

Installation instructions Nadura Tiles



nadura®

Floating installation of Nadura Tiles with mechanical joint

Please thoroughly read the entire instructions before installing the floor.

Preparations

The room and the flooring must have a temperature of at least 18° C (64° F). Ensure that you evenly distribute the boxes so they can acclimatise to the room temperature. Keep the tiles in their protective plastic and open them as you need them.

Be sure to inspect each tile before the installation. If you have hired a professional, they must also read the entire instructions before the installation. Bjelin doesn't take responsibility for obvious defects or losses that could have been discovered prior to installation. Bjelin tiles are normally laid floating but can also be glued down (see separate instructions). In the case of gluing down, we recommend that you contact a specialist.

Open 2–3 bundles at a time and mix the tiles as you install the flooring. This will help you to get an idea of the variation before the installation.

Nadura flooring is laid floating, i.e. joined together without being attached to the subfloor.

- The subfloor must be dry, flat, firm and clean.
- Carpets shall be removed.
- Use a 6 mm load-distributing sheet when installing on a expanded polystyrene.
- Nadura flooring can be installed on underfloor heating, and any underfloor heating system should provide efficient and even heat distribution across the floor. Surface temperature of the floor must never exceed 27° C (80° F) (also applies to pipes to radiators and under carpets etc.).
- Check subfloor flatness at 2 m (6') measurement length and at 0,25 m (10") measuring length. If the unevenness is greater than ± 3 mm (1/8") at 2 m (6') measurement length or greater than $\pm 1,2$ mm (1/20"), at 0,25 m (10") measurement length, they must first be leveled.
- The relative humidity of the room must not exceed 60% RH. If RH is less than 30%, there is an increased risk of concave tiles and gaps between the tiles. In low relative humidity, a humidifier can be used to add moisture to the air.
- Nadura Tiles should be protected against moisture from the subfloor. We recommend Bjelin's floor underlay Kombi, which is a combined vapour barrier and foam for best results. You can also use a 0.2 mm (6 mil) age-resistant polyethylene film, applied with 200 mm (8") overlap in combination with foam or cotton/rag paper/hard board. In markets where these products are not available, please contact your local Bjelin representative for approved products. Please note that on subfloors of newly casted concrete, lightweight concrete, concrete floors directly on the ground, crawl space foundations, on joists over hot or humid rooms (e.g. boiler room or laundry room) or underfloor heating systems, damp proofing is mandatory.
- The subfloor must be clean and dry to avoid mold. In most cases, this means vacuuming the subfloor.

- When using a separate vapour barrier, use an interlayer on top to reduce impact noise. Use e.g. a 2 mm (0.08–1/4") polyethylene foam of approved quality (compressive strength at least 20 kPa in homes, and 60 kPa in demanding environments such as offices and other public spaces) or builder's paper/rag paper. The interlayer is laid edge to edge. If there are nominal requirements for impact noise reduction, contact a sound expert.
- If the RH in the substrate is between 90–98%, an air gap-forming moisture barrier, such as Platon or Matak, should be used. Note that at least a 6 mm thick tongue and grooved load-distributing sheet, such as a wood fibre or chip-board, should be placed on top of the moisture barrier. Note: these products are not available in the US.
- The tiles must be installed lengthwise in the room. The floor expands and contracts with varying humidity, so it should typically have a minimum expansion gap of 10 mm (3/8") around walls and fixed objects (such as stairs, columns, door frames, etc.) in rooms up to 6 metres (20 ft) wide, ensuring easy and smooth installation. It is also possible to calculate the required size. In that case, you should allow for a 1.5 mm (1/16") expansion gap per metre for every 1 m, (3 ft) of floor width. This expansion gap must be around the entire floor against the wall and other solid objects. Keep in mind that it only takes 10 mm of your newly laid floor resting against another surface, such as a wall, to prevent the floor from expanding. Rooms up to 25 m (80 ft) wide and 25 m (80 ft) long can be laid with one continuous surface. If the floor is larger, it should be divided. Floors must be divided in doorways with an expansion gap. Cover the expansion gap with a molding. When laying in L, T or U-shaped rooms and when transitioning to corridors, an expansion gap must be installed.
- A skirting board/baseboard or T-moulding needs to be 50% thicker than the expansion gap. Example: if you have calculated that you need an 8 mm (1/4") movement joint between the floor and the wall the skirting should be at least 12 mm (1/2").

