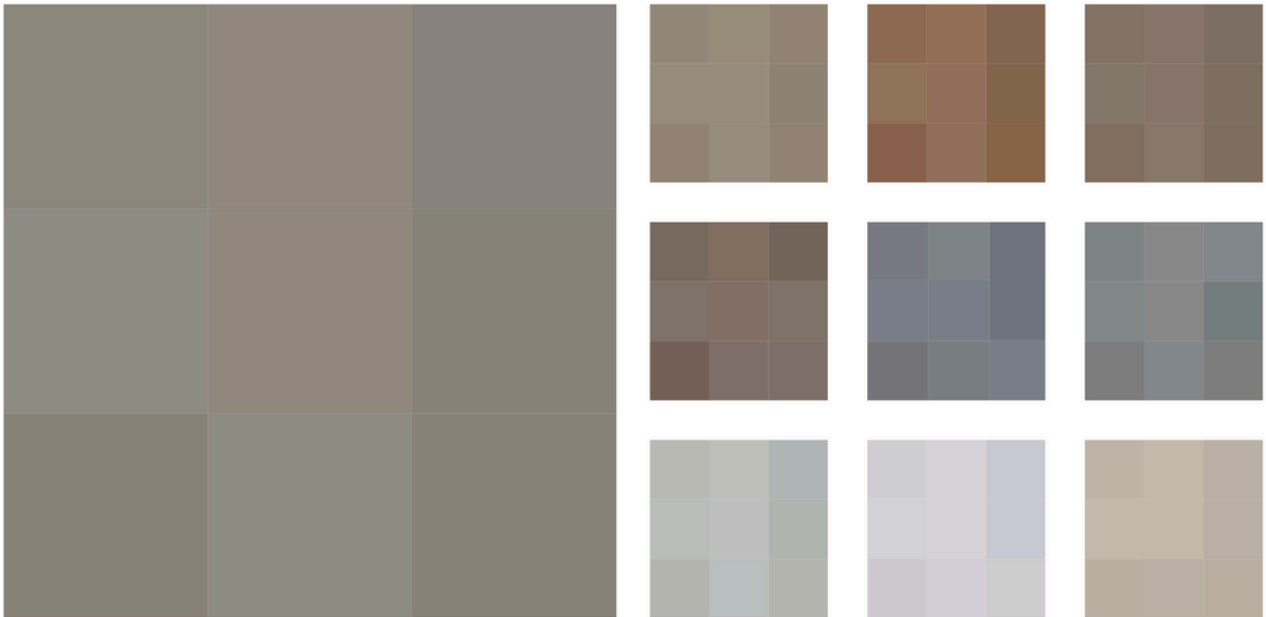
Thickness Variation

Panels are measured for thickness. Some variation in thickness within a panel and between panels is acceptable. Generally speaking, a 1/8" variation between installed panels is acceptable.

Aggregate Distribution and Appearance

When ordered, decorative aggregate is added to panels by hand to achieve a natural look. The density and distribution of aggregate will vary within and between panels and this is acceptable as long as it does not form a distinct pattern or acute contrast. Small pinholes and hairline cracks are also natural material characteristics.

COLOUR VARIATION



All panels are carefully inspected during manufacturing, and color is reviewed lot by lot to ensure quality. Natural shade variation may occur, and the overall look often depends on how panels are grouped on the wall. To achieve the best visual balance, we recommend that installers adjust panel placement during installation, which usually resolves any concerns and delivers a cohesive finish.



PRE INSTALLATION CHECKLIST

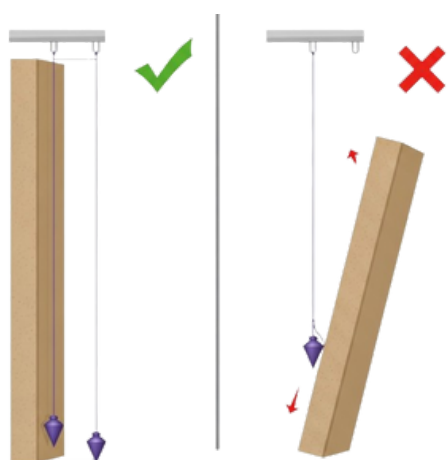
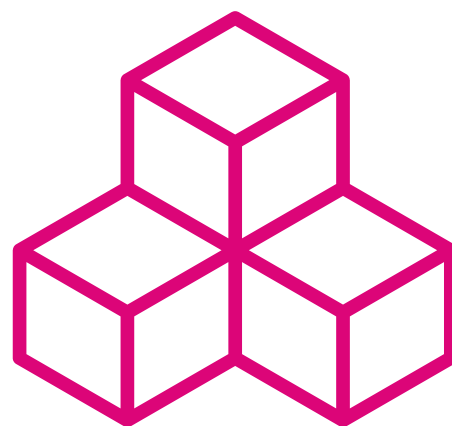


01.

