ENDURE FLOORING

INSTALLATION GUIDE

CHEVRON FLOORING



TOOLS FOR INSTALLATION

Ensure you have the following tools ready before starting:

- Tape measure
- Spirit level
- Pencil
- Chalk line
- Workbench or sawhorse
- Combination square
- Planks of flooring
- Spacers, Tapping block & Pull bar
- Rubber mallet
- Underlay and underlay tape (if needed)
- Handsaw, electric saw, chop saw or Stanley knife (depending on flooring type)
- Chisel (for fitting around architrave)
- Drill (for covering pipework)
- Moisture meter – the correct type for your subfloor
- Beading or skirting boards (for finishing)
- Adhesive and trowel (for gluing installation)
- Safety precautions i.e. knee pads, safety goggles, dust masks, ear defenders

INSTALLATION

Note: Installing chevron flooring can be intricate, requiring precise measurements. If you feel uncertain, we advise hiring a professional fitter for the job.

GLUING METHOD

This method involves applying an adhesive to the subfloor and laying the planks on top.

Important Information:

Tongue& Groove
Engineered wood boards feature a tongue on one side and a groove on the other. When assembled, they interlock securely, resembling a jigsaw puzzle.

A & B Planks
This consists of two distinct pieces, an ‘A’ plank and a ‘B’ plank, these interlock with joins on opposite sides. This configuration is common in our parquet offerings.

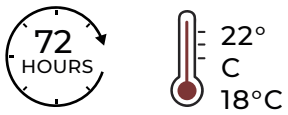
PREPARING TO FIT YOUR FLOOR

1 CHECK THE PLANKS

After your flooring has been delivered, inspect your packs to ensure you're completely happy with everything. It's normal to expect variety between planks and batches due to natural variations in the wood. Variations help create colour contrasts and deliver a more natural look.

2 ALLOW ACCLIMATISATION

You should keep the packs horizontal with equal weight distribution. Leave your packs to acclimatise for 72 hours. Make sure your room temperature is between 18°C - 22°C and ensure there is no exposure to extreme elements.For underfloor heating, you should gradually increase the temperature as per your heating supplier's guidance – this helps get the wood more familiar with the heat.



3 PREPARE THE SUBFLOOR

Before laying the new floor, remove any existing flooring and ensure you have a clean, dry, and level subfloor. We recommend either a concrete or wooden subfloor. 'If your subfloor is made of joists, you'll need to fix a layer of plywood over the top, to ensure it's stable before you fit your floor.

Choosing the right plywood:

JOIST SPACING	PLYWOOD THICKNESS
40.6cm - 48.6cm	**19mm**
48.7cm - 60.8cm	**19-22mm**
60.9cm +	**22-28mm ***

*Use tongue & groove (T&G) plywood or oriented strand board (OSB).

Once your plywood is down, check again that the subfloor is level.

To make sure your subfloor is dry use a moisture meter, especially where concrete is used. Next, you'll need to install a damp-proof membrane to prevent any moisture reaching the boards. Secure screws or nails below the surface. Make sure to clear the floor of any old adhesive and debris left over from the previous floor. It's really important to have a level subfloor when installing chevron flooring, so take extra care with this step.

4 PLAN THE LAYOUT

When planning the layout of your chevron floor, envision how you want the final look to appear. Look through the boards you have looking for their natural grooves and variations in shade. You can then use these boards as focal points by blending different shades and patterns around them. If you come across some planks you're not happy with, keep them for cutting or use them in hidden spots on your floor. Experiment with arranging the planks to create your desired pattern.

5 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Makesure installing your floor is the last thing you do. Another important tip is to work from top to bottom of your room to minimise risk of damage. Any kitchen units (including kitchen islands) must be installed before fitting your floor.

INSTALLING YOUR FLOOR

1 ESTABLISHING THE LAYOUT

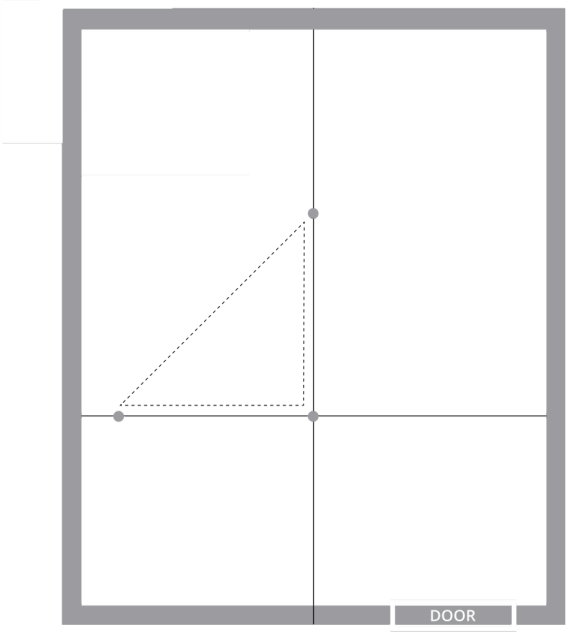
Decide which direction the chevron pattern will run. In most cases, it should follow the length of the room or run in the same direction as the main source of natural light. Make sure you're happy with the direction before applying any adhesive.

