

WOODPECKER

NATURALLY INSPIRED FLOORING



BOURTON

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

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Disclaimer: Installation guidance is advisory and is based on established good practice and the BS-8201-2011 standard. It is the fitter's responsibility to follow these procedures before, during and after installation. Woodpecker cannot accept responsibility for any issues relating to installation.

PREPARATION

BEFORE DELIVERY

The conditions must be ideal before any flooring is fitted. Wet trades like screeds, plastering and decorating need to be complete and the building must be thoroughly dried out. Windows and doors should be fitted and watertight.

EXPERT TIP: A rule of thumb for the drying time of a sand and cement-based screed is one day per millimetre for the first 50mm, and 2.5 days for each millimetre thereafter. So, a 50mm screed should take about two months to dry out, and a 100mm screed will take six months. Plaster takes up to six weeks to dry completely.

PREPARING THE SUBFLOOR

The surface immediately beneath a Woodpecker natural wood floor must be in good structural condition, free from damp rot, fungal or insect infestation, and contaminating residues. It must be flat with uneven areas not exceeding 3mm over a 2m area. Naturally, the surface should be vacuumed and totally free of debris before fitting begins. Hot pipes should be well insulated to prevent localised hotspots, which can cause wood flooring to warp or shrink.

If installing over floorboards, ensure the voids beneath have a height of 600mm from the ground to the bottom side of the joists. We recommend using a suitable Woodpecker damp proof membrane to protect the floor from moisture. Check that the voids are vented around the perimeter and that these vents are positioned to allow air flow under the entire floor. As a rule of thumb, all venting should equal a minimum of 1.5% of the total m2 of the installation. Keep the vents open throughout the year too.

N.b. The subfloor should be prepared for installation in accordance with the industry standards outlined in BS-8201-2011.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING

The room temperature and humidity levels need to be stable before Woodpecker flooring is delivered to site. Heating and/or air conditioning systems should be on and working for at least two weeks before the floor is fitted. Make sure underfloor heating is turned off for at least 48 hours prior to installation.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS

The room temperature shouldn't be lower than 18°C, or the floor temperature lower than 15°C. The Atmospheric Relative Humidity should be between 40 and 60%.

Note that wood floors are not suitable for wet rooms, or in areas where there is a regular flow of water.

ACCLIMATISATION

Nature is in no hurry when it produces trees, and likewise, an impressive wood floor installation is never rushed. The sealed, unopened boxes should be laid flat, in the centre of the room for three to four days beforehand. DO NOT store the flooring outdoors, in an outbuilding, or anywhere with damp or condensation problems. The conditions where the flooring is acclimatised should be as close as possible to the typical living conditions.

INSPECTION

At Woodpecker the highest quality control procedures are in place, however our products are made from natural materials so it's essential that every plank is carefully checked before installation. If there are any problems, get in touch with us so that we can rectify them. We are unable to consider any defects after the floor has been installed.

MOISTURE TESTING

Moisture is the enemy of natural wood, and can cause damage. Even when a subfloor looks dry, it may contain excess moisture in the substrate. Using a professional moisture meter such as the Protimeter MMS will tell you whether or not it's safe to go ahead with installation.

Readings shouldn't exceed:

- 70% Relative Humidity (RH) for cement-based concrete.
- 11% Wood Moisture Equivalent (WME) for wooden subfloors or joists.

EXPANSION GAPS

As wood is a natural substance, it will expand and contract with changes in temperature and humidity. That's why when a wood floor is fitted, expansion gaps need to be left wherever the boards meet a wall, structural support, stairs, breakfast bar, fireplace, central heating pipe...etc. Gaps must also be considered at doorways to allow for the differing expansion between rooms. Place spacers at regular intervals when fitting and then remove them before skirting boards, beading or trims are put in place. Allow a 2mm gap for every metre span of the floor with a minimum of 10-15mm gap regardless. For areas over 5m in width, extra provisions should be made for expansion.

SOME EXTRA TIPS BEFORE YOU BEGIN

LAYING THE FLOOR

All Woodpecker floors feature beautiful colour variations which naturally occur in real wood. To ensure the overall effect has a good balance of colour and details, take care to blend planks from several packs.

The natural texture of Woodpecker flooring will really come to the fore if the planks are laid in the same direction as the light entering the room. However, if the floor is being fitted over existing parquet, it should be positioned at right angles to the previous flooring planks.

FLOOR PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

Always protect the surface of the flooring during installation. Use paper or cardboard that will allow the floor to breathe and tape this to the boards. Never use plastic or polyethylene sheeting to cover the flooring as this will trap moisture and could cause damage.

PIPES

Measure the position of any central heating pipes and mark them on the relevant plank, considering your expansion gap. Drill a hole 16mm larger than

the pipe's diameter. Saw at a 45° angle to the pipe hole. When you've fitted the board around the pipe, apply glue to the sawn out piece of wood and fit it back into the gap, again taking into account the expansion gap spacers.