The wall must be damp-proof to avoid adhesive failure and prevent panels from collapsing. Waterproof any damp walls before installation, and use waterproof cement boards or ceraboard to ensure a proper surface.

02.

Verify that the wall surface is clean, dry, free of dust, and structurally sound before proceeding with panel installation.



03.

The wall must be perfectly vertical (i.e. the wall shouldn't be out of plumb) and free from any surface undulations to ensure proper panel installation.

04.

Ensure the surface is level, with max 3mm concavity per tile length. Greater unevenness can be fixed with adhesive but increases effort and material use.



05.

Fully remove all layers of paint or POP before installation to ensure proper adhesion and durability.



06.

Ensure the plaster is strong enough to support panels by checking for weakness with a light tap or scratch.

ADHESIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

FOR PLASTERED WALL

Cement based S1 Class adhesives such as:

Kerakoll H40

No Limit

Mapei Maxi S1

FOR PLWOOD/MDF/CEMENT SHEETS/CERABOARD / FIBER BOARD

**For Dry Installation: PU based adhesives from any of
these brands :**

Kerakoll (Superflex)

Mapei (keraflex)

Weber (Drywall)

Laticrete (PUA 212)

Bostik (No more nails)

TOOLS REQUIRED

ADHESIVE MIXER



NOTCH TROWEL



LEVEL, RULER



RUBBER Mallet



SPACERS



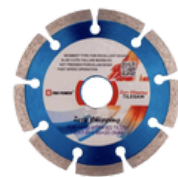
SAFETY GOGGLES



LEVELLER



ZERO CHIPPING
DIAMOND BLADE



60-GRADE
GRINDING WHEEL



HAND GLOVES &
WASTE CLOTH



BUCKET (FOR
MIXING ADHESIVE)



2-INCH MASKING TAPE
(PREFERABLY ABRO)

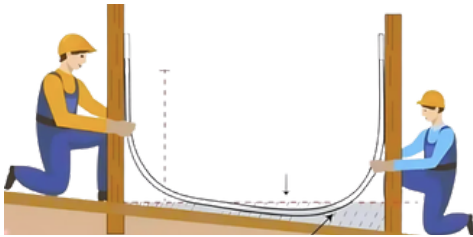


INSTALLATION PROCESS

FOR A SUCCESSFUL INSTALLATION, THE FOLLOWING STEPS MUST BE CAREFULLY FOLLOWED: -

01. Prepping the wall

Prepare the area by cleaning it and sprinkle water on the plastered wall before installation.



02. Marking levels

Mark water level with a leveling tube, then lay panels on the floor for accurate cutting.



03. Cutting

- It is recommended to use a cutting table.
- Place panel backside up for cutting
- Use a plunge-cut saw with a zero chipping diamond blade for cutting.
- Do dry cutting of panels and do not use water.
- Chisel panel edges with a grade 60 grinding wheel if required.
- Use clean foam on the table to prevent panel scratches.



04. Mixing Adhesive

Mix the adhesive by adhesive mixer as per instructions on the bag.

05. Apply adhesive on wall

Use a notched trowel to spread adhesive evenly on the wall. The spread should be 10mm thick.

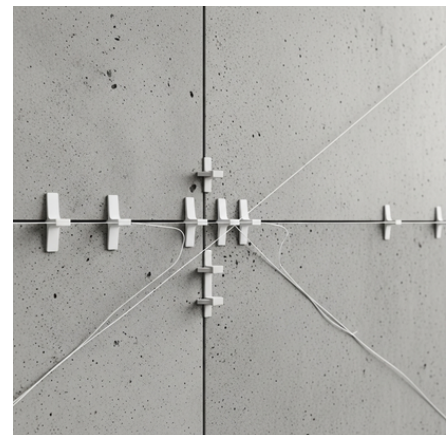


06. Apply adhesive on wall

Apply a thin, even layer (10mm) of adhesive to the panel back with a notched trowel.

