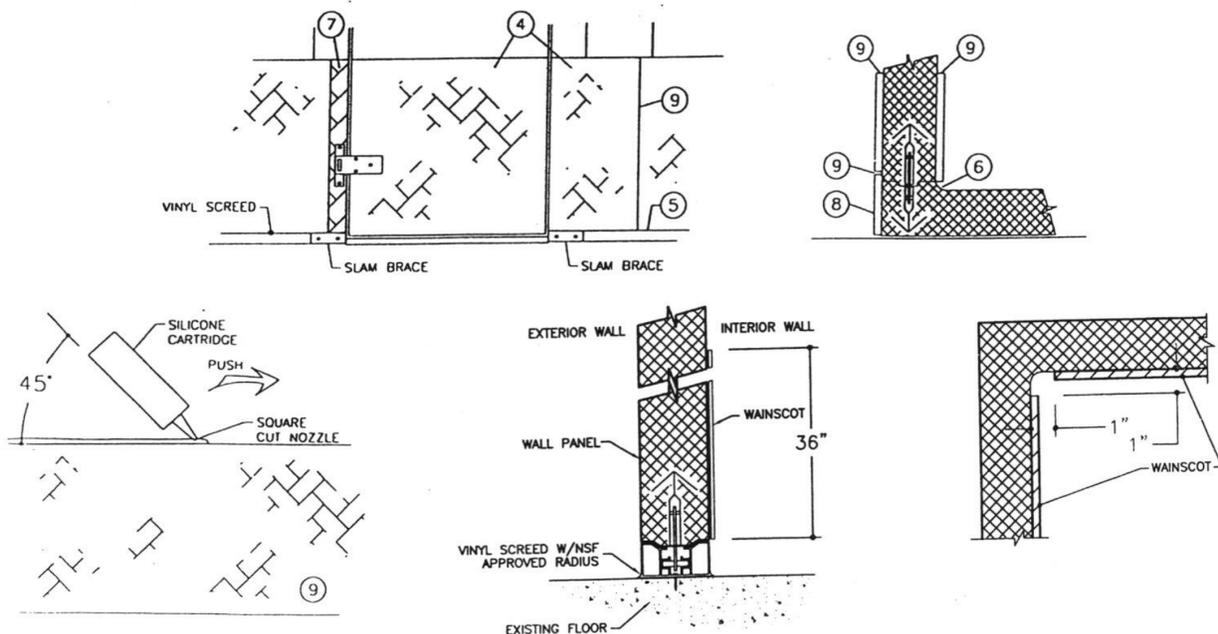


Installation of wainscot on interior and exterior walk-in cooler walls

1. Wainscot wall protection plates are marked with identification such as WC-1, WC-2, etc.
2. The installation drawing indicates the approximate area where the individual plates are to be installed.
3. To simplify manufacturing and installation, there may be more than one plate of a size that has the same number. These plates can be installed in the general area in any order.
4. Normally when wainscot is provided, doors are also provided with kick-plates. The top edge of the kick-plate is normally the reference for alignment of the wainscot.
5. For floorless walk-ins, the wainscot is sized to stop at the top of the vinyl screed or floor angle. This is to prevent being held away from the wall at the bottom by the material thickness or the radius.
6. For walk-ins with floors, interior wainscot is designed to stop where it aligns with the bottom edge of the wall panels.
7. The wainscot on the hinge side of the door frames are normally factory installed. The factory has either shimmed under the hinges or notched around them to maintain proper alignment of the door with the door frame.
8. On some applications, including doors with interior ramps and walk-ins with floors not in a recess, the wainscot for the exterior door frame may be shipped loose, or a small piece provided for field attachment below the door frame.
9. The pieces of wainscot are pre-drilled around the perimeter for attachment with the sheet metal screws provided. After attachment to the walk-in, neatly caulk the seams between the wainscot plates and all top, bottom and vertical edges. Push the caulk cartridge ahead, allowing the nozzle to form a radius in the caulk for ease of cleaning.

Caulking the wainscot properly is required for the product to be in compliance with NSF standards



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