2 REFERENCE POINT

Find the centre point of the room and draw a chalk line from the nearest wall, running the full length of the space. This will be your main reference.

3 GUIDE LINES

Accurate squaring is critical for chevron floors. Mark point X on the centre line, 1,000mm from the starting wall. From X, measure 2,000mm along the centre line and mark point Y. From X, measure across to create point Z, making sure the distance between Y and Z is exactly 2,500mm. Draw a chalk line between X and Z. This is your baseline and must be perfectly square to the centre line. Extend both lines across the full width of the room.



4 PATTERN ALIGNMENT

Where the centre line and baseline cross, mark the exact starting point for the first plank. Dry-lay a few boards to check the pattern fits the room well. Make sure you leave a 15mm expansion gap between the floor and the wall.

5 DRY-LAYING AND ADJUSTING

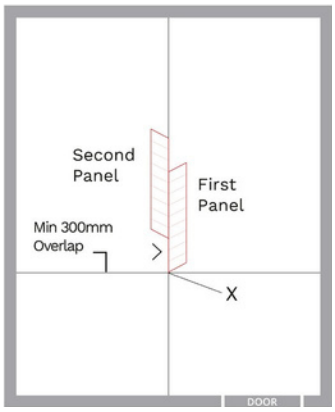
We recommend dry-laying a row of planks horizontally as well, to make sure the walls are a good enough guide point. This is because not all walls are straight and can cause the floor pattern to appear tilted. Following this, adjust as necessary, maintaining a central vertical line.

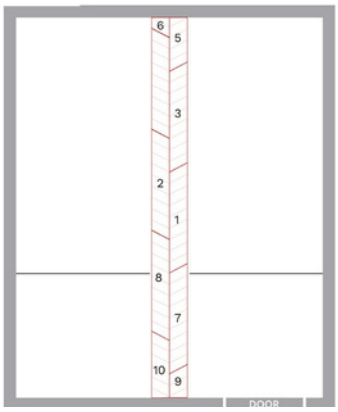
6 ADHESIVE APPLICATION

Spread adhesive onto the subfloor, covering roughly one plank-width either side of the centre line. Use the trowel size recommended by the adhesive manufacturer.

7 LAY FIRST PLANK

Lay the first plank at the starting point: **Use a right-hand plank.** Line it up carefully with both chalk lines. Make sure the tongue faces away from the wall. This plank sets the stage for the entire floor, so take time to get it right.





INSTALLING YOUR FLOOR

8 LAY SECOND PLANK

Fit a left-hand plank to form the chevron: Keep a minimum 300 mm overlap along the centre line. Pull the boards tightly together with no gaps. Check the angles carefully before moving on. If the first rows are out of line, gaps will appear later.

9 STARTER ROWS

Continue installing the two starter rows in number sequence as shown in the diagram. Leave a 15 mm expansion gap at the wall. Once you reach the wall, finish the sequence by working back toward the starting point. Weight these starter rows, if needed, and let the adhesive set fully before continuing. These rows are the foundation of the floor and must stay straight.

10 CONTINUE FITTING

Work one row at a time, alternating left and right planks. Do not spread more adhesive than you can cover within 30–45 minutes. Check alignment regularly and pull boards together where needed. Boards with heavy bowing should be cut down and used as starters or end pieces. Use weights where necessary to keep boards flat while the adhesive cures.

11 COMPLETE FLOOR

Continue fitting the floor. Along the walls, the final row will usually need cutting. Cut and dry-lay before applying adhesive, remembering to leave a 15mm expansion gap. Apply adhesive to the exposed subfloor and fit the final pieces.

Important Information:

Leave the floor for 24 hours before moving furniture back to the room or walking on it. You might need to leave weights on flooring boards which are pushing up to ensure full contact with the subfloor while the glue sets. These weights can be removed once the glue has dried.



FINISHING TOUCHES

FITTING AROUND PIPES

To accommodate pipes, mark their positions on the board and drill a hole accordingly. Then, make angled cuts to form a wedge from the edge of the board to the hole. After fitting the board around the pipe, reattach the wedge with glue behind the pipe to create a seamless look.

FITTING AROUND DOOR FRAMES

Start by removing the door from the frame. Align an offcut of flooring with a threshold bar to ensure it fits underneath the architrave. If necessary, trim the bottom of the architrave to the correct height using a handsaw and chisel. Also, consider trimming the bottom of the door before refitting it.

COVERING EXPANSION GAPS

Use matching beading and thresholds to cover expansion gaps and seamlessly blend the new floors with existing walls. Avoid attaching trims directly to the flooring, as it may affect the expansion gaps.

SPARE PLANKS FOR REPAIRS

Keep spare planks or cuttings for potential repairs in the future.

ADDRESSING LARGE EXPANSION GAPS

If the expansion gap is too large and the skirting or moulding doesn't cover it, cut strips from spare floorboards using a handsaw. Glue these strips into place to cover the gap.

DON'T FORGET YOUR FLOORING ACCESSORIES



Underlay



Adhesive



Joint tape



Stair nosing



Beading



Thresholds



Pipe covers



Skirting