DOOR JAMBS

If there is a wooden door jamb, we recommend undercutting it according to the thickness of the flooring, plus the possible underlay. Install the flooring underneath the door jamb but leave the necessary expansion gaps.

EXTRA TONGUES

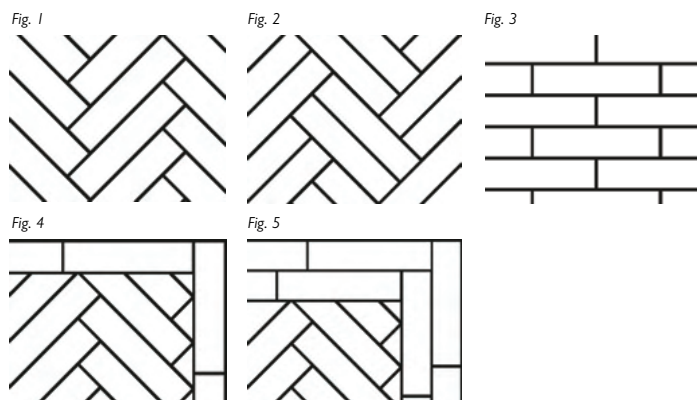
Bourton boards have been designed with a groove at both ends of each plank, allowing the flooring to be fitted in a 'left-hand' or 'righthand' configuration. Sometimes it might be necessary to insert additional loose tongues so two adjacent grooves can be joined. Please get in touch if you'd like us to supply these for you. Alternatively, they can be cut from suitably thick sheet material such as plywood or MDF.

INSTALLING BORDERS

When installing borders, lay the whole centre area so that it extends past the line where the border will start, then cut the surplus planks back to a straight line that is the appropriate distance from the wall. Then lay the borders as a separate operation. It may be necessary to create a groove in the cut edge so the tongues of the border can connect with the main flooring area.

TRIMS

When fitting trims, always fix them to the walls. Never fix them to the floor itself as this will prevent the natural



FLOATING

A floating floor can be installed over concrete, anhydrite, existing wood floor chipboard, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, metal, PVC, linoleum, slate, marble, particleboard, OSB and plywood – but not carpet.

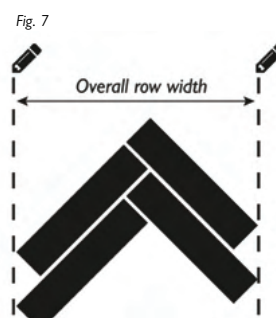
The type of underlay you need will depend on the subfloor condition. However, for most installations we recommend using an underlay with a built-in damp proof membrane, such as Floormate or Aquastop.

See our full range at www.woodpeckerflooring.co.uk

Underlay should be laid edge-to-edge perpendicular to the direction of floorboards. Stick it together with tape. If the underlay does include a damp proof membrane, use Woodpecker Vapour Tape to prevent moisture from rising between the seams. We do not recommend overlapping the underlay.

FOLLOW THESE STEPS TO INSTALL

1. Check all planks for possible damage or defects. We can't be held responsible for imperfect boards once they've been fitted.
2. Mark two parallel lines down the middle of the room in the direction the pattern is to be laid. Ensure these lines are at a suitable distance apart to accommodate the first row of the pattern (see fig 7).



3. Start installing the first row in-between the parallel lines. Glue the joints using Woodpecker Flooring Grade PVA, taking care that you apply the correct amount of adhesive to the bottom of the groove. Applying too much will cause the adhesive to squeeze out onto the surface and too little will reduce the strength of the bond and could lead to squeaking. Our naturally inspired flooring has been precision engineered for stability but it's still important to

INSTALLATION

Bourton can be installed in one of three ways: floated, nailed or stuck down.

However, if you are fitting over underfloor heating then Bourton needs to be glued down for extra stability.

There are also some extra points to consider with underfloor heating. If the system is embedded in a solid floor then Bourton can be bonded directly to the surface. Bourton flooring is not suitable for installation over an electric foil heating system.

Make sure the underfloor heating has been running for at least a fortnight before the floor is fitted and switch it off for 48 hours before installation. Once the floor has been fitted, the underfloor heating should not be switched on for another two to three days. Then the temperature should be raised gradually at no more than 1°C per day. The temperature of the floor should never exceed 27°C.

LAYING PATTERNS

Bourton boards can be laid in a variety of different patterns, such as single herringbone, double herringbone, and brickbond, (see fig 1 – 3). Single or double borders can also add a traditional touch, (see fig 3 and 4). However, please note the additional fitting requirements for these patterns mentioned above. Careful measuring and setting out with pencil lines on the substrate is the key to a successful installation.

check for a close fit at all end and side joints, and tap or pull them into place where necessary. This is especially important when fitting the first row as misaligned starter rows can cause side and end gaps.

4. Continue to install further rows of the pattern on either side of the middle row until you reach the edges of the room.

