

WOODPECKER

NATURALLY INSPIRED FLOORING



OXWICH

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

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Disclaimer: Installation guidance is advisory and is based on established good practice and the BS-8201-2011 standard. It is the fitter's responsibility to follow these procedures before, during and after installation. Woodpecker cannot accept responsibility for any issues relating to installation.

PREPARATION

BEFORE DELIVERY

The conditions must be ideal before any flooring is fitted. Wet trades like screeds, plastering and decorating need to be complete and the building must be thoroughly dried out. Windows and doors should be fitted and watertight.

EXPERT TIP: A rule of thumb for the drying time of a sand and cement-based screed is one day per millimetre for the first 50mm, and 2.5 days for each millimetre thereafter. So, a 50mm screed should take about two months to dry out, and a 100mm screed will take six months. Plaster takes up to six weeks to dry completely.

PREPARING THE SUBFLOOR

The surface immediately beneath a Woodpecker bamboo floor must be in good structural condition, free from damp rot, fungal or insect infestation, and contaminating residues. It must be flat with uneven areas not exceeding 3mm over a 2m area. Naturally, the surface should be vacuumed and totally free of debris before fitting begins. Hot pipes should be well insulated to prevent localised hotspots, which can cause bamboo flooring to warp or shrink.

If installing over floorboards, ensure the voids beneath have a height of 600mm from the ground to the bottom side of the joists. We recommend using a suitable Woodpecker damp proof membrane to protect the floor from moisture. Check that the voids are vented around the perimeter and that these vents are positioned to allow air flow under the entire floor. As a rule of thumb, all venting should equal a minimum of 1.5% of the total m² of the installation. Keep the vents open throughout the year too.

N.b. The subfloor should be prepared for installation in accordance with the industry standards outlined in BS-8201-2011.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING

The room temperature and humidity levels need to be stable before Woodpecker flooring is delivered to site. Heating and/or air conditioning systems should be on and working for at least two weeks before the floor is fitted. Make sure underfloor heating is turned off for at least 48 hours prior to fitting.

Once the floor has been fitted, the underfloor heating should not be switched on for another two to three days. Then the temperature should be raised gradually at no more than 1°C per day. The temperature of the floor should never exceed 27°C.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS

The room temperature shouldn't be lower than 18°C, or the floor temperature lower than 15°C. The Atmospheric Relative Humidity should be between 40 and 60%.

Note that bamboo floors are not suitable for wet rooms, or in areas where there is a regular flow of water.

ACCLIMATISATION

Nature is in no hurry when it produces bamboo, and likewise, an impressive bamboo floor installation is never rushed. The sealed, unopened boxes should be laid flat, in the centre of the room for three to four days beforehand. DO NOT store the flooring outdoors, in an outbuilding, or anywhere with damp or condensation problems. The conditions where the flooring is acclimatised should be as close as possible to the typical living conditions.

INSPECTION

At Woodpecker the highest quality control procedures are in place, however our products are made from natural materials so it's essential that every plank is carefully checked before installation. If there are any problems, get in touch with us so that we can rectify them. We are unable to consider any defects after the floor has been installed.

MOISTURE TESTING

Moisture is the enemy of natural bamboo, and can cause damage. Even when a subfloor looks dry, it may contain excess moisture in the substrate. Using a professional moisture meter such as the Protimeter MMS will tell you whether or not it's safe to go ahead with installation.

Readings shouldn't exceed:

- 70% Relative Humidity (RH) for cement-based concrete.
- 11% Wood Moisture Equivalent (WME) for wooden subfloors or joists.

EXPANSION GAPS

As bamboo is a natural substance, it will expand and contract with changes in temperature and humidity. That's why when a bamboo floor is fitted, expansion gaps need to be left wherever the boards meet a wall, structural support, stairs, breakfast bar, fireplace, central heating pipe...etc. Gaps must also be considered at doorways to allow for the differing expansion between rooms.

