BARISTA

HERRINGBONE

HERRINGBONE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

These Instructions can be downloaded from our website - www.wrg.ie

Additional Instructions available at www.hardwood-installation.eu

Beautiful floors are a product of nature and therefore, not perfect. Hardwood floors are manufactured in accordance with accepted industry standards which permit a defect tolerance not to exceed 5%. The defects may be of a manufacturing or natural type. Prior to the installation of any hardwood flooring product, the installer must determine that the job-site environment and the sub surfaces involved, meet or exceed all requirements as stipulated in these installation instructions. We do not accept any responsibility for job failure resulting from or associated with sub surface or job-site environment deficiencies. The installer/owner has final inspection responsibility as to grade, manufacture and factory finish. He must use reasonable selectivity and hold out or cut off pieces with glaring defects, whatever the cause. When hardwood flooring is ordered, 10-15% must be added to the actual square metres needed as allowance for cutting waste and/or mis-manufacture. Should an individual piece be doubtful as to grade, manufacture or factory finish, the installer should not use the piece.

DO NOT INSTALL ANY QUESTIONABLE OR DEFECTIVE PRODUCT.

NOTE: IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU EMPLOY A PROFESSIONAL FLOORING CONTRACTOR WHO OWNS A MOISTURE METER TO LAY YOUR FLOORING. IT IS THE INSTALLER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO CHECK THE MOISTURE OF THE CONCRETE AND OTHER CONDITIONS IN THE HOUSE BEFORE LAYING THE FLOOR

STAGE 1: Before You Start – Job Site Inspection

Acclimatisation and Storage
The floor should be stored horizontally in the room that is being fitted for at least 7 days before installation – the longer the better. The period required to acclimatise the flooring should be determined by taking moisture readings of the flooring and also from within the room. The fitter should aim for the two to be in equilibrium. Failure to acclimatize may cause excessive expansion and contraction. Do not open the packs prior to installation.

The temperature must be at least 18°c and the relative humidity between 40 – 60% for a minimum of 14 days prior to the installation of the flooring as well as during and after the fitting. The fitter should carry out these tests. Never bring flooring into a house which is not to the above conditions. It is vital that the packs are stacked correctly and horizontally. Place at least 3 laths between the ground and first row. The best way to stack the packs is to place laths between each row.

Sub-floor Evenness and Cleanliness
It is imperative to ensure that your cement or wood sub-floor is level (to within 3mm over a 2 metre span) and that it is clean, dry and secure. Failure to do this may result in edge damage to the boards or noise related issues e.g. squeaking. It is the fitter's responsibility to ensure that the floor is level and clean. Any remaining residues or dirt should be removed.

IMPORTANT - Sub-floor Moisture

Cement Screeds (See Scale):
The moisture of the concrete floor must not be over 3% (2.0% CM) based on Tramex Concrete Encounter Red Scale in diagram) - this should be tested with an appropriate moisture meter e.g. Tramex Concrete Encounter. If the cement subfloor moisture level is too high, either wait until it is dry or use a PU Primer / Liquid DPM such as Seal Tight 100 which will seal moisture in cement floors up to 6% moisture.

Pump / Anhydrite Screeds:
For pump / anhydrite based screeds (usually 45-50mm thickness with underfloor heating), the moisture content level of the screed must be below 0.3% CM Moisture (Tramex Concrete Encounter Blue Scale highlighting CM % Moisture in diagram). Please note PU Primers or Liquid DPM's are not suitable for use over Pump / Anhydrite Screeds. Please also see Underfloor Heating Guidelines (Section 4)

Timber Subfloor:
Suitable timber subfloors include flooring grade plywood or OSB Grade 3 (Kiln Dried approx. 12%). Construction Plywoods is not a suitable subfloor due to its high moisture content. If the timber subfloor has a moisture content higher than 12%, we recommend the use of Bitumen Paper which helps prevent moisture penetration from the timber subfloor. Bitumen paper is used at installer's/owner's risk.

Inspect Flooring
Prior to installation, the fitter should inspect each board in daylight for any visible faults or damage and also check the colour, structure and finish. The installer/owner has final inspection responsibility as to grade, manufacture and factory finish. They must use reasonable selectivity and hold out or cut off pieces with glaring defects, whatever the cause, Once a board is fitted, it is deemed to be acceptable. It is the responsibility of the fitter and the end user to ensure that the grading of the floor is correct. Always select boards from different bundles to ensure an even appearance. No Claims Are Accepted Once The Flooring Boards Have Been Installed.

