



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS SOLID HARDWOOD FLOORING

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1. Installer's Responsibility

Prior to installation it is the installer's responsibility to carry out a final inspection of the flooring to ensure the colour, grade, quality, manufacture and factory finish is acceptable and as expected. The installer must use reasonable selectivity and hold out or cut off pieces with deficiencies, whatever the cause. If the product is deemed not acceptable for any reason, you should not install the product and instead immediately contact your supplier.

The product must also be checked with the end user to ensure the correct and expected product has been supplied. Once a product has been laid, and later discovered to be incorrect, or any boards deemed to be defective, no financial assistance can be given by Atkinson & Kirby, nor can the product be returned.

2. General Advice

To keep the wood in excellent condition it is imperative that the humidity level be controlled at all times, from delivery to laying the floor, and during the years that follow installation. The optimal humidity range for hardwood flooring is 45-60% and the temperature should be maintained at approximately 18°C.

Flooring should never be stored outdoors, on a cement floor, in a garage or in any damp conditions. Care should be taken to store the wood flat; packs should never be leant against a wall. For pre-finished solid wood flooring, all boards should be left in the packaging in the room where they are to be laid, with the same conditions that will be experienced once laid, until you are ready to lay the floor (at least 72 hours).

Unfinished solid flooring packs should be open and the boards spread around the room in which they are to be laid for at least 5 days.

In newly constructed buildings, the heating must have been operational for at least 10 days, prior to the minimum 5 day acclimatisation period for unfinished solid flooring or 72 hours for pre-finished solid wood flooring.

After the necessary acclimatisation periods have been observed the flooring is ready to be installed.

Upon delivery, check the wood flooring moisture content with a moisture meter to establish a baseline for required acclimatisation.

A waste factor of 5-10% should be taken into account when calculating the amount of flooring needed. The expansion required for any hardwood flooring installation will vary depending the type of flooring, timber species and the size of the room. We recommend an expansion gap of at least 15-18mm for solid floors around the perimeter of the room at doorways and at any other vertical surfaces. These gaps can be covered by mouldings which can be purchased separately from Atkinson & Kirby.

- Perimeter of the room - the gap can be covered by skirting board, or if the skirting has remained in place the expansion gap should be covered with a scotia
- Doorways - at doorways the floor should be broken with an expansion gap. The expansion gap should be covered with a twin or ramp moulding, which will allow the floor in individual rooms to expand and contract within their own areas. If floors are equal in height in both rooms then a twin moulding should be used. If floors have differing heights between rooms then a ramp mouldings should be used.
- Pipes, vents and other fixed objects - each can be unique, but the general rule is the measure very carefully before you cut the flooring and remember to leave a 12-18mm expansion gap between the object and the flooring. Cover the expansion gap with mouldings, vent covers or pipe rings when the floor is complete.
- Installation on stairs - flooring on stairs must be fully nailed to the stairs. Stair nosing mouldings should be installed using either screw type fasteners or nails.
- Contact with heat - in areas where the flooring comes into contact with fireplace, stove, heating system or un-insulated hot air vents, a layer of asphalt or wax paper should be laid under the floor first. This will prevent excess drying out of the wood flooring. As always, leave an appropriate expansion gap between the floor and fireplace, stove etc.

For ease of installation some of all of the following tools are required:

- Saw
- Grip fill PVA glue
- Hammer (500g minimum)
- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Professional knocking block
- Professional pull bar
- Drill
- Wedges
- "T" Square

3. Pre Installation

The choice of installation method will depend on the specific circumstances and the requirements of the final floor. Before selecting an installation method, the floor must be assessed for the following criteria:

- Moisture content of the subfloor - moisture tests should be carried out using a hygrometer on all ground floor installation and on all new build upper floors where a screed has been used. Moisture readings above 65% relative humidity (RH) indicate a damp floor. If this is the case, a damp proof membrane (DPM) should be installed on the subfloor. If in doubt about the presence of excess moisture in the subfloor, it is recommend you use a suitable DPM (please refer to the DPM manufacturer's guidelines for more details).
- Smooth subfloor - if the subfloor is not smooth enough to accommodate the wood flooring, apply a smoothing compound to level out the subfloor.

- Sound and strong substrate material - if the substrate is not strong enough to accommodate the flooring, screeding of the subfloor will need to be carried out.
- Requirements for improved acoustics - if there is a requirements then the floor should be fully glued down using an adhesive that specifically offers improved acoustic properties.
- Type of subfloor - solid flooring is not suitable for installation on asphalt subfloors.
- Underfloor heating - solid wood flooring is not suitable for use over underfloor heating systems in any circumstances.

