Installation Guide

Preparation

Installation

Finishing

LignumCore

LignumCore
Herringbone

Preparation Installation Finishing

Installation Guide

Transport and Storage

Ensure boxes stay flat during transport & storage. Never stack the boxes upright or resting on one end. Packs must not be stored at less than 0°C or above 35°C or in damp areas.

Tools for the job

Before beginning we recommend the installer is equipped with:

1. Utility Knife
2. Chalk Line
3. Hand Saw/ Multi Tool
4. Jigsaw
5. Measuring Tape
6. Knee Pads
7. Flooring Spacers
8. Pencil or Marker
9. Square Edge/ Tri Square
10. Rubber Mallet
11. Hammer and Tapping Block
12. Pull Bar
13. PVA Wood Glue

Visual Inspection

When opening the boxes, it is the responsibility of the installer to check for any visual damages, visual defects or variations. This should be done in adequate light conditions. The installer should confirm at this point that the contents of the packs are the correct colour, specification and quantities.

It is recommended during installation, mixing planks from different boxes to avoid pattern repetition. Check all Lignum Fusion planks throughout the installation for any visible defects.
Do not install any planks that have any imperfections or defects.
Any plank defects that are visible prior to installation should not be installed. Wood Innovations Ltd will never assume responsibility for the uplift & relay costs, as installation implies acceptance.

Acclimatisation

Ensure that the building is “closed-in”. The product should be stored, unopened, in the desired install area for at least 48 hours prior to installation.

Room temperature is to be between 18°C - 22°C, with a relative humidity level between 45% - 65%.
Boxes should be stored flat in groups of 4-5. If the delivery is for more than one room, the order should be broken down into the individual room quantities and stored in the respective rooms.

Under Floor Heating

Lignum Core is compatible with conventional water-based underfloor heating systems. Wired electrical heating systems are only compatible with Lignum Core when encased in at least 9mm of an appropriate levelling compound. Direct contact with wired electrical heating systems must be avoided.

While some infrared heating panels may be suitable, caution is advised as certain systems can generate rapid and potentially damaging heat.

Following installation, gradually increase the underfloor heating by increments of 2°C per day until you reach the standard operating temperature conditions, with a maximum subfloor temperature of 27°C. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for system suitability.

Subfloor Suitability

Understanding the composition and structure of the subfloor can offer crucial insights.

It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure that a pre installation survey is carried out, and an accurate assessment of the humidity levels, flatness, compressive and tensile strength is assessed.

This will guide the decisions on any required floor preparation, including the selection of levelling / smoothing compounds, moisture barriers, mesh reinforcement etc.

If you are uncertain about the subfloor's quality or composition,
reference local installation standards or consult with the manufacturer/supplier of your preparative materials for expert advice.

Site and installation conditions must always comply with the relevant national regulations and installation standards. In case the national standard or regulation conflicts with the manufacturer’s recommendation, the most stringent of the two prevails.

Subfloor Preparation

Buildings should be “closed-in” before installation begins. All “wet trades” should be complete.
The subfloor should be structurally sound, flat, dry and free from debris. Any adhesives or other residues should be removed from the surface.

Unevenness of the subfloor must not exceed a gradual incline/decline of 3mm measured over a length of 2m, measured with a suitable straight edge/level, over the entirety of the subfloor.
Individual sharp vertical inclines larger than 1.2mm are unsuitable for installation.
If the subfloor does not meet the above requirements, it should be resolved using a suitable levelling compound / plywood or sanded / ground down.

The choice of appropriate materials, such as plywood, smoothing / levelling compounds, and related products, relies on the intended use of the space, the type of subfloor (Timber, Cementitious etc.) and necessitates agreement between the preparative material supplier and the flooring contractor.
All floor preparation materials must adhere to the manufacturer's guidelines and meet national standards for laminate floor coverings.

The flooring installer / contractor should be consulted when selecting the correct materials to level a subfloor, considering specific site conditions, and must approve the subfloor prior to installation.

Mixed Subfloor

Areas with a mixed subfloor, for example a suspended timber floor meeting a screed floor, it is recommended to level the entire area ensuring there is no stepped height difference.

If UFH is present in only one of these subfloors, you must insert a break & Expansion Gap between the heated and un-heated areas.
You can use a colour matched Cover Strip profile from our Lignum Additions Profile range to disguise this break.

Subfloor Moisture Content

The moisture content of the subfloor must be in accordance with local or national standards for the installation of laminate floor coverings.

- Timber <11 MC%
- UFH cementitious screeds < 1.8 MC%
- Unheated cementitious screeds < 2.0 MC%
- UFH anhydrite <0.3 CM%
- Unheated anhydrite <0.5 MC%

If a direct-to-earth concrete and stone subfloor is identified, then it must have an effective damp proof membrane (DPM) installed in accordance with the national standards for the installation of laminate floor coverings.

