

Installation instructions Woodura Planks 3.0



Floating installation of Woodura Planks 3.0 with mechanical locking

Please thoroughly read all the instructions before installing the floor.

Preparations

The room and the boards 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.

Be sure to inspect each board before the installation. If you have hired a professional, they must also read all the instructions before the installation. Bjelin doesn't take responsibility for obvious defects or losses that could have been discovered prior to installation. Bjelin boards 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 boards before you install the flooring. This helps you visualise the variation before installation.

Woodura Planks 3.0 are laid floating, i.e. joined together without being attached to the subfloor.

- The subfloor must be dry, flat, firm and clean.
- Carpets must be removed.
- If installing on cellular plastic (EPS), first lay a load-distributing tongue/groove board of at least 6 mm (15/64") thickness.
- Woodura Planks 3.0 are compatible with underfloor heating and radiant systems, provided they ensure efficient and even heat distribution across the entire floor. The surface temperature of the floor must never exceed 27° C (80° F) This also applies to pipes for radiators, under carpets etc.
- Measure the subfloor’s evenness at 2 m (6') and 0.25 m (10"). If the difference is greater than ±3 mm (1/8") at 2 m (6') or ±1.2 mm (1/20") at 0.25 m (10"), the subfloor will first need levelling. Note that ±2 mm (1/16") at 1 m is approved for installation.
- The relative humidity (RH) of the room must not exceed 60% RH. If RH is less than 30%, there is an increased risk of concave boards and gaps between the boards. When the air has low RH, use a humidifier to maintain optimal moisture levels.
- In most cases, wooden floors should be protected from moisture coming from the subfloor. We recommend Bjelin's Kombi floor underlay, a combined vapour barrier and foam, for optimal 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 thoroughly cleaned and dry to prevent mould growth. In most cases, this involves vacuuming the

subfloor to ensure a clean surface.

- 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 high-traffic environments such as offices and other public spaces) or builder’s paper/rag paper. The interlayer should be 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 boards must be installed lengthwise in the room. The floor moves with varying humidity and should therefore usually have a minimum expansion gap of 10 mm (3/8") (applies to rooms up to 6 metres (19.7ft) wide) against walls and fixed objects (stairs, columns, door frames, etc.) for an easy and smooth installation. You can also calculate the required size by factoring in a 1.5 mm (1/16") expansion gap per metre for every 76.2 mm (3 ft) of floor width. This expansion gap must be maintained around the entire floor, including against the wall and any 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 area is larger, you should divide it into sections. Floors must be divided in doorways with an expansion gap. Cover the expansion gap with a moulding. When laying in L, T or U-shaped rooms and when transitioning to corridors, an expansion gap must be installed.
- A skirting board 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 board is narrower than 40 mm (2"), then the first row should be cut so that both the starting and finishing boards are of equal 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.

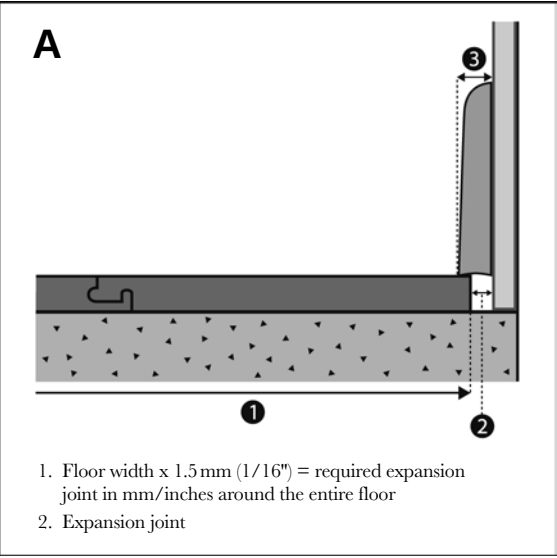
You should always install wood floors with at least one short end in every second row. This also applies to smaller spaces such as hallways or smaller rooms. Evenly distributing the short ends helps the floor maintain its levelness in response to temperature changes.

Use wedges to maintain the correct distance between the floor and the wall. These allow for a movement gap of at least 10 mm (3/8") between the floor and the wall or other solid objects. Boards should be laid parallel to 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 boards with obvious defects are not installed.

How to calculate the thickness of the skirting board



Thickness of skirting board

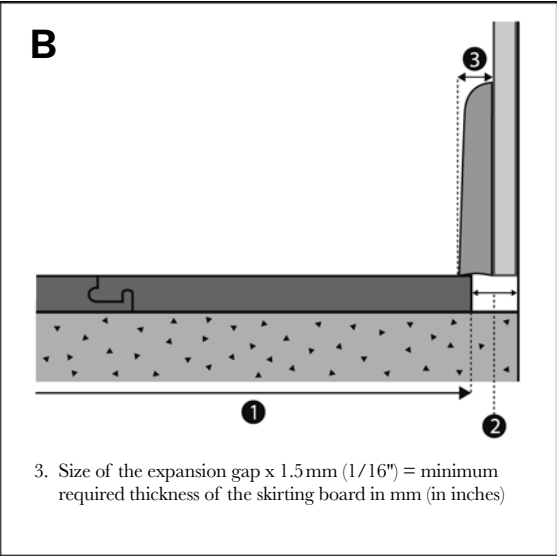
Remember that it is the movement of the floor that determines the thickness of the skirting board and not the other way around.