Installation

First, calculate the number of board rows required to cover the width of your room. If the last row is narrower than 40 mm (2"), then the first row should be cut so that the start and finish row are equal in width. This makes for a neater installation. Keep in mind that it is easiest to start at the long wall with the most doors. If there are doors on the short side, start the row there. The boards can be installed from the left and from the right, but also backwards.

You should always install wood floors with at least one short end in every second row. This also applies to smaller spaces such as hallways or smaller rooms. Evenly distributing the short ends helps the floor maintain its levelness in response to temperature changes.

Use wedges to maintain the correct distance between the floor and the wall. These allow for a movement gap of at least 10mm (3/8") between the floor and the wall or other solid objects. Tiles should be laid along the length of the room.

Finally, remove the wedges and cover the gap between the wall and the floor with a skirting board or cover strip. A reducer or end profile is used to join wood floors and other flooring materials. Install skirting boards so that the floor can move with seasonal variations.

If you come across a damaged board, put it aside. It may be left over or can be used at the end. Of course, you can also exchange it where you bought it. The installer is responsible for

ensuring that tiles with obvious defects are not installed.

Thickness of skirting board/baseboard

Remember that it is the movement of the floor that determines the thickness of the skirting board and not the other way around.

- Larger floor areas require larger movement gaps, which means thicker skirting boards.

Tip: *If you are renovating or building a new house, an easy way to avoid thick skirtings is to install the wall panelling higher up, allowing the floor to move underneath. See picture B.*

How to calculate the thickness of the skirting board

1. Floor width x 1.5 mm (1/16") = required expansion joint in mm/inches around the entire floor

2. Expansion joint

3. Size of the expansion gap x 1.5 mm (1/16") = minimum required thickness of the skirting board/baseboard in mm (in inches)

Make sure the boards can move freely under the sheets.

Minimum thickness of the expansion gap and skirting board at different floor widths

FLOOR WIDTH 1	EXPANSION GAP 2	SKIRTING BOARD WIDTH 3
4 m (13.1 ft)	6 mm (1/4")*	10 mm (3/8")
6 m (19.7 ft)	9 mm (3/8")*	15 mm (5/8")
8 m (26.2 ft)	12 mm (1/2")	18 mm (3/4")
10 m (32.8 ft)	15 mm (5/8")	22 mm (7/8")
12 m (39.4 ft)	18 mm (3/4")	27 mm (1")
15 m (49.2 ft)	22 mm (1")	33 mm (1 1/2")
18 m (59.0 ft)	27 mm (1")	40 mm (1 1/2")

**For easy installation, the minimum recommended expansion gap is 8–10 mm (5/16–3/8")*

Floor cover

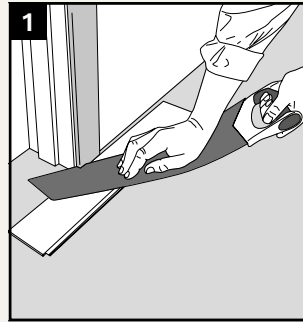
The basic rule is that the floor should be installed last in the construction process to avoid any potential damage. If further work is to be done in the room where the floor has been laid, the floor should be covered with a protective material that al-

lows moisture to pass through (e.g., paper). Also check that the cover does not discolour the floor or leave residues such as wax. Do not tape against the floor but only against each sheet of protective covering. The longer the tape remains in place, the higher the risk of it adhering more firmly to the finish.