Follow manufacturer’s detailed instructions for the installation of a surface applied DPM and the use of levelling compound.

The effectiveness of a liquid DPM heavily depends on the type of product, application and the site conditions.

It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure they have the correct advice from the manufacturer of the DPM and to apply it in accordance with their recommendations.

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Herringbone

Preparation Installation Finishing

Required Expansion & Wastage Allowance

Lignum Core is a “floating” floor.
The planks should not be glued or fixed to the subfloor.

Once installed, the floor will expand and contract throughout its lifetime.

Be mindful that very heavy and fixed objects, including certain furniture, can prevent the floor from floating and moving freely.

An example of this would be a kitchen island or built in wardrobe which would prevent the free movement of the floor. Instead leave an expansion gap around the element as if it were a wall.

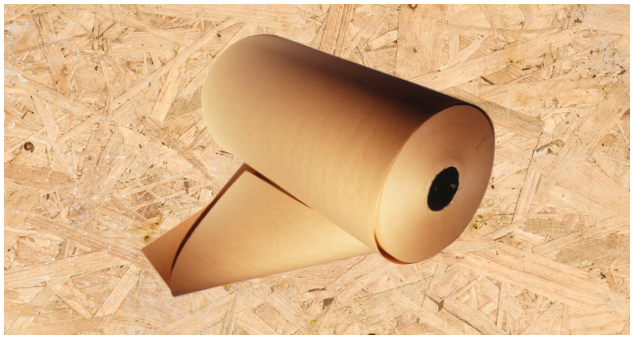
A minimum Expansion gap of 10-12mm should be left around the entire room.

In areas which do not join symmetrically and when the room length/width exceeds 8m, install expansion breaks and cover with a Lignum Additions profile.

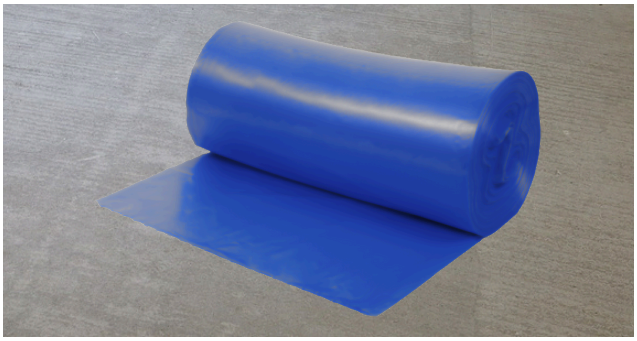
Vapour Barrier & Underlay

A water vapour control barrier must be installed prior to the installation of underlay and flooring.

This is not included with your flooring; it is the responsibility of the installer to provide and install a water vapour control barrier.



- Timber subfloor, use Kraft Paper breather membrane.



- Screed/mineral subfloor, use a 0.2mm Polythene (PE) film. Make sure the PE-film overlaps by a minimum of 200 mm.

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Preparation Installation Finishing

Before you start

Ensure your subfloor is clean and clear of debris.
Ensure all Under Floor Heating systems have been switched off 48hrs prior to installation.

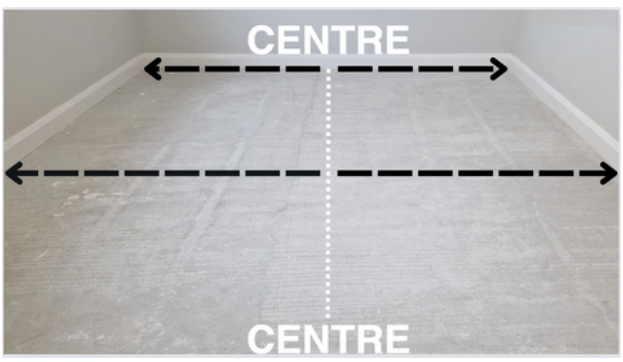
Lignum Fusion Herringbone packs contain 30 planks consisting of 15 Left and 15 Right orientated planks marked A and B on their reverse, please check before installation that each pack contains the above quantities.

Best Practice

During installation, mixing planks from different boxes will help avoid pattern repetition.

