

Installation instructions for glue-down Woodura Herringbone



woodura™

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Installation instructions for glue-down Woodura Herringbone 3.0 with a mechanical joint

Carefully read through all the instructions before installing the floor.

Installing floors by gluing them down calls for extensive knowledge, both of the installation process and of the related conditions. Consequently, we recommend using a professional.

Preparations

Store the boards in their protective packaging until they are used. The room and the boards must have a temperature of at least 18° C (64° F). Spread the bundles out to ensure they acclimatise properly.

Take care to inspect each strip before installation. If you are using a professional, make sure that they also read the installation instructions carefully before they begin. Bjelin bears no liability for obvious faults or defects that were visible before installation. When gluing onto a concrete subfloor, the surface must be firm enough to pass a scratch test without the concrete flaking off. This also applies to self-levelling compound. If any weak surface residue ('laitance') remains, it must be removed by milling or sanding.

The surface tensile strength of the concrete and floor levelling compound must be at least 1.5 MPa, in accordance with EN 17668. The amount of adhesive must be at least 1250 g/m².

The boards can be glued onto surfaces such as concrete, levelling compound, floor particle board or plywood.

Before gluing down on a concrete subfloor, the moisture must be measured by a moisture inspector. The relative humidity (RH) must not exceed 85% for a water-cement ratio (w/c) of 0.4 and 0.6, and must adhere to indoor climate conditions as per EN 15026 (moderate moisture load), with indoor air RH not exceeding 60%. When measuring the moisture content (MC), it must not exceed 2.5 without underfloor heating and 1.8 with underfloor heating, according to DIN 18560. If the MC is higher than this, a moisture barrier must always be used. A moisture barrier is obligatory when installing over underfloor heating and on ground slabs.

Normal- and self-drying levelling compounds must be moisture tested and must not exceed 65% RH when the floor is installed with full surface bonding.

If there is a risk that RH will exceed 65%, a moisture barrier must be used on the levelling compound. Please note that if this is the case, the levelling compound manufacturer must approve the use of a moisture barrier on the screed. The floor should be fully bonded to the subfloor using an SMP-type

parquet flooring adhesive. We recommend Uzin MK 200 or MK 250, and Pallmann P5 or P6.

Open 2–3 boxes to check for any colour/design variations, and ideally mix boards from different packs. This will give you an idea of the variations before you start installing.

- The subfloor should be dry, flat, firm and clean.
- Hardened wood flooring can be glued over underfloor heating. The heating system should provide effective, well-distributed heat across the whole floor. The surface temperature of the floor must never exceed 27°C/80°F (also applies where there are radiator pipes, under rugs and so on). A moisture barrier must be used if gluing over underfloor heating.
- Measure the subfloor's evenness at 2 m and 0.25 m. If the difference is greater than ±3 mm at 2 m or ±1.2 mm at 0.25 m, the subfloor will first need levelling. Note that ±2 mm at 1 m is approved for installation.
- The room's relative air humidity (RH) must not exceed 60%. If the RH is below 30%, there is a higher risk of concavity and gaps between boards. In low RH, an air humidifier can be used to raise the humidity.
- Please note that damp proofing is mandatory on subfloors of newly cast concrete, lightweight concrete, concrete floor 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. We recommend Uzin PE 414 Biturbo, Uzin PE 460 or Uzin Hydroblock System, or Pallmann P104 where a moisture barrier is required. Follow the manufacturer's instructions when using these products.
- The subfloor must be well cleaned. In most cases, this will mean vacuuming the subfloor.
- If there are nominal requirements for impact noise reduction, contact a sound expert.
- If the RH of the subfloor exceeds 85%, a moisture barrier must be applied. We recommend Uzin PE 414 Biturbo, Uzin PE 460 or Uzin Hydroblock System. Pallmann P104 can also be used. Follow the manufacturer's instructions when applying.
- The floor moves with varying humidity and should therefore usually have a minimum expansion gap of 5 mm against fixed objects for ease of installation. Rooms up to 25 m wide and 25 m long can be laid as one continuous surface. If the floor is larger, you shall divide it.

Instructions

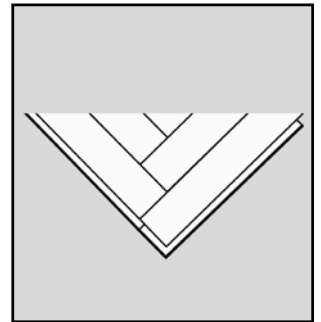
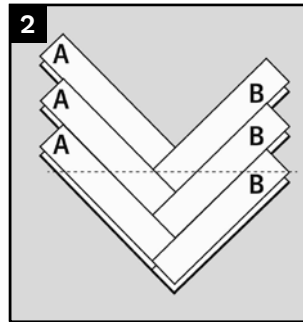
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Start by removing/trimming door frames/architraves so that the floor can be pushed underneath, which gives a neat and professional result. The easiest way is to use a multi-tool or a hand saw. Use a board turned upside down with underlay as a template to get the right height. Remember not to lock the floor against or under the door frame.



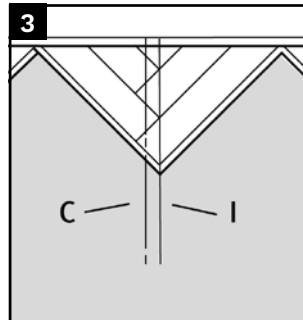
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To make installation easier, begin by making starter triangles. First figure out how many triangles you need, and make them from A strips and B strips. Measure from the corner of the B strip and draw a straight line 45° to the A strip as pictured. Cut along the line to ensure the right angle.