STAGE 2: Installation - ENGINEERED FLOORING

METHODS OF INSTALLATION
1: Glue Down Installation
2: Installation over Under-floor Heating

Laying Direction
The laying direction normally depends on the main sources of light fall in the room e.g. French windows. The boards should run parallel with the entering light for best appearance. Ensure that the boards are always laid lengthways in narrow hallways. In the case of L, T or U shaped hallways they may require placing an expansion gap and changing the laying direction of the flooring.

Note: It is extremely important to blend planks from several cartons to ensure a good balance of colour and graining.

1: GLUE DOWN INSTALLATION

Suitable subfloors for glue down installation include cement screeds, ceramic tile, flooring grade plywood or OSB Grade 3 (Kiln Dried approx. 12%). Construction Plywood is not a suitable subfloor due to its high moisture content. All cement screeds must be properly cured, clean, dry and free of contaminates such like sealers and old adhesive residue. All subfloors must be structurally flat within industry standards of 3mm variance across 2mt. All sub-surfaces must have a sound but still 'rough' or porous surface in order to ensure a good bond with the adhesive. Old adhesive residues should be removed. A slick or sealed surface should be pre-sanded.

Glue down installation requires that a quality low water solvent free based adhesive be used, using a trowel and spread rate as specified by the adhesive manufacturer. The recommended adhesive for most installations is Griptight 50 PRO PLUS Adhesive or equivalent. See adhesive manufacturer's installation instructions for specific rules and guidelines regarding installation procedures and acceptable subfloors. Any questions regarding the acceptability of a concrete slab or any other type of subfloor or subfloor coating for application of an adhesive, is the sole responsibility of the adhesive manufacturer and the flooring contractor. Remove wet adhesive immediately as it can be very difficult to remove once cured. The recommended trowel is a 5.5mm serrated V Notch trowel (TKB B9) to ensure maximum coverage and a good bond between the subfloor and wood flooring. Larger notch trowels will result in less m2 coverage per kg.

Expansion: Always remember to leave an expansion gap of 10 - 15mm at walls, pillars, doorways or fixed objects etc and around the entire perimeter. For pipes: Drill a hole with a diameter about 15mm larger than that of the pipe. In the case of solid flooring or large areas of engineered flooring, it may be necessary to leave additional expansion through the floor as well as around the perimeter. It is the fitter's responsibility to calculate what additional expansion may be required.

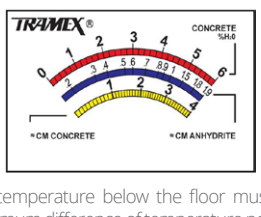
Allow adhesive to cure for at least 24 hours before permitting foot traffic or moving furniture onto floor. If the floor is being sanded afterwards, the adhesive must be allowed to cure for a minimum of 48 hours prior to sanding

Note: It is extremely important to blend planks from several cartons to ensure a good balance of colour and graining.
Note: It may be necessary to leave weights on flooring boards which are pushing up to ensure full contact with the subfloor while the glue cures. This is normal practice and these weights can be removed once the glue has fully set.

2: UNDERFLOOR HEATING

Our engineered floors are suitable for use over underfloor heating. Please follow below guidelines and information. It is very important that the moisture content of the subfloor which your floor will be laid onto is at the correct moisture level. To avoid cracks in new subfloors, you need a natural drying time of approx. one week per cm thickness of the screed. You can turn on the heat after the above has been achieved. Raise the temperature by 5 degrees per day till you reach maximum capacity and leave the heating on for 14 days. This is important as a relatively small moisture percentage can cause movement issues with your floor.

After these 14 days, switch the heating off for at least 1 week. If necessary, the floor can be levelled and primed at this stage. A floor should be levelled with a high quality latex levelling compound if outside tolerances of 3mm over 2 metre span. A moisture check must also be done on the screed prior to any installation. The temperature below the floor must never exceed 26 degrees and the maximum difference of temperature per 24h is 5 degrees Celsius. There are 2 types of installation:



Floating Installation Recommendations
(Please follow below guidelines and floating installation instructions):
- 500 Gauge Polythene – over cement floors
- 2mm Cork Underlay or 2mm Heat Master – lowest heat transfer resistance.

Glue Down Installation Recommendations
(Please follow below guidelines and glue down installation instructions) :
- Sealtight 100 PU Primer (If Cement Moisture is above 2.0% CM but less than 4.0% CM (< 6% on red scale below)
- Griptight 50 PRO PLUS Flexible Adhesive Glue

Note: For glue-down installation, please turn heat off / to minimum 2 days before installation. You can turn on the heating system again two days after installation - again with maximum increments of 5°c per day. We recommend that a high quality flexible glue (suitable for U/F Heating) such as Griptight 50 PRO PLUS Adhesive is used for glue down installations.