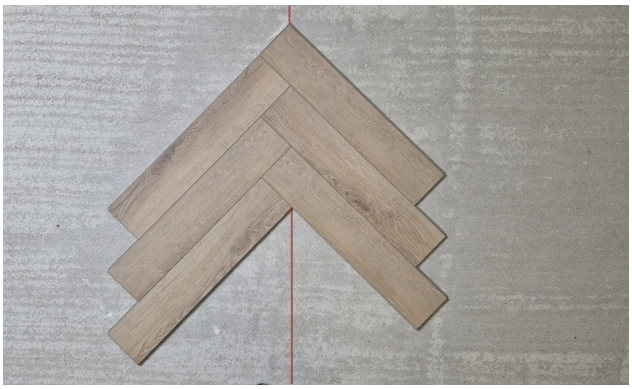
Do not install any planks that have any imperfections or defects.
Any plank defects that are visible prior to installation should not be installed.

Layout & Measuring your room



Start by Identifying your starting and finishing walls, these are typically the two shortest opposing walls.
Measure and mark the centre point along these two walls.

Measure 42mm to the left of this mark on both ends of the room. Strike through these marks with your chalk line, as shown above. This is your “Guide Line”



Join 3 A’s and 3 B’s, as shown above, to create your “Crown Template”

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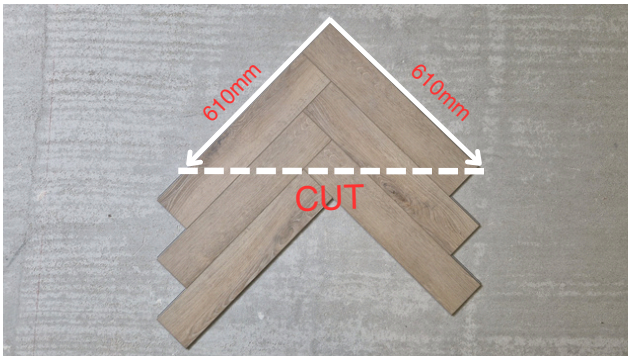
Dry fit the Crown Template along your Guide Line, with the Guide Line running through both top and bottom points, measuring out for your pattern and wall cuts.

We advise that these wall cuts are no less than 100 mm.
If adjustment is required, re strike the position of your Guide Line accordingly.

Building your crown



Measure 610mm down both sides of your crown template, mark and cut as shown above.

Using 10-12mm spacers, align your cut crown template to the Guide Line against your starting wall as shown above.

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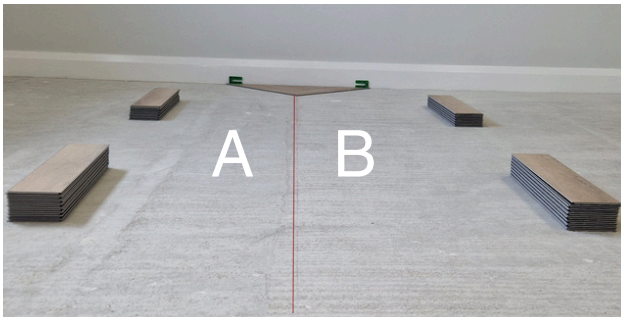
Preparation Installation Finishing



PRO TIP

Layout your A & B boards into piles along the Guide Line to make installation easier and faster

PRO TIP

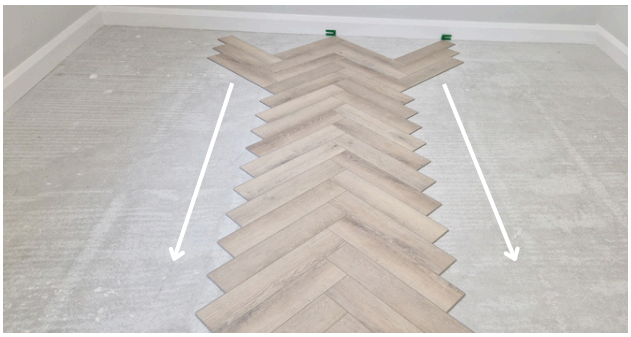
Use a board to help you line the joints perfectly as shown above.

To install your planks, angle your long joint at about 30° and slide the plank up until the edge it is flush with the previously installed plank.

If needed, use your hammer and tapping block to gently tap to engage the lock.

Continue installing planks until you reach the finishing wall. Once there, install your last plank to the wall, allowing for 10-12mm expansion, and insert a spacer.

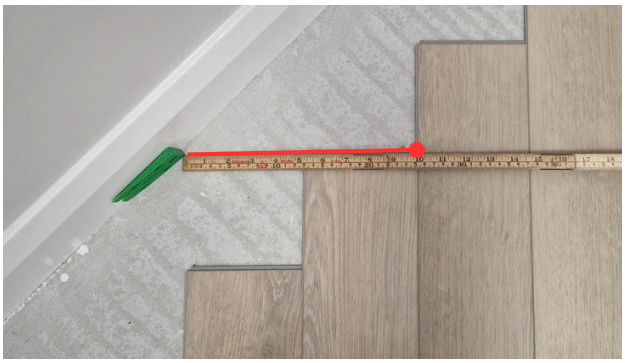
Additional Full Plank Row



Next install the additional rows of full planks. We advise to install your first new row at the right hand side of the Crown, followed by the installation of the first row on the left hand side of the Crown.

