

ENDURE FLOORING

INSTALLATION GUIDE

ENGINEERED WOOD FLOORING

TOOLS FOR INSTALLATION

Ensure you have the following tools ready before starting:

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

INSTALLATION OPTIONS

Engineered Flooring offers three main installation methods:

Note: This guide focuses on straight plank engineered wood flooring. For parquet, refer to the specific guide.

FLOATING METHOD

Ideal for click-joining floors where boards are joined to each other rather than to the subfloor. You can also use this method for tongue & groove floors; simply glue the joints of the tongue and the groove together. Don't forget, whichever floor you're fitting, you'll need underlay installed for the floating method.

NAILING METHOD

This involves placing secret nails on the tongue to secure planks to a wooden subfloor. This method requires a wooden layer above your concrete subfloor. Don't use this method for click-fit floors.

GLUING METHOD

This method involves applying an adhesive to the subfloor and laying the planks on top. It's suitable for tongue & groove flooring, but we don't recommend using it for click-fit boards unless installed over underfloor heating.

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.

Click-Fit
These boards effortlessly lock together which help to simplify installation. The floating method is typically recommended for this type of joining.

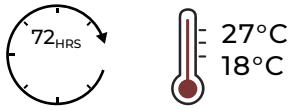
PREPARING TO FIT YOUR FLOOR

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

Allow the engineered wood floor to acclimatise in the installation room for 72 hours. You should keep the packs horizontal with equal weight distribution. Make sure your room temperature is between 18°C - 27°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 engineered boards. Secure screws or nails below the surface to avoid piercing the underlay. Make sure to clear the floor of any old adhesive and debris left over from the previous floor. If you're using underlay, this will be the final step of this stage. Lay the underlay out in the same direction as the floor and secure it in rows using tape.

4 PLAN THE LAYOUT

Before you start installing the floor, look through the boards and pick out any natural grains, knots and colour variation. You can then use these boards as focal points, mixing the planks to achieve the desired look. If you come across some planks you're not happy with, keep them for cutting or use them in hidden spots on your floor. When laying out your planks, think about which direction you want them to go. It's usually best to run them along the longest wall. In square rooms, you can also consider how the light flows or start from the entrance. Most of our packs come with a shorter starter plank to help you begin the pattern and create a staggered effect.

5 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Makesure installing your floor is the last thing you do. Work from top to bottom to minimise damage. Any kitchen units (including kitchen islands) must be installed before fitting your floor.

ENDURE FLOORING

INSTALLING YOUR FLOOR

FLOATING METHOD

1 MEASURE FINAL ROW WIDTH

Calculate the width of the final row to ensure proper plank alignment. To determine the width of the final row, divide the total width of the room by the width of a single board. This will enable you to trim the first row of boards, ensuring the final row is at least 60mm wide.

2 LAY FIRST PLANK

Lay the first plank in the corner of the longest wall with the tongue side facing the wall. Ensure this row is perfectly straight as it will guide the direction of the entire floor.

3 INSERT SPACERS

Insert spacers between the first row and the walls to create an expansion gap of 10-12mm. These gaps help to accommodate seasonal wood expansion and contraction.

4 SECURING PLANKS

If your planks feature a click-joining method, proceed to click them into place. For tongue & groove joining, apply glue to the groove before joining it to the tongue. Secure the tongue & groove with a rubber mallet and tapping block.

5 CONTINUE INSTALLATION

Stagger the joints from row to row to achieve a natural wood appearance.

6 MAINTAIN CONSISTENT GAPS

Maintain consistent spacing by placing spacers along the sidewalls.

7 FINALISE INSTALLATION

The final row may pose challenges, but a pull bar and rubber mallet can assist in achieving a snug fit.



ENDURE FLOORING

INSTALLING YOUR FLOOR
GLUING METHOD

1 MEASURE FINAL ROW WIDTH

Calculate the width of the final row to ensure proper plank alignment. To determine the width of the final row, divide the total width of the room by the width of a single board. This will enable you to trim the first row of boards, ensuring the final row is at least 60mm wide.

2 APPLY ADHESIVE

Apply adhesive one meter from the longest wall before laying the first row.

3 LAY FIRST PLANK

Start laying planks in the corner of the longest wall with the tongue side facing the wall, ensuring each are straight. This is a crucial step, as it will establish the direction of the entire floor.

4 INSERT SPACERS

Place spacers between the first row and the wall to establish an expansion gap.

5 STAGGER JOINTS

Continue to apply adhesive approximately one meter ahead of the previous row, staggering joints for a natural appearance.

6 MAINTAIN CONSISTENT GAPS

Throughout the installation place spacers along sidewalls to ensure uniform gaps.

7 FINALISE INSTALLATION

Utilise a pull bar and rubber mallet to snugly fit the last row into place. Allow 24 hours for the adhesive to set before moving furniture or walking on the floor.



INSTALLING YOUR FLOOR

NAILING METHOD

1 MEASURE FINAL ROW WIDTH

Calculate the width of the final row to ensure proper plank alignment. To determine the width of the final row, divide the total width of the room by the width of a single board. This will enable you to trim the first row of boards, ensuring the final row is at least 60mm wide.

2 LAY FIRST PLANK

Start laying planks in the corner of the longest wall with the groove side facing the wall, ensuring each are straight. It's crucial to ensure that this row is perfectly straight, as it will establish the direction of the entire floor.

3 INSERT SPACERS

Place spacers between the first row and the wall to establish an expansion gap (10-12mm).

4 SECURE FIRST ROW

Using a nail gun, surface nail te first row of boards to the wooden subfloor to ensure they're secure.

5 CONTINUE INSTALLATION

Continue to lay the floor and secure it by secret nailing with a powered flooring nailer or Tongue-Tite screws and a screwdriver bit. Stagger joints for a natural appearance.

6 MAINTAIN CONSISTENT GAPS

Ensure consistent spacer placement along sidewalls to maintain uniform gaps.

7 FINALISE INSTALLATION

Use a pull bar and rubber mallet to snugly fit the last row into place. Use the same surface nailing technique as used for the first row.



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