Place spacers at regular intervals when fitting and then remove them before skirting boards, beading or trims are put in place. Allow a 2mm gap for every metre span of the floor with a minimum of 10-15mm gap regardless. For areas over 5m in width, extra provisions should be made for expansion.

SOME EXTRA TIPS BEFORE YOU BEGIN

LAYING THE FLOOR

All Woodpecker floors feature beautiful colour variations which naturally occur in bamboo. To ensure the overall effect has a good balance of colour and details, take care to blend planks from several packs.

The natural texture of Woodpecker flooring will really come to the fore if the planks are laid in the same direction as the light entering the room. However, if the floor is being fitted over existing parquet, it should be positioned at right angles to the previous flooring planks.

THE FIRST ROW

Before installation can begin a few calculations need to be made, and you might have to do some cutting before you can start laying. When you've chosen your starting wall, measure the width of the room from there and divide that by the width of the flooring panels. This will give you the number of rows of boards you'll lay and the width of the last row. If your last row is going to be under 60mm wide, cut the boards in your first row lengthwise accordingly so that your last row isn't too narrow.

FLOOR PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

Always protect the surface of the flooring during installation. Use paper or cardboard that will allow the floor to breathe and tape this to the boards. Never use plastic or polyethylene sheeting to cover the flooring as this will trap moisture and could cause damage.

PIPES

Measure the position of any central heating pipes and mark them on the relevant plank, considering your expansion gap. Drill a hole 16mm larger than the pipe's diameter. Saw at a 45° angle to the pipe hole. When you've fitted the board around the pipe, apply glue to the sawn out piece of bamboo and fit it back into the gap, again taking into account the expansion gap spacers.

DOOR JAMBS

If there is a wooden door jamb, we recommend undercutting it according to the thickness of the flooring, plus the possible underlay. Install the flooring underneath the door jamb but leave the necessary expansion gaps.

TRIMS

When fitting trims, always fix them to the walls. Never fix them to the floor itself as this will prevent the natural expansion and contraction of the flooring into the expansion space.

to tap the header joint into the next plank. Alternatively, you can connect the header joint with the previously installed plank, lift both to an angle of 30 degrees then slide into the long joint before locking into position. Our naturally inspired flooring has been precision engineered for stability but it's still important to check for a close fit at all end and side joints, and tap or pull them into place where necessary.

NOTE: Never use a rubber mallet or hammer directly on the flooring to fit the locking system. This can damage the flooring and/or finish.

INSTALLATION

FLOATING

Oxwich flooring can be installed over concrete, anhydrite, existing wood floor chipboard, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, metal, PVC, linoleum, slate, marble, particleboard, OSB and plywood – but not carpet. Old parquet block floors can also be problematic.

The type of underlay you need will depend on the subfloor condition. However, for most installations we recommend using an underlay with a built-in damp proof membrane, such as Floormate or Aquastop.

See our full range at www.woodpeckerflooring.co.uk

Underlay should be laid edge-to-edge perpendicular to the direction of floorboards. Stick it together with tape. If the underlay does include a damp proof membrane, use Woodpecker Vapour Tape to prevent moisture from rising between the seams. We do not recommend overlapping the underlay.

FOLLOW THESE STEPS TO INSTALL

1. Check all planks for possible damage or defects. We can't be held responsible for imperfect boards once they've been fitted.
2. Start installing along the longest wall or an outside wall which is likely to be straight and square with the room. Using one of the longest boards, install your first plank with the tongue facing away from the wall. Take great care with the alignment as misaligned starter rows can cause side and end gaps.
3. Use the remainder of the last plank in the first row to start the second row. If the off-cut is less than 200mm in length, cut a longer piece for the first board in your second row. As you continue to install, make sure that all boards are staggered so there's no less than a 300mm gap between joints in adjacent rows. This makes for a more appealing floor and reduces waste.
4. We recommend locking the header joints of each row together first so the floor can be installed row by row. If you need to install the planks separately, connect the long side of the board then use a block and mallet