
Floorboards

Finished floorboards

Ordering
Transportation and storage
Installation

GUIDELINE

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* For quality specifications see the Puidukoda quality specification 'Interior panelling and floorboards AB'

1. Ordering

1.1. Choosing a type of wood

Either pine or spruce floorboards can be ordered. When making your choice, give the visual differences primary consideration. A pine wood floor has a reddish tone and darker and larger knots, which will get even darker over time. Spruce floors are lighter, the knots are less visible and generally smaller; the wood becomes more yellowish over time.

1.2. Choosing a profile

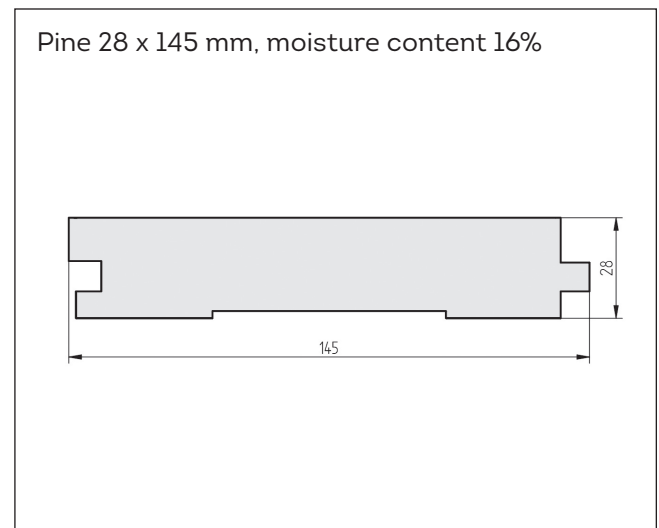
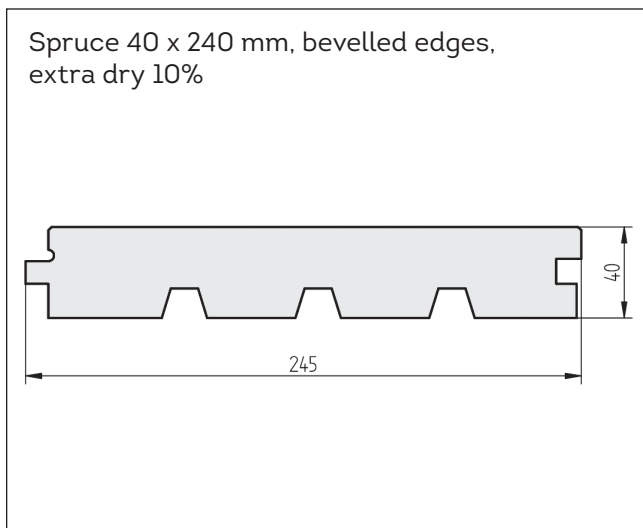
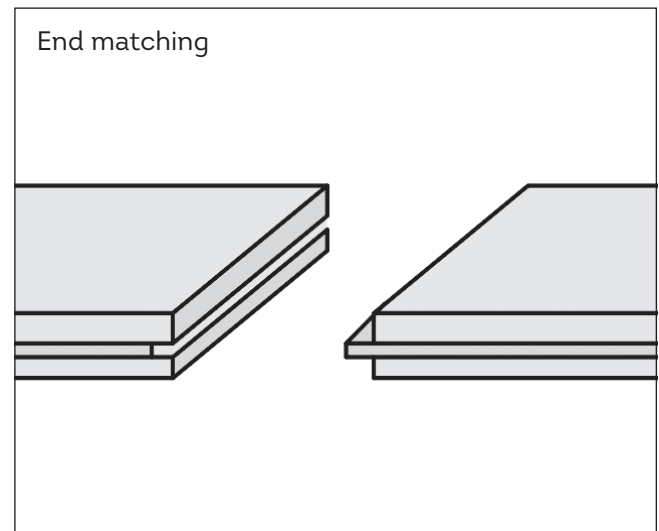
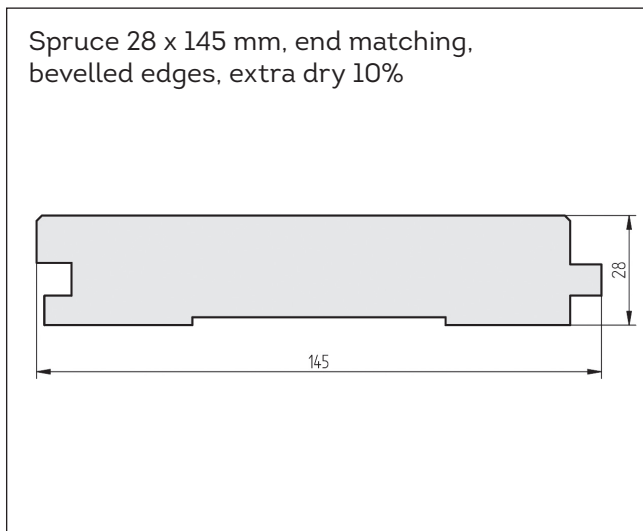
Puidukoda offers three floorboard profiles. With regard to spruce, extra dry (moisture content 10%) boards with bevelled edges and end matching are available in sizes 28 x 145 mm and 40 x 245 mm. As for pine, boards with a moisture content of 16%, sharp angled edges measuring 28 x 145 mm without end matching are available.