IMPORTANT:
RETAIN SEVERAL LEFTOVER PLANKS FOR POSSIBLE FUTURE REPAIRS

CARING FOR YOUR PREFINISHED FLOOR

Prefinished floors are among the easiest floors to care for. The finish consists of resistant, UV-hardened acrylic varnish. It is formaldehyde-free and environmentally friendly. We recommend cleaning and maintenance as follows:

REGULAR CARE

Dry cleaning:

It is usually sufficient to dry-clean prefinished surfaces with a mop, brush or vacuum. Heel streaks or grease stains can be easily removed with clean & green® active.

Damp cleaning:

For protection of the prefinished surface a treatment is necessary. Your floor should be cleaned regularly depending on the wear and tear of the surface with clean & green® natural diluted in water. Add ½ dosage cap of clean & green® natural to 5 litres (1.3 gal.) of water. Then wipe the surface with a well-wrung, slightly damp cloth. Don't clean the floor surface too damp, always avoid letting water stand on the surface. By polishing the floor with a cloth afterwards, you can optimize the shine of your floor's surface. Steam cleaning machines are not suitable for cleaning prefinished flooring.

INTENSIVE CARE

Damp cleaning:

As the floor will be subject to high traffic, the floor surface will need to be deep-cleaned periodically, depending on dirt build-up. Please use clean & green® active for deep cleaning. Add ½ dosage cap of clean & green® active to 5 litres (1.3 gal.) of water. Then wipe the surface with a well-wrung, slightly damp cloth. Do not clean the floor too damp, always avoid letting water stand on the surface. If required, repeat the process.

Refreshing:

To optically refresh the floor and improve durability, we recommend that you use Clean & Green AquaShield. Start by thoroughly cleaning the floor (dust-free). We recommend Clean & Green Active for this job. Clean & Green AquaShield is applied on diluted with a rectangular/square cotton cover mop. Evenly apply the AquaShield in overlapping lines. Wait about two hours before subjecting the floor to traffic and load. The application of Clean & Green AquaShield can lead to changes in the gloss level.

BASIC PROTECTION

In maintaining the appearance of your prefinished floor it is always beneficial to use protective felt pads under chairs and table legs. A further recommendation is to use the polycarbonate mats under chair wheels at areas of extreme concentration and wear.