To install the next row, connect the long joint of the new plank into the long joint of the previous plank at a 30° angle, followed by a sharp pull towards you on the short end until it locks into the installed Crown. Use of a tapping block may be required.

Installing Cuts at the Wall



To mark and cut these planks, use your tape and measure from the circled point to the wall. Use a spacer to ensure a 10mm expansion gap.

Transfer this measurement to a board, and using your tri square, mark your corresponding 45° cut.
Continue this same process along the entire wall on both sides of the room.

Marking & Cutting Around Rad Pipes

To fit around pipes, first cut the plank to the right length, then place the plank next to its actual position and mark the centre of the pipe. Alternatively use your tape to measure this distance.

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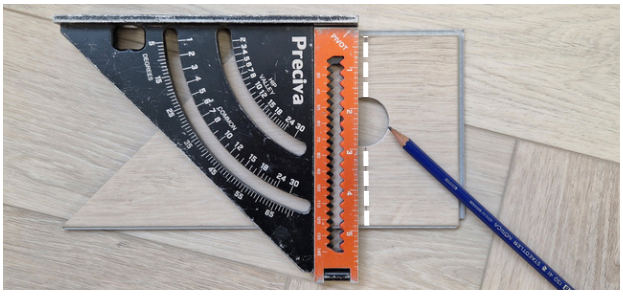
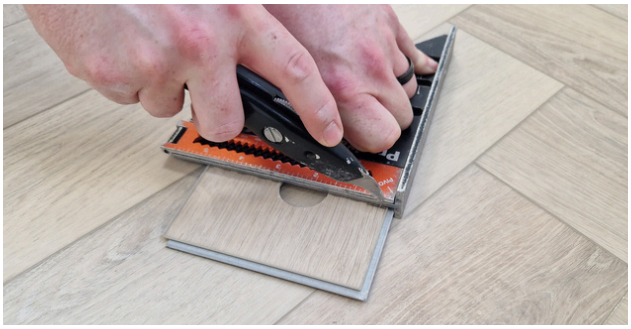
Line up your two marks using your square or rule

Next drill a hole that is at least 12mm wider than the pipe.



Mark a cut line through the centre of your hole.



Using your utility knife, score and snap the plank.

To install this plank, first lock the short end profile.

Using your tapping bar & hammer, place it on the exposed long profile edge, and gently tap until the lock engages and the joint closes

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Preparation Installation Finishing

Fitting into Doorways & Under jambs

We recommend undercutting doorjambs to accommodate the thickness of the Lignum Fusion Plank. Once cut, the plank can then be neatly installed underneath.

When fitting into doorways, always ensure you leave a 10mm expansion gap between the new and existing floor coverings.

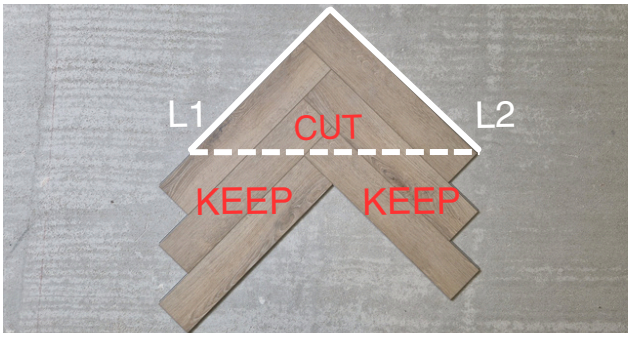
Typically, you will end your flooring halfway under the closed door.

Explore our Lignum Additions range for suitable décor match trims.

Filling the Triangles Starting Wall

The final step of the installation is to now fill the triangle voids along the starting and finishing walls.

Measure the dimensions of your triangle, L1 and L2 in the image above.



Fit 3 A planks and 3 B planks together, similar to the Crown template from the start of the guide, and transfer measurements L1 and L2 as shown below
Join the end of points L1 & L2 with a line and cut.
Do not discard the waste, as these off cuts will be used to fill the triangles on the opposite side of the room

Filling the Triangles Finishing wall

Separate your A & B boards and install into the empty triangle space.
Fill all the triangles on one side of the room. Now use your off cuts to fill the triangles on the other side of the room. You may need to introduce full length A or B planks in order to fill the triangles on the other side of the room.

Finishing the Floor

Remove all expansion gap spacers and inspect the finished floor surface.

Install Lignum Additions skirting or Scotia around the perimeter of the floor. Install Lignum Additions Trims at any door thresholds.