Step 1 - Start with a blank wall
- Wall must support a minimum of 20 lbs/sf, or as directed by the Architect.

Step 2 - Add a waterproof barrier to the blank wall (If required)
- Apply a non-granulated, self adhering roofing tack sheet to provide a waterproof surface layer, or as directed by the Architect.
  - For Interior -Plywood (1/2 inch) is typically screwed to existing wall studs and then covered with the waterproofing layer to make mounting channels to the wall easier, but this is not required. A PVC board may be used as an alternative if desired.
  - Be sure to account for any basin or trim to be added per the design.

Step 3 - Lay out mounting channel locations over waterproofing (if required) or blank wall
- Measure vertical & horizontal lines and mark with chalk line or level.
  - Mark left or right hand side limit of wall.
  - Mark base of mounting bars (18” O.C. and 12” from top).
  - Be sure to account for any basin or trim to be added per design.

Step 4 - Anchor mounting channels to wall (installer preference)
- Use an anchoring system appropriate for the existing wall. Not part of VerTexx material package and must be sourced.
  - Mounting bars can be attached to the wall studs, or directly to a plywood mounting board (if used) with 0.75”-1.0” wood screws.
  - Or as directed by Architect.
Step 5 - Lay out Mounting Clamps to attach Wire Grid Sheets

- Hold standard 4’x4’ wire grid in position with lateral members facing you.
  - Mark clamp locations, 3 per mounting bar.
  - 1 clamp should be located in the center of the mounting bar/wire grid, with another on each side 12”-16” from center along mounting bar.

Step 6 - Attach first Wire Grid Sheet

- Attach 2 mounting clamps to the mounting bar, 1 at the top left and 1 at the top right locations marked.
  - Check level and adjust if needed.
  - Cinch cable on top 2 clamps just below lateral members at weld junction to secure wire sheet level. Use clamp key to loosen cable if needed to adjust. (note: this may be very difficult if there is too much tension on the clip)
  - Install remaining clamps for wire grid sheet and cinch cables to secure.

Step 7 - Attach remaining Wire Grid Sheets

- Follow Step 6 above for each wire grid sheet.
  - Maintain 6” vertical space between wire grid sheets above and below.
  - Butt wire grid sheets together side to side.
Step 8 - Install VerTexx Trays (closed bottom)

- Start at bottom of wire grid and work up to top
  - Hang support arms of trays onto lateral wire, push down to snap arms and locking feet into place.
  - Support arms can be slightly trimmed to avoid occasional conflicts with mounting clamps.
  - Support Arms and Locking Feet have been designed with loose tolerances to accommodate variability in galvanized Wire Grid Sheets.

Maintain 6" between grids above & below

Butt together side to side

Notch support arms if there is a conflict with clamps
Step 9 - Install Irrigation System

- **Install 0.5” (17mm) blank water supply line**
  - Run supply line vertically up the left or right hand side of the LivingWall and secure to the wire grid using zip ties.
  - Supply line can also be installed up the center between trays on a large LivingWall, with drip emitters extending both left and right.
  - Pressure to LivingWall supply line must be within the limits specified by the manufacturer of the line.

- **Install Drip 0.25” Emitter Lines**
  - Run emitter lines through existing grommet holes in tray bottoms to serve each individual row of trays. Leave some excess (2-3") between supply line and first tray grommet in ea row.
  - Top most row in wall to also receive emitter line threaded under mesh at top of Soxx, in addition to line at bottom of trays.
  - Cap each line at end of last tray in row.
  - Emitter spacing is typically 6” O.C. to water evenly, 2 emitters per tray.
  - Micro valves can also be used to control the amount of water to each row.

- **Attach Supply Line to a pump in basin, valve, or controller as specified by the Irrigation Designer/Specialist.**
**Step 10 - Install Plants**

- Plants are pre-grown in 12” and 24” lengths of 5” diameter sections of GardenSoxx and delivered to the project in boxes or on carts.
- Planting can be done on the jobsite, but the preferred method of vegetating the VerTexx Living Wall is to have the plants come from the nursery rooted to the bottom of the Soxx at installation time.
- Place pre-grown GardenSoxx in a running bond pattern starting at the bottom left of the wall with a 24” length and alternate 12” and 24” lengths and per the planting diagram.
- As each of the Soxx are placed, rotate approximately 45° to face plants out of LivingWall.

![Diagram of Soxx planting pattern](image)
Step 11 - Secure Soxx with Brace supports

- If desired or as required by the designer
  - Typically used on exterior walls and is removable
  - Helps keep front of tray from deflecting
  - Helps to prevent Soxx from being lifted out
  - Snap into back hole on tray and rotate to left or right to snap into front hole over GardenSoxx.

The VerTexx LivingWall system is now complete!

- Custom trim, framing, basins, and lighting can be added per Architect or Designer specifications.
- Plant health in the VerTexx LivingWall is more stable than other systems mostly due to the large volume of soil, water, & air available to the roots through the use of GardenSoxx.
- Proper maintenance is always critical on living things & irrigation systems, and should be performed routinely by qualified horticultural and irrigation professionals.
- Please contact Verdant Technologies for additional recommendations on:
  - Planting design and plant selection
  - Irrigation pumps, timers, and controller zoning
  - Lighting fixtures
  - Basins, framing, and trim
  - System maintenance
VerTexx® alternate mounting strategies, products, and additional considerations for the systems:

DIY - VerTexx Trellis (wire grid sheet), mounting hardware, open cell trays, GardenSoxx, and other parts can also be purchased separately to create and grow your VerTexx Trellis System.

Lighting Specification
For plant survival, ensure a minimum of 150 foot candles spread evenly throughout the face of the living wall for 10-12 hours daily. For supplemental lighting, typically with a linear LED fixture, ensure output of a minimum of 2100 lumens per foot with the color temperature between 4100-5500K (Kelvin). When using supplemental lighting, provide an adjustable timer control.