Before beginning installation, spread out short and long lengths of floor boards equally over the area where the floor is to be installed and work out of several packs at a time to ensure an even colour and shade distribution over the whole floor

4. Installation

Glue Down Method

Establish a starting point

Align the first row of planks to be sure that you have a straight line from one side of the room to the other. Draw a chalk line at the desired distance from the wall to help align the planks. The end joints of the flooring in the next row should always be staggered (minimum of 150mm) to achieve the best appearance in the finished floor. Align the first piece of flooring on the chalk line with the groove side and end facing the starting wall.

Full stick down method - using a flexible adhesive: For use on virtually all subfloors

Apply the adhesive using a V notched trowel with a minimum notch depth of 6mm and width of 3mm. Wood should be laid within 40 minutes of the adhesive being applied. Flooring must be adjusted with a block and mallet immediately after laying.

For glue down installation over underfloor heating, please see separate section on “Underfloor heating installation”.

Batten bonding stick down method - using flexible adhesive:

The adhesive should be applied by cartridge or sausage using a nozzle cut to ensure a 10mm high by 8mm wide cordon. Beads should be laid at 100-250mm intervals (depending on the width of the board). Wood should be laid within 30 minutes of applying the adhesive.

Secret Nailing Method

Establish a starting point

Before beginning the installation, spread out long and short lengths equally over the area where the floor is to be installed and work out of several packs at a time to ensure an even distribution of colour and shade over the whole floor.

Remember: flooring is to be installed at right angles to the existing floorboards and if possible, in the longest dimension of the room.

Align the first row of planks to be sure that you have a straight line from one side of the room to the other. Draw a chalk line at the desired distance from the wall to help align the planks. The

end joints of the next row of flooring should always be staggered (minimum of 150mm) to achieve the best appearance in the finished floor.

Important: with large areas it is advisable to use 2mm thick spacers between strips at 1m intervals.

Installing the floor

Align the first piece on the chalk line with the groove side facing the starting wall. Pre drill holes and drive 7D or 8D finish nails or screw type flooring nails into the face of the board every 200-250mm, approximately 15-18mm from the edge closest to the starting wall. The nails should be within 50-75mm from the end of the board and in the darker grain of the wood to help conceal them.

Edge nail the plank by driving the same type nails at a 45° degree angle through the tongue of the first piece, spacing the nails every 200-250mm and within 50-75mm from the ends. This process should be repeated for each piece in the entire first row.

Upon completion of the first row, go back and sink the face nails with a nail punch. If it appears that the holes will not be covered by the wall base or quarter round trim, fill the holes with hardwood flooring putty then blends with your floor.

Begin installing the second row by repeating the edge nailing, but do not face nail as with the first row.

Note: typically the first few rows must be edge nailed by hand due to vertical wall obstruction. However, when clearance allows, an edge nailing machine, which drives 50mm fasteners with an appropriate mallet, can be used to simplify and speed up the process.

Install each succeeding row of planks by edge nailing and tongue side every 200-250mm to within 50-75mm from the board end. Be attentive to staggering the ends of the boards at least 150mm in adjacent rows to avoid the clustering of end joints. Any short boards should be locked in either side by longer boards ensuring that at least one end of nailed to the joist.

Upon reaching the last row to be installed, the planks should be ripped to allow 15-18mm expansion gaps. The last row must be fastened by face nailing approximately 12-18mm from the back edge of the board every 200-250mm. The same process of counter sinking the face nails and applying hardwood putty should be repeated.

5. Post Installation

- Heating systems may have to be utilised throughout the year to maintain the correct humidity level.
- The installation of a humidifier or air exchange system can prove indispensable in controlling humidity.
- Wood is a natural, living material that must be cared for correctly for its lifetime. As such, a proper maintenance programme should always be carried on your hardwood floors.
- Barrier matting should be placed at all exterior doorways.
- Remove any dirt/grit left on the floor following installation to prevent scratches or damage to the floor.

6. General Maintenance

Routine maintenance and damage prevention is key to lifelong service and beauty from your hardwood floor.

Please ensure you follow our comprehensive maintenance guidelines for the relevant finish you have chosen for your floor. These can be downloaded from www.akirby.co.uk. If you have any questions regarding which maintenance guide you should follow, please speak to a member of the Atkinson & Kirby team who will be able to help.