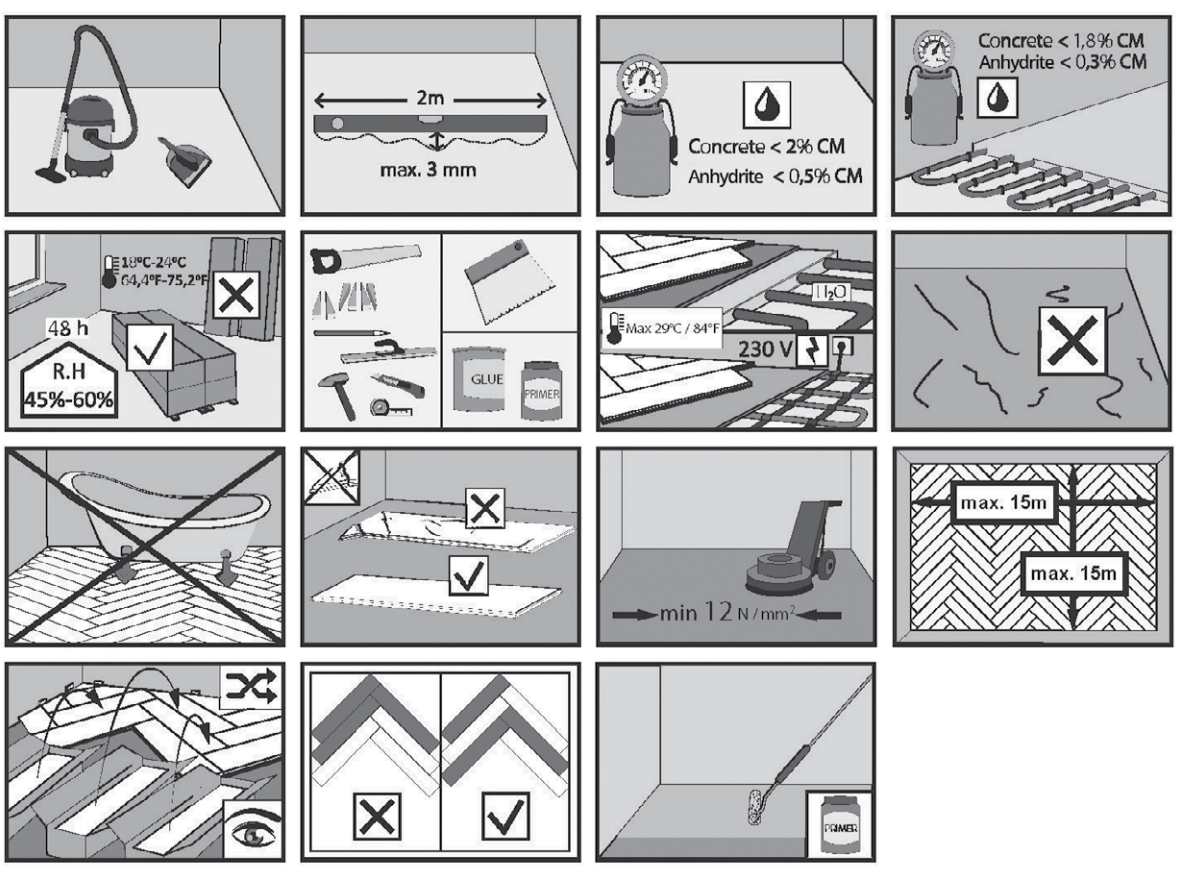
ENTRANCE BARRIER MATTING

We recommend that good quality entrance barrier mats are used at all external entrances to the hardwood flooring to collect grit and moisture from the underside of footwear. We strongly recommend that at least 2 - 3 foot falls are allowed for. Vacuum and clean the mat regularly. If you must move heavy pieces of furniture (e.g. refrigerator, sofa etc.), never slide them directly over the flooring. Instead, place a piece of carpet face down between the legs and the flooring and pull on the carpet to move the furniture.