Instructions

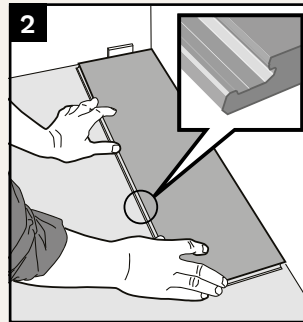
1

Start by removing or cutting off door frames so that the floor can slide underneath, resulting in a clean and professional finish. The easiest way is to use a multitool or a hand saw. Use an upside-down tile with a spacer as a template to ensure the correct height. Keep in mind that the floor should not be locked against or under the frame.



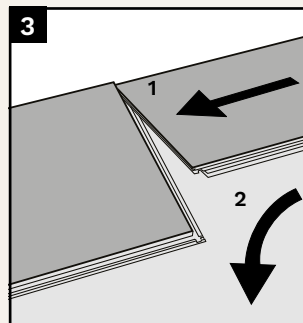
2

Start in the left corner and lay the first tile with its tongue facing out towards the room on both the long and short sides. The distance on the long side to the wall can be adjusted later, once three rows have been laid.



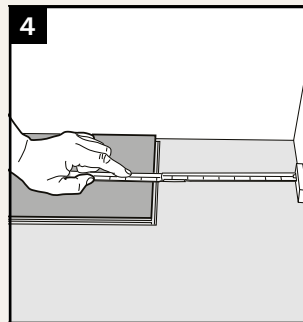
3

The next tile is placed with its short end against the short end of the first board. Press down on the short end so that it clicks into place. Continue in the same way along the entire first row.



4

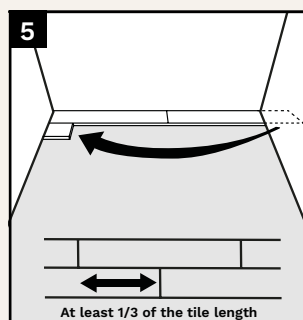
Cut the last tile in the first row to the correct length. Do not forget the expansion gap around the floor.



5

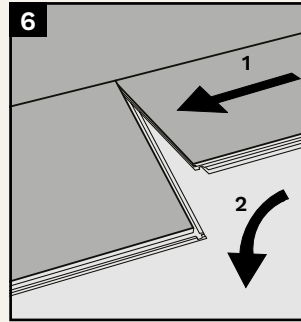
Start the next row with the piece left over from the previous row.

The end joints of the tiles must be staggered by at least 1/3 of the tile length.

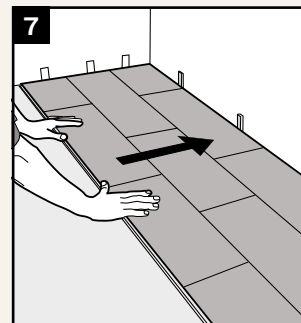


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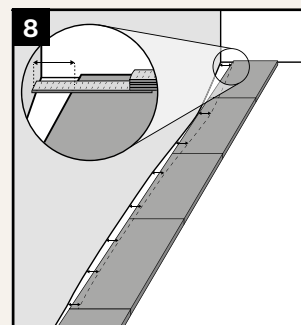
Press the long side of the new tile into the already laid tile so so that the joint is tight. Then, gently press the tile down while tapping lightly with your hand so the board settles into place. Be careful when tapping them together to avoid any damage. Ensure there is no debris, such as sawdust, in the joint, as this could prevent the tiles from fitting properly or damage them if forced together. Continue laying the remaining rows in the same manner.

**7**

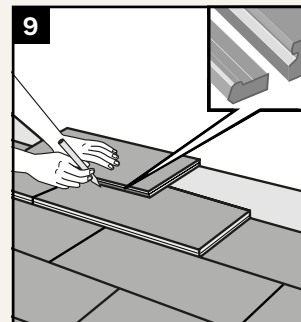
Once three rows are laid, the floor's distance from the walls can be adjusted. Place wedges between the floor and the wall. Once the floor is fully installed, remove the wedges.

