

# **Warranty Details**

## **KAI...Range of Vents**

### **1. Warranty**

Karmy Pty. Ltd. ("Karmy") warrants that this product is free from defects in workmanship and parts for a period of 12 months from the date of purchase, subject to the terms set out in this document ("Warranty").

### **2. Claiming on the Warranty**

If you purchased a Karmy product and wish to claim on the Warranty, you must first contact Karmy at the contact details below and:

- A. provide Karmy with details of the claim on the Warranty;
- B. provide Karmy with proof of original purchase; and
- C. obtain a "Return Number" from Karmy.

Once you have received a Return Number, please securely pack and return the product to Karmy including a copy of the original proof of purchase and the Return Number. Karmy will assess your claim and, if in the reasonable opinion of KARMY the Warranty applies, Karmy will at its own option and cost:

- D. provide you with the same or similar KARMY product; or
- E. repair the product and return it to you; or
- F. refund the price you paid for the Karmy product.

### **3. Exclusions**

Except as set out in this Warranty, Karmy is not liable for any other costs and expressly excludes the following:

- 1. Karmy products which have been improperly installed or fitted;
- 2. Karmy products which have not been properly maintained in accordance with Karmy's care and maintenance recommendations;
- 3. Karmy products which have been used in a way or manner not within the scope and limitations of the specifications of the products (including Karmy products which are intended for domestic or residential use but are used in commercial or industrial applications);
- 4. fair wear and tear;
- 5. Karmy products which have been modified, altered or repaired without the written authorisation of Karmy;
- 6. Karmy products which have been subject to accident, abuse, misuse, neglect or damage;

7. defects or deterioration caused to Karmy products from being exposed to corrosives, including vapours, chemicals, abrasive compounds, contamination, pollution, coastal air, salt spray or high humidity that exceed the tolerances as set out by Karmy from time to time or cosmetic imperfections such tea-staining, finish tarnishing or superficial corrosion;
8. Karmy products which have had any of the brands, marks, patented plates, numbers or other information of Karmy on the products defaced or removed; and
9. personal injury, property damage, consequential or economic loss, howsoever caused including any such injury, damage or loss that arises from your continued use of the product after a defect is observed or apparent.

If products are returned to Karmy which, in Karmy's reasonable opinion, do not fall within this Warranty, the products will be returned to you freight-collect or, where freight costs are unreasonably excessive, made available for you to collect.

#### **4. Australian Consumer Law**

The following guarantee applies only to a "consumer" as defined in the Australian Consumer Law:

Our goods come with guarantees that cannot be excluded under the Australian Consumer Law. You are entitled to a replacement or refund for a major failure and for compensation for any other reasonably foreseeable loss or damage. You are also entitled to have the goods repaired or replaced if the goods fail to be of acceptable quality and the failure does not amount to a major failure.

#### **5. Contact Details:**

Karmy Pty. Ltd.

63-69 Noone Street, Clifton Hill, 3068

Ph: 03 9482 6400

Fax: 03 9482 6540

## **Pressed Metal Customer Installation Guide**

The following instructions are a guide directed at the Tradesman or experienced Handy Person.

### **Preparation for Installation**

If your surface is not flat, as is the case with the walls and ceilings of a lot of older homes, then Battens, Plywood, Plasterboard or Render can be used to level the surface. In a ceiling installation for example 2"x1" battens (finished 40mm by 19mm) should be the minimum size. Where cover strips are used in conjunction with the body panels, battens should be at least 75mm wide to allow nailing on both sides of the border. The simplest way to install our panels is to use building ply as sub-strata fixed directly to the ceiling or awning joists or over an existing ceiling. This surface is easily

leveled and does not require planning for batten layout. This installation method is our recommendation for the less experienced Handy person; a Trades person where time is of the essence; a complicated layout; and for all awning installations.

#### Laying Out

A ceiling should be set out using string lines intersecting at right angles at a convenient place toward the centre of the room and oriented roughly parallel to the walls. These lines should then be translated parallel to form secondary sets allowing for sheet size and number to either economize on the number of sheets to be used; to centre a feature pattern; or to accommodate other features like chimneys in a particular installation.

Battens (if used), should then be nailed across the joints at approx., 300ml centers to suit the sheet size and the joint locations. Cross battens should be provided where panels will join, overlap or end, and these may need to be further stiffened from behind if they are too springy and therefore difficult to nail into.