5. Allow the adhesive to cure for approximately 2 hours before permitting light foot traffic, and 24 hours before moving furniture onto the floor.

NOTE: Never use a rubber mallet or hammer directly on the flooring to fit the tongue and groove. This can damage the flooring and/or finish.

NAILING DOWN

Bourton can be secret nailed to an existing timber subfloor including solid wood flooring, plywood, OSB and particleboard.

The subfloor needs to be of a suitable structural thickness in order to hold 50mm cleats fixed into it at a 45° angle.

When secret nailing to the subfloor, always use the Woodpecker Moistop Barrier Paper, overlapping it by 200mm. The bitumen backing selfseals around the nail punctures for a watertight barrier. Use Woodpecker Vapour Tape to secure the joints in the paper.

Flooring should be fitted at 45° or 90° to existing floor boards if possible. Cleats should be no more than 150mm apart.

EXPERT TIP: Never use adhesive to glue between boards if they are being nailed down. The glue will inhibit the natural flexibility of the flooring and could cause cracks.

Check that your nailing equipment does not have any sharp burrs which could scratch or damage the flooring, and make sure the pressure on the nailer is adjusted to allow the nail/cleat to be fully seated within the groove. At no time should the staple be driven into the flooring far enough that it causes the wood flooring to crimp or the cleat to be counter-sunk below the surface of the tongue. Always refer to the manufacturer's instructions for the complete setup and operation guidelines.

We advise that you only use the manufacturer's recommended cleats. The length of the nail/cleat will depend on the type of subfloor but make sure it's long enough to allow ½ of its overall length to be secured into the subfloor. The cleat must be seated flush with the groove but should not extend through the subfloor. Take care to adjust the compressor so the nails are properly set in the groove. If improperly set, the cleat will not be positioned correctly and may cause dimpling, peaking, squeaking, or cracking in the floor.

FOLLOW THESE STEPS TO INSTALL

1. Check all planks for possible damage or defects. We can't be held responsible for imperfect boards once they've been fitted.
2. Mark two parallel lines down the middle of the room in the direction the pattern is to be laid. Ensure these lines are at a suitable distance apart to accommodate the first row of the pattern (see fig 7).
3. Start installing the first row in-between the parallel lines. Engage the nailer onto the tongue side of the plank, nailing 25mm from the end of each plank. Take great care with the alignment as misaligned starter rows can cause side and end gaps.
4. Once you're sure the first row is straight and secure, continue to install further rows of the pattern on either side using the same nailing pattern.

5. It will not be possible to use the nailer on the last few rows so fasten the planks into place manually by nailing into the tongue or face-nailing through the surface.

NOTE: Never use a rubber mallet or hammer directly on the flooring to fit the tongue and groove. This can damage the flooring and/or finish.

GLUING DOWN

Bourton can be glued directly to concrete, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, metal, slate, marble, OSB or plywood. Ensure the existing surface is 'rough' or porous. Pre-sand any slick or sealed surfaces – gypsum and anhydrite screeds especially need to be abraded to remove the soft surface laitance.

When gluing to concrete, we recommend using Woodpecker IIP Surface Primer to ensure a strong bond between the subfloor and adhesive. For gypsum, or anhydrite screeds, additional preparation will be required, involving removal of the soft surface laitance and refinishing with Woodpecker Level-X Primer and Level-X leveling compound.

Designed specifically for our natural wood flooring, Woodpecker MS Parquet adhesive will hold the floor after a short open time of 30 minutes but remain flexible to allow for the expansion and contraction of timber between seasons. It's essential that there's a full bond between each floorboard and the surface beneath.

FOLLOW THESE STEPS TO INSTALL

1. Check all planks for possible damage or defects. We can't be held responsible for imperfect boards once they've been fitted.
2. Mark two parallel lines down the middle of the room in the direction the pattern is to be laid. Ensure these lines are at a suitable distance apart to accommodate the first row of the pattern (see fig 7).
3. Spread Woodpecker MS Parquet adhesive within the lines. Use a 3 or 4.8mm notched trowel, depending on the condition of the subfloor.
4. Start installing the first row in-between the parallel lines. Our naturally inspired flooring has been precision engineered for stability but it's still important to check for a close fit at all end and side joints, and tap or pull them into place where necessary. This is especially important when fitting the first row as misaligned starter rows can cause side and end gaps.
5. Once you're sure the first row is straight and secure, wait for the adhesive to fully cure. Then continue by spreading 700mm – 900mm of adhesive across the room, either side of the middle row. Never spread more than can be covered in 30 minutes.
6. Continue to install further rows of the pattern on either side of the middle row until you reach the edges of the room.
7. Allow the adhesive to cure for approximately 2 hours before permitting light foot traffic and 24 hours before moving furniture onto the floor.

NOTE: Never use a rubber mallet or hammer directly on the flooring to fit the tongue and groove. This can damage the flooring and/or finish.