07. Spacers

Use spacers for proper alignment during installation; type may vary by design and layout.



POSITIONING THE PANEL :

01.

Apply adhesive to both the wall and panel back. Start installation from the bottom edge; minor panel curves will self-correct. Ensure trowel lines on panel and wall intersect.

02.

Adjust the panel within minutes using gloves or a clean cloth. Press edges first, then apply even pressure to ensure full contact with no gaps.

03.

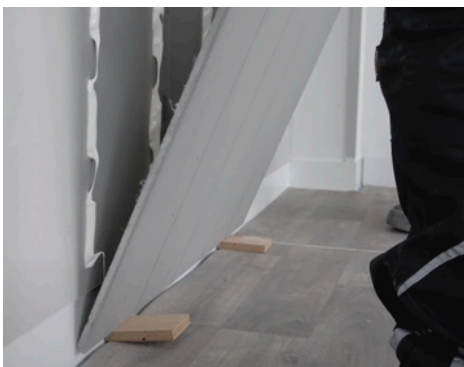
Adhesive lines allow for ± 3 mm thickness variations; keep flexibility when installing the first panels for proper alignment..

04.

Fix panel with a rubber mallet, check alignment with a leveller, and clean adhesive spills immediately with a damp sponge.

05.

Make sure the bottom of the panel has a support of either the floor or skirting or an external support.



REMOVING THE BENDS :

01.

Use tile levelling system kit to remove the bends (if any). Make sure you get this levelling system kit as shown in the figure.



02.

Using the leveler without a cardboard in between the leveller and the panel might result in staining of panels. Always tag a cardboard along with these spacers.

While installing wall panel above 20 feet height wall, we recommend you to use L-Clamps.



DETAILED GROUTING SOP

Materials and tools required:

- Cement-based sanded grout
- Grout float or Steel Patti (for spreading grout)
- Grout sponge
- Bucket of clean water
- Mixing bucket and mixing tool
- Measuring cup
- Taping knife or small trowel
- 2" masking tape (for protection)

Step 1: Preparation

Clean panel joints (2–5 mm) and surrounding areas with a brush to remove dust and debris. Use masking tape to protect nearby painted or delicate surfaces during grouting.

Step 2: Mix the Grout

Follow the recommended grout-to-water ratio. Add grout to water gradually while stirring until smooth and lump-free.

Step 3: Apply the Grout

Apply 2" masking tape to protect panel edges. Use a grout float at a 45° angle to fill joints, pressing firmly from bottom up. Fill gaps at least 3 mm deep, leaving grout slightly recessed for a clean finish.

Step 3: Apply the Grout

Apply 2" masking tape to protect panel edges. Use a grout float at a 45° angle to fill joints, pressing firmly from bottom up. Fill gaps at least 3 mm deep, leaving grout slightly recessed for a clean finish.

Step 4: Remove Excess Grout

Scrape off excess grout, let it set for 30 minutes, then remove the masking tape.

Step 5: Clean the Tiles

Wipe tile surface gently with a moist sponge in circular motion, avoiding grout lines.

Step 6: Inspect and Finish

After an hour, wipe off remaining dirt with a damp sponge, then clean tiles with a dry cloth.

Tips for Working on Vertical Surfaces:

Work in small sections to prevent the grout from drying too quickly before it can be cleaned.

Always use masking tape along the edges to keep grout out of panel surface.

Secure or tape down a cloth on the floor beneath the work area to catch any falling grout or water during cleanup.

Avoid overmixing the grout as air bubbles can weaken the consistency, causing grout to fall out of vertical joints.

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND

- Keep the site clean and use a line drawing from the architect/designer for guidance.
- Install after final floor polishing and semi-finished wall painting (one coat remaining).
- Cover panels before final paint; avoid taping directly on panel surfaces.
- Install at temperatures between 5–40°C and work in sections for large areas.
- Clean adhesive/sealant spills immediately with soap and water; use soft fabrics only.
- Protect panels from chemicals, abrasion, scratches, and sharp objects.
- Use Greyscale grout and sealer for touch-ups.
- Use foam or styrene for corner protection.
- Avoid marking panels; clean regularly with feather dusters or dry cloth.