For inward (internal) and outward (external) corners, the sheets should be bent to allow for a more desirable appearance. \*This should be done using a flat surface with a straight 90 degree angle, in which the sheet is carefully held in place and pushed down over the angle to the desired degree.

#### Fixing

There are many ways of installing this product; gluing – nailing – pop-riveting – and various combinations of these. Each application is dependent upon the surface that the panels are to be fixed to.

#### Nailing

Plated Hardboard or Soft Sheet nails should be used. Placement of these nails is important to ensure the least amount of damage to the pattern relief during installation.

#### Glue

The use of liquid nails or similar products is an extremely simple and efficient way of installation and is the recommended method for all wall installations. A two step process is recommended where the glue is applied (approximately 1 tube for each 3 square meters will be required) and the sheet is pressed into place to distribute the glue to the other surface. The panel is then removed and allowed to 'touch dry'. The sheet is then again pressed into place lightly and then aligned. For a Hallway, bench top or bathroom installation, horizontal temporary battens or skirting is the ideal support for the bottom row. A few tacks may be required to hold other sheets in place, as they can skew sideways when unsupported. It is difficult to achieve good results with glue when working alone with ceiling fixing.

## Pop-Riveting

Is often used in the modern home where metal ceiling battens have been used. A combination or rivets and glue is the recommended fixing technique. Split rivets can also be used to close any unsupported joins and are very effective when installing over existing pressed metal, fibro, Masonite or plasterboard.

## Joining

This is perhaps the most important step and the easiest to trip up on. It is crucial to make sure allowance is made for overlapping adjoining sheets. All sheets are designed to provide and overlap at the edges and the 'fit' can be felt when lining sheets up. It is best to practice for this feel by trials on the floor with whole sheets. The direction of the overlap must also be considered at the layout stage and we recommend that panels be laid outwards from the centre of the grid making sure they overlap away from the primary entrance to the room. It is also important to fix from the centre of the sheet outwards to avoid buckle or sag. When fixing, ensure the lap and the fit but leave the nailing or riveting of the lap until last.

## Cutting of Panels

Cutting can be done by:

- Scoring and bending over a straight edge
- With heavy scissors / Tin snips
- Or electric shears

The layout should allow cuts only on the outer perimeter where possible. Finished edges cover strips, or cornices should cover all cuts.

## Filling and Painting

- If choosing a Primed sheet, these are primed with an acrylic primer. Fill all joints with flexible filler and finish with two coats of acrylic paint – speak to a paint technician about an appropriate paint for your needs (compatible with the acrylic primer).
- The raw sheets have no finish or coatings on them at all, which means they will be susceptible to scratching/scuffing. To prevent this, it is recommended that a clear lacquer be used over the top of the sheet or a thin sheet of appropriate glass placed in front of the sheet - Speak to a paint technician about an appropriate lacquer for your needs.
- The powder coat white sheets are pre-finished which means there is no need for further painting or lacquering. This finish is the most heavy duty and therefore is the most suitable for use in wet areas or areas exposed to high heat (e.g. Kitchen Splash back). Being a white finish does mean there may be discolouration over a period of time if being exposed to heat.

## Installing Cornices

Cornices are the first item to be installed after laying out the ceiling and installing the batten grid or ply. To help identify the orientation of the cornice, the top edge (flange) should lie flush to the ceiling batten forming the perimeter of the grid. The outermost ceiling sheet cut to suit ultimately covers this top flange. The bottom edges of the cornice butts against the wall and is nailed from below into a batten fitted to the wall for this purpose.

#### Installing Cover Strips and Corner Caps

Cover strips and caps are used to cover joints between different pattern styles and are most commonly used to frame the junction between filler strips and feature panels. They can also be used effectively on a plain ceiling to provide a relief decoration or along a wall as a chair rail decoration. (In this last application the strip should be filled with plaster or another filler to provide strength).

Cover strips should be joined by cutting and overlapping along any repeating patterns they may have. Strips can either be butted up against the Corner Caps or the edges of the Caps cut to cover mitered or other joints. Any gaps can be filled with flexible filler.

## **CARE AND MAINTENANCE**

To clean and maintain pressed metal vents and ceilings use soft cloth , do not use harsh or abrasive chemicals