**8**

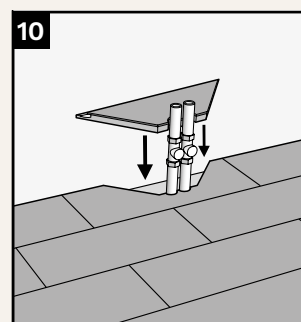
The first row of flooring may sometimes need to be adjusted to fit a crooked wall. Trace the wall's contour onto the tiles. Then, loosen the boards in the first row by gripping the long side, pulling upwards, and gently tapping the joint. Saw along your line. For the best result, it may also be necessary to split the first board so that the first and last rows are of equal size, avoiding a small board at the end.

**9**

The last row: measure the exact width for the last row. Here's how: Place the last tile on top of the second-to-last row with about 7 mm (3/8") of offset from the wall. Mark the saw line using a board without a tongue. Lay the cut tile. Sometimes, you may need to gently use a crowbar or pry bar if necessary to get the last row into place.

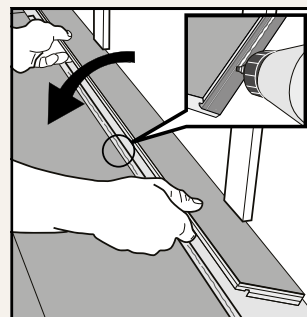
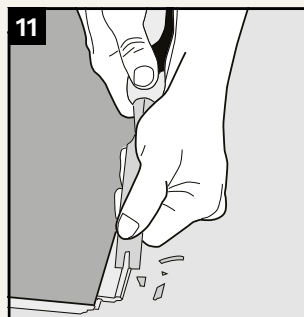
**10**

For pipes, drill a hole in the tile that is at least 20 mm (3/4") larger in diameter than the pipe. Cut as shown in the images. Reattach the cut-out piece with adhesive. Remove any excess glue immediately. Cover the holes with pipe sleeves.



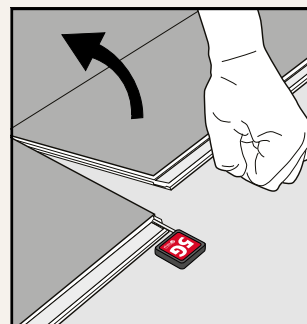
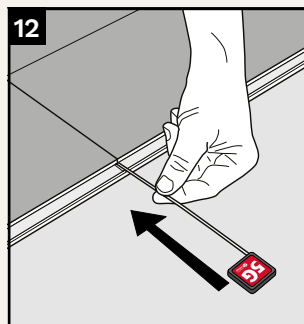
11

If you can't angle the tile under, for example, door casings or frames, do the following: trim or plane off the locking mechanism with a chisel or hand plane. Apply PVA adhesive (D3) to the tongue and lay the boards. Use wedges to hold the board in place while the adhesive dries.



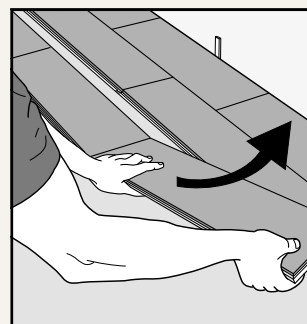
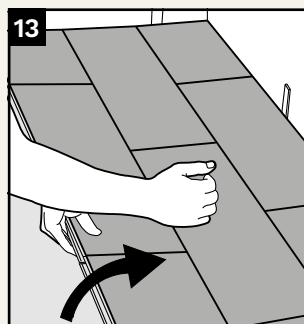
12

If you need to remove a laid tile, the easiest way is to use Bjelin's dismantling pin, which you insert into the joint on the short side to release the locking mechanism at the end. With this tool, you can remove individual boards without having to take up the entire row.