- 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.

Floor cover

The basic rule is to lay the wooden floor last during construction to prevent damage. If further work is to be done in the room where the floor has been laid, the floor should be covered



Make sure the boards can move freely under the wall 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")

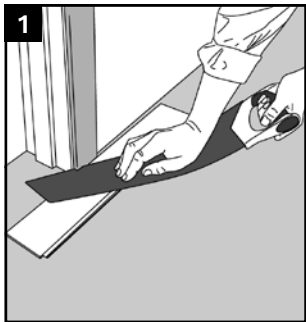
with a protective material that allows moisture to pass through (e.g., paper). Also check that the cover does not discolour the floor or leave residues such as wax. Do not tape against the wood floor but only against each sheet of protective covering.

Many tapes adhere so strongly to the floor surface that the coating detaches when the tape is removed. The longer the tape is left in place, the higher the risk of it sticking to the finish.

Instructions

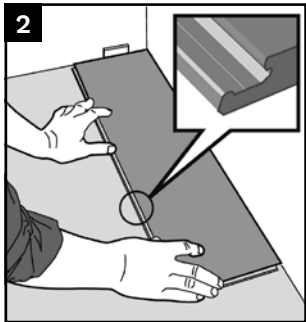
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Start by removing or cutting off door frames so that the floor can slide underneath, resulting in a clean and professional finish. The easiest way is to use a multitool or a hand saw. Use an upside-down board with a spacer as a template to ensure the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



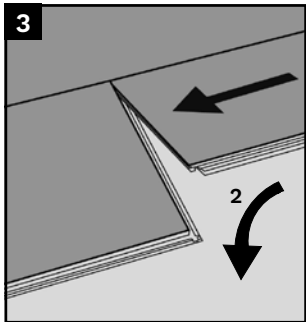
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Start in the left corner and place the first boards with the lip facing out towards the room, both along the long and short sides. The distance from the long side to the wall can be adjusted after three rows have been installed.



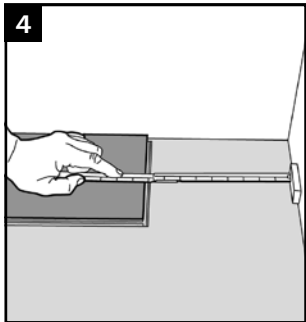
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The next board is placed with its short end against the short end of the first board. Press down on the short end so that it clicks into place. Continue in the same way along the entire first row.



4

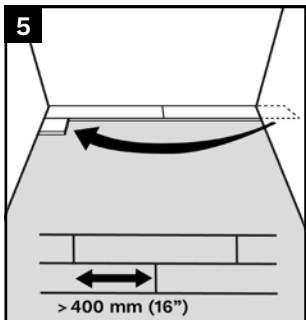
Cut the last board in the first row to the correct length. Do not forget the expansion gap around the floor.



5

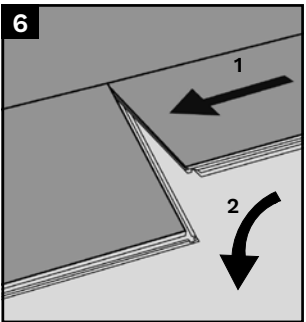
Start the next row with the piece left over from the previous row.

The end joints of the boards shall be staggered by at least 400 mm (16") for boards longer than 1500 mm (59"). For boards shorter than 1500 mm (59"), the end joints shall be staggered by at least 300 mm (12").



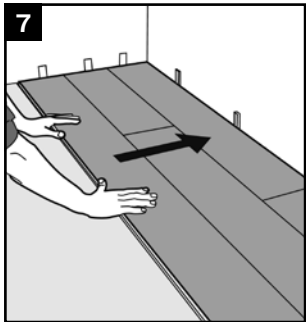
6

Press the long side of the new board into the already laid board so so that the joint is tight. Then lightly press the board downwards at the same time as you gently tap with your hand so the board easily falls into place. Be careful when tapping them together so that nothing is damaged. Make sure you do not have any debris such as sawdust in the joint, as this can prevent or damage the board if it is forced together. Continue laying the remaining rows in the same way.



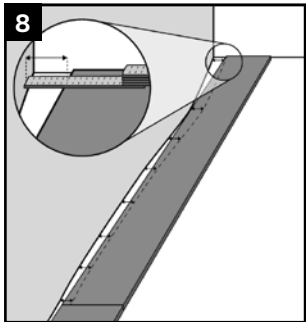
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Once three rows are laid, the floor's distance from the walls can be adjusted. Place wedges between the floor and the wall. Once the floor is fully installed, remove the wedges.