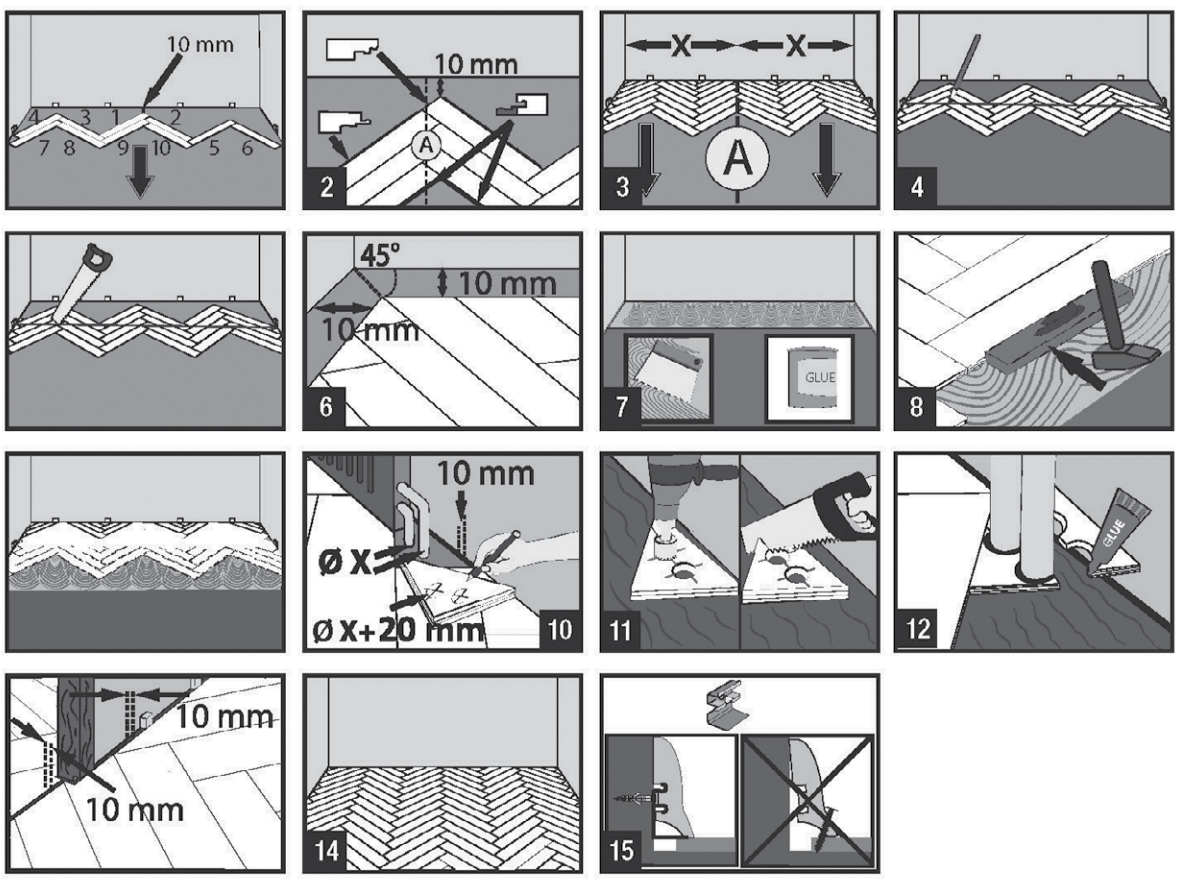
SPILLAGES

Engineered floors have a level of water resistance; however damage can occur if spillages of liquid onto the surface are not wiped up immediately. Extra coats of site applied lacquer will increase the water resistance of the floor. However it will not be waterproof.

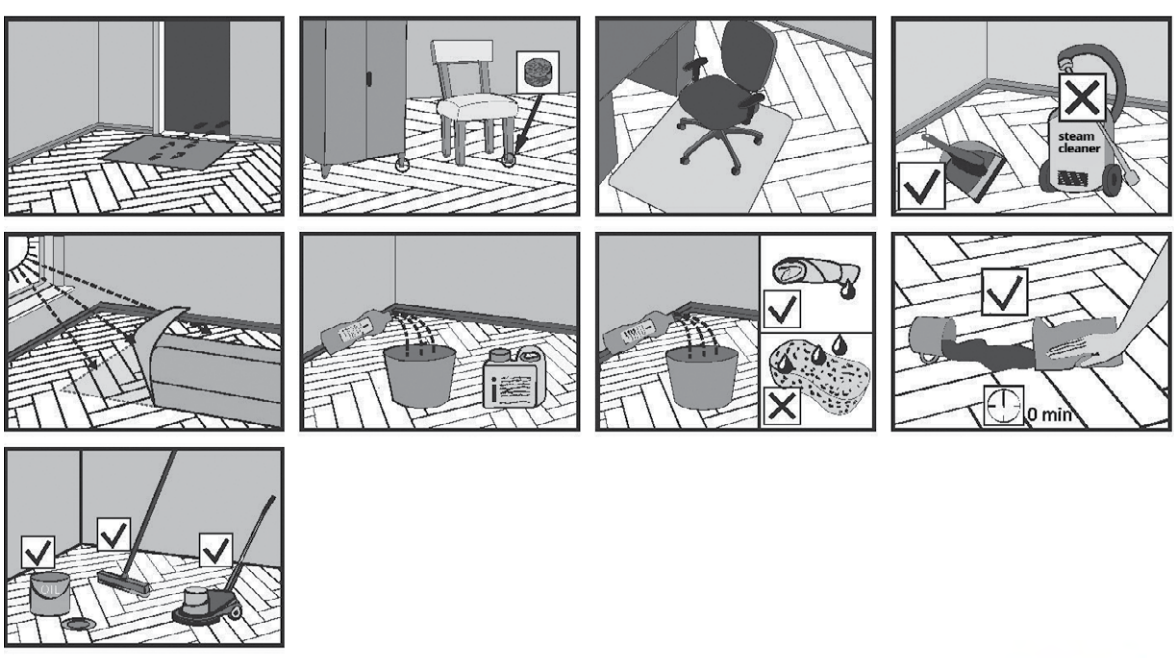
PREINSTALLATION



BARISTA HERRINGBONE INSTALLATION



CAUTION



1. Top Layer

Selected European Oak protected with 5 coats of lacquer.

2. Middle Layer

Pressed laterally to the top layer which restricts natural movement for stability.

3. Bottom Layer

Pressed laterally in the opposite direction to the middle layer for further stability.

Barista Herringbone has a drop down click system, boards must also be fully glued down.

Whiteriver Group
Drumcar Rd, Cluide, Dunleer, Co. Louth, A92 V8YN
WD_LF_005 – EN 14342:2005+A1
3 Layer Flooring Board

Fire Reaction	Standard: EN 13501-1:2007	Dfi - s1
Average Minimal Density		500 kg/m3
Minimal Thickness		10mm
Formaldehyde Emission	Standard: EN 717/1:2006	E - 1
Thermal Conductivity	Standard: EN 12524:2003	0.14W/m*k
Biological Durability	Standard: EN 350-2:2000	NPD