13

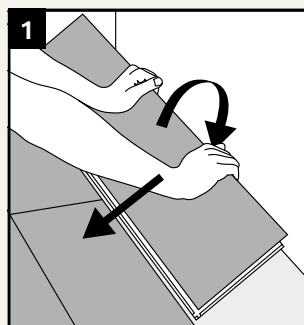
If you don't have this tool and need to remove a tile after installation, you can lift an entire row along the long side. Disassemble the short sides by prying them apart horizontally. It's also possible to lift the short side on floors featuring a 5G Dry locking system.



Reverse installation

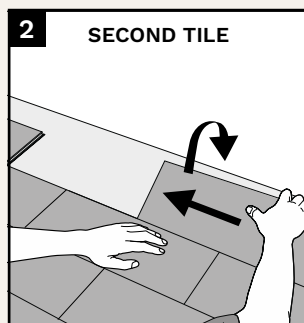
1

When installing backwards, lay from left to right. Angle the tongue under the previously laid row and lay it down.



2

Angle the next tile under the laid row and push it towards the short side of the adjacent tile, then lay it down. Gently press the short end of the board down until you hear a click, which indicates it has locked into place.



Care and maintenance of our floors

Bjelin floors are easy to maintain. Daily maintenance is easiest done by vacuuming and occasionally cleaning it with a well wrung-out cloth. When damp mopping the floor, it should be dry within 2–3 minutes. This means you have used the right amount of water.

If you use too much water, the floor may be damaged.

If you accidentally spill, it won't leave a mark on your floor if you just wipe it up immediately.

Place a doormat outside and inside the front door to prevent dirt and grit from entering, which could otherwise damage

your floors. Be sure to keep your Bjelin floor free from this, and it will last for many years to come.

Putting soft felt pads on the furniture is recommended, as you avoid unnecessary marks and scratches on the floor.

If you get a stain on the floor, see the table below.

Be careful with strong stain removers. If too much is used and you rub too hard, it can affect the finish on your floor.

For more detailed maintenance instructions see bjelin.com.

Stain Removal

STAINS OF	REMOVED WITH
Asphalt, rubber, oil, shoe polish, soot and dried residues of chocolate or fat	Bjelin Ecoline Magic Cleaner diluted in water, cleaning spray, benzine or similar
Crayons, lipstick, markers	Cleaning alcohol diluted 50/50 with water
Candle wax, chewing gum	Cool spray or place a bag of ice cubes on the stain, then gently scrape
Blood	Cold water

For more information on maintenance, care & repair see our website www.bjelin.com



Glue down

When glue down application is required, please see special instructions at bjelin.com.



Checklist:

- ✓ Remove all skirting/base boards
- ✓ Remove or trim door frames and architraves
- ✓ Leave a decent expansion gap between the floor and all fixed objects such as walls, thresholds, columns and pipes
- ✓ The floor should always be laid lengthwise along the room. If the room is roughly square, you are of course free to choose the direction of the floor



Recommended tools and equipment:

- ✓ Safety glasses
- ✓ Approved dust mask
- ✓ Vacuum cleaner
- ✓ Installation wedges
- ✓ Saw
- ✓ Pencil
- ✓ Measuring tool
- ✓ Set-square
- ✓ Vapour barrier if required
- ✓ Wood glue (D3)

☑ When gluing to the subfloor, see special instructions at bjelin.com



Wood dust

Sawing and sanding wood produces wood dust.

Preventive measures:

- Equipment should be equipped with a dust collector to reduce airborne dust.
- Use appropriately designed protective mask to reduce exposure to airborne wood dust.
- Avoid eye and skin contact.
- In case of irritation, flush eyes and skin with water for at least 15 minutes.
- In case of severe discomfort, seek medical attention immediately.



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new floors with us!

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