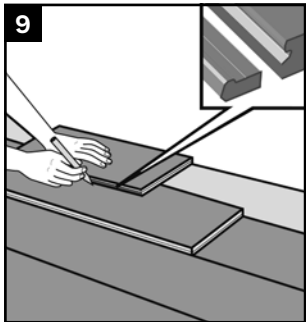
8

The first row of boards may need to be adjusted to accommodate a crooked wall. Trace the wall's contour onto the floorboards. Next, loosen the boards in the first row by gripping the long side, lifting upwards, and gently tapping the joint. Then, saw along your marked line. For optimal results, it may be necessary to trim the first board so that both the first and last boards have the same width, preventing the last board from becoming too narrow.



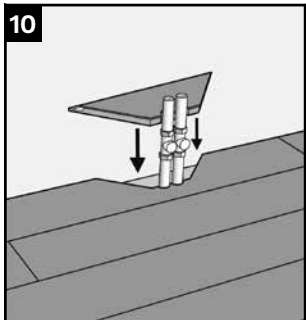
9

For the last row: measure the exact width of the final row. Place the last board on top of the second-to-last row with a 7 mm (3/8") gap from the wall. Use a piece of board without a lip to mark the saw cut. Lay the last board in place. If necessary, gently assist the last board with a puller or crowbar to ensure it fits properly.



10

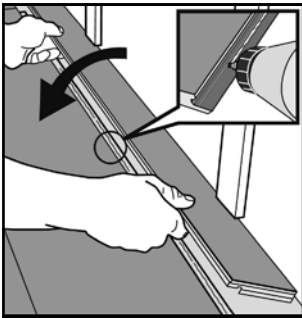
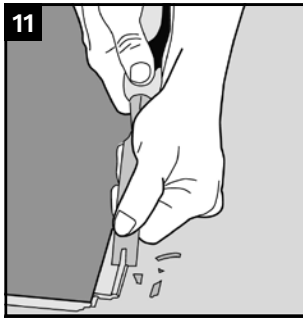
For pipes, drill holes in the board that are at least 20 mm (3/4") larger in diameter than the pipe. Cut as shown in the images. Reattach the cut-out piece with adhesive. Remove any excess glue immediately. Cover the holes with pipe sleeves.



11

If you can't angle the board 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.

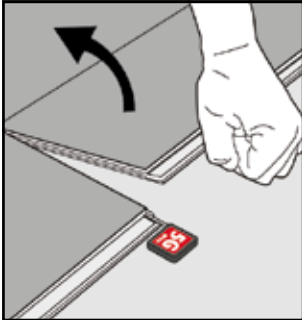
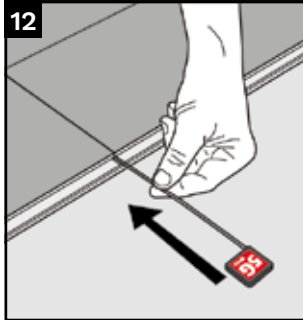
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12

If you need to remove a laid board, 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.

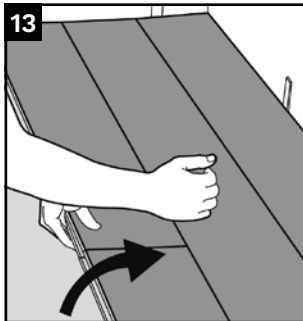
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13

If you don't have this tool and need to remove a board 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.

13

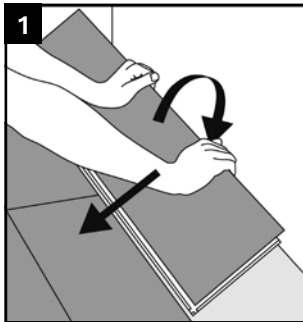


Backwards installation

1

When installing backwards, start by laying the boards from left to right. Angle the underlip of the board beneath the previously installed row and gently fold it down into place.

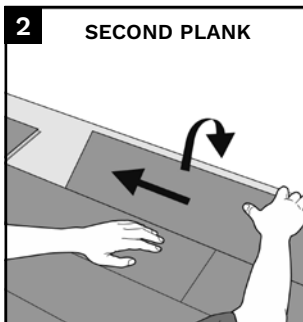
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2

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

2



Care and maintenance of our floors

Bjelin wood floors are easy to maintain. Daily maintenance is easiest done by vacuuming and occasionally cleaning it with a well wrung-out cloth. Be careful not to damp mop too often and don't use too much water as wood is sensitive to water. 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 drying mat both outside and inside the front door to prevent dirt and grit from being tracked onto your floors. By

keeping these elements at bay, your Bjelin floor will remain in great condition and 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 lacquer or oil on your floor.

For more detailed maintenance instructions see bjelin.com.

Factory lacquered surfaces

STAINS OF	REMOVE WITH
Asphalt, rubber, oil, shoe polish, soot and dried residues of chocolate or fat	Bjelin Ecoline Magic Cleaner or Bona Kemi Deep 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

Factory oiled surfaces

STAINS OF	REMOVE WITH
Asphalt, rubber, oil, shoe polish, soot and dried residues of chocolate or fat	Bjelin Ecoline Magic Cleaner or Bona Kemi Deep 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

Oiled surfaces are sensitive to strong cleaning agents and heavy cleaning. After spot cleaning an oiled surface, it may require touch-up oiling.

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 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
- Wood glue (D3)
- Optional moisture barrier

📌 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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