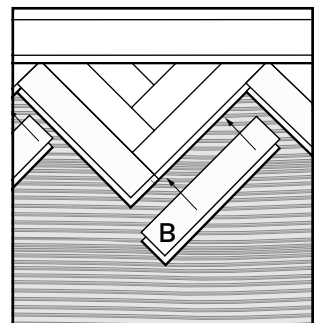
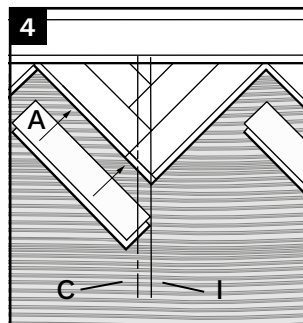
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Measure the room width and mark out the room's centre line (C) on the underlay. Then draw an installation line (I) on the underlay to the right of the centre line. This will centre the herringbone pattern in the room.



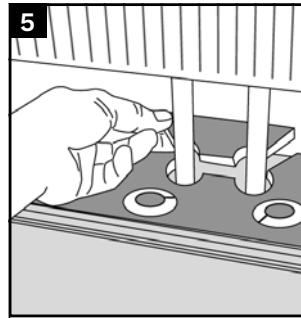
4

Once the lines are marked, you can start putting the starter triangles in place. Begin by placing a starter triangle with the point towards the installation line. Install the flooring by placing the strips long side to long side at an angle, and clicking together the short side, A strip and B strip in turn. First install a row of A strips from left to right, then a new row of B strips from left to right, and so on.



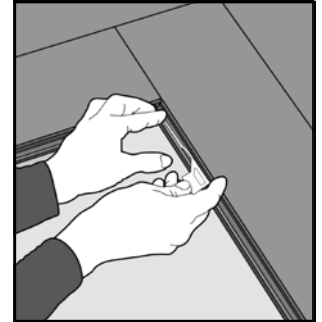
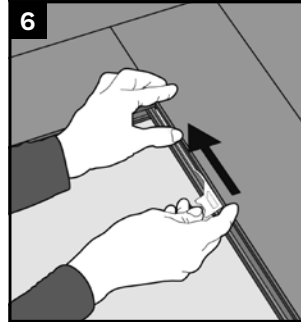
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For pipes, drill a hole in the strip that is at least 20 mm larger in diameter than the pipe. Cut as shown in the illustrations. Glue the cut-out piece back into place and remove any excess adhesive immediately. Cover the holes with pipe collars.



6

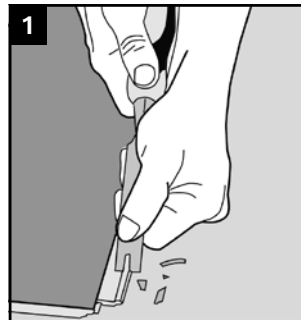
If you need to remove an installed strip, the easiest way is to use Bjelin's dismantling pin. This pushes into the short-side joint to release the locking mechanism.



Reverse installation

1

For reverse installation or when installing under a door frame, for example, you will need to remove the locking strip and glue the joint instead using PVAC/wood glue. Use a D3 adhesive.



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Finally, remove the wedges, and cover the gap between the wall and flooring with skirting board or trim. Flooring trims or transition reducers are used to join wood floors and other flooring materials. Install trims so that the floor can move with seasonal variations.

Floor cover

The basic rule is that the wooden floor should be installed last in a construction project in order to avoid damage. If further work is to be done in the room, where the floor has been laid, the floor must be protected with a material that allows moisture to pass through (e.g. builder's paper/rag 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 hard to the floor surface that the coating comes off when the tape is removed. The longer the tape is left in place, the higher the risk that it will stick harder to the finish.

If you come across a damaged strip, put it aside. It may be left over or can be used when finishing. Of course, you can also exchange it where you bought it. The installer is responsible for ensuring that strips with obvious defects are not installed.

Care and maintenance of our floors

Bjelin wood floors are easy to maintain. Daily maintenance is most easily done by vacuuming and occasional cleaning with a well wrung-out cloth. Take care not to damp-mop too often as wood is sensitive to water. When you do damp-mop the floor, it should be dry within 2–3 minutes, that way you'll know you have used the correct 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 as long as you wipe it up immediately.

Use a door mat outside and inside the front door to avoid bringing in a lot of dirt and grit, which can put a lot of wear

on your floors. Minimising dirt and grit will ensure your Bjelin floor lasts for many years.

We recommend using felt pads under furniture to avoid unnecessary marks and scratches.

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

Take care with strong stain removers. If you use too much or rub too hard, it can affect the lacquer or oil on your floor.

For more detailed maintenance instructions, go to bjelin.com.

Factory-lacquered surfaces

STAIN	REMOVAL
Asphalt, rubber, oil, shoe polish, soot, dried-in chocolate or grease residues	Bjelin Ecoline Magic Cleaner, Bona Kemi Deep Cleaner diluted with water, alcohol cleaner, benzine or similar
Crayon, lipstick, felt tip/marker	Alcohol cleaner diluted with equal parts water
Candle wax, chewing gum	Cold spray or apply a bag of ice cubes, then gently scrape off
Blood	Cold water

For more information on maintenance, care and repair, go to our website: www.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
- Laying wedges
- Saw
- Pencil
- Measuring tool
- Set square
- Moisture barrier - if required



Wood dust

Sawing and sanding wood produces wood dust.

Preventive measures:

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



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