Thanks to the bevelled edges, the spruce floorboards of Puidukoda do not need to be sanded separately and thus a lot of time and money can be saved during installation. Additionally, thanks to the end matching, the spruce boards can be installed like parquet, i.e. losses due to differing lengths can be minimised. The 28 x 145 mm pine boards with a moisture content of 16% lack end matching. Due to the sharp-angled edges, the pine floors must be sanded after installation.

1.3. Why order industrially finished floorboards – pros and cons. What to pay attention to when ordering?

• Why to order?

Floorboards with industrially applied preservatives can be ordered from Puidukoda. The manufacturing of the floorboards takes place in interior facilities, where a dust-free environment



at a consistent temperature and relative humidity has been established for this purpose. The finishes are applied according to the manufacturer's instructions and to the required layer thickness, where floorboard finishing systems approved by the manufacturer of the wood preservative are used. This guarantees a high-quality, durable and long-lasting end result. In terms of price, industrially finished floorboards are less expensive than do-it-yourself finishes because manufacturers enjoy lower purchase prices in bulk and the labour costs per unit are much lower thanks to the efficient, mechanised (painting chambers) production.

The drawbacks are undoubtedly the fact that there is an optimum quantity for factory-finishing and that the options for factory-finished floorboards are limited to varnishes, tinted varnishes and wood stains. Industrially oiled floorboards are not available for order from Puidukoda. In terms of the manufacturing process and calibrating machinery, it makes good economic sense to coat a minimum of 100 m² of floorboards using one product. Industrial finishing less than 100 m² is irrational and arduous for manufacturers and thus the price is higher as well.

As delivery times for industrially finished products mostly range up to 14 days, this is not a major drawback compared with doing it yourself. Those tackling the project themselves will have to buy the material, varnishes, stains and tools, set a workplace, allow the floorboards dry on site, and all this may not necessarily result in a faster completion time than that of finished floorboards.

Besides the price (if a client sums up all the costs, including their own time), the major drawback of applying the finishing yourself is that, while painting on-site, it is hard to ensure that the finishing dries in a stable fashion and has an even appearance.

The lifespan of a floorboard hand-finished in an indoor environment is not guaranteed because, in addition to a suitable work environment, the thickness of the varnish coat must be ensured, something which is hard to achieve using a hand paintbrush or roller. Leaving too little time between varnish coats runs the risk that the lower coat will not be dry enough and the topcoat will not adhere sufficiently well, leading to peeling sooner or later.

A floorboard finished at Puidukoda is a ready to install product that needs no additional workup after installation. It is possible to choose floorboards with colourless/transparent varnish or boards finished with a tinted stain + a varnish desired by the customer. Varnish-coated floors are better able to withstand wear and are easier to clean. The varnish ensures more effective protection against UV radiation, mould and rot. Varnished floorboards are available from us in transparent, silken and glossy finish and finished with a varnish mixed with a tone selected from a glaze catalogue.

• **What to pay attention to during ordering (in addition to the factors listed in article 1.1.).**

Take your time to carefully consider the colour shade. You must consider that the colour shade shown on the colour chart will always differ more or less from the final result, since the colour chart is still simply ink printed on paper, whose glossing and refraction properties differ from the same parameters of real paint applied on timber. Thus, if you hesitate regarding the chosen colour shade or want to get a 100% exact colour shade, consider a longer delivery time and order sample pieces with real paint on real timber. The risk of getting a different colour shade than that on the colour chart is higher when the colour shade is not chosen from the colour catalogue of the paint manufacturer (Teknose).

2. Transportation and storage

2.1. Transport

The production of Puidukoda is packed in packaging meant to be side-loaded with a forklift. When loading from the rear there is a big risk of damage to the package and the goods. When transporting the goods in Puidukoda original packaging, use a forklift to avoid damage. If you load goods with a crane with slings, a special set-up meant for lifting timber packages must be used. When lifting with slings, a rigid metal channel iron or wooden strip must be placed between the slings and the package. This is to avoid slings grooving in the corners of the package and damaging the timber package and

cladding, especially breaking the tongues and grooves due to pressure applied by the slings. Although the original packaging is covered with weatherproof film, transport vehicles with closed cargo areas should still be used. The more frequently goods are lifted and transported before final installation, the higher the risk of transport damage.

When unloading the package of floorboards at the construction site, use either a forklift or a crane, since with manual loading onto and off transport there is a very high risk of damaging the material.

2.2. Storage

It is highly advisable to store floorboard packages indoors. If this is not possible, the boards may only be stored outdoors under a roof, in a ventilated place protected from the elements. Before storing material on the construction site, inspect the film layer covering the timber package and ensure that there are no holes or other damage, which may have occurred during the storage, loading or transport of timber packages. If the package film is broken, it must be repaired or replaced with a new one. When storing timber in external conditions, the top of the package and all four sides should be covered to avoid moisture penetration from the top and sides and the material should be protected against UV rays.

Use strips and leave a sufficient aeration gap under the timber package. The material should not be in direct contact with the ground. The recommended air gap is approx. 150 mm.

The heat-shrinking film used by Puidukoda is micro-perforated to ensure optimum moisture regime in small packages. Thus the heat-shrinking film is not water-resistant and the small packages packed in heat-shrinking film must always be covered with package film. If you notice that moisture or water has somehow penetrated the small package packed in heat-shrinking film, the film packages must be opened immediately to ensure sufficient aeration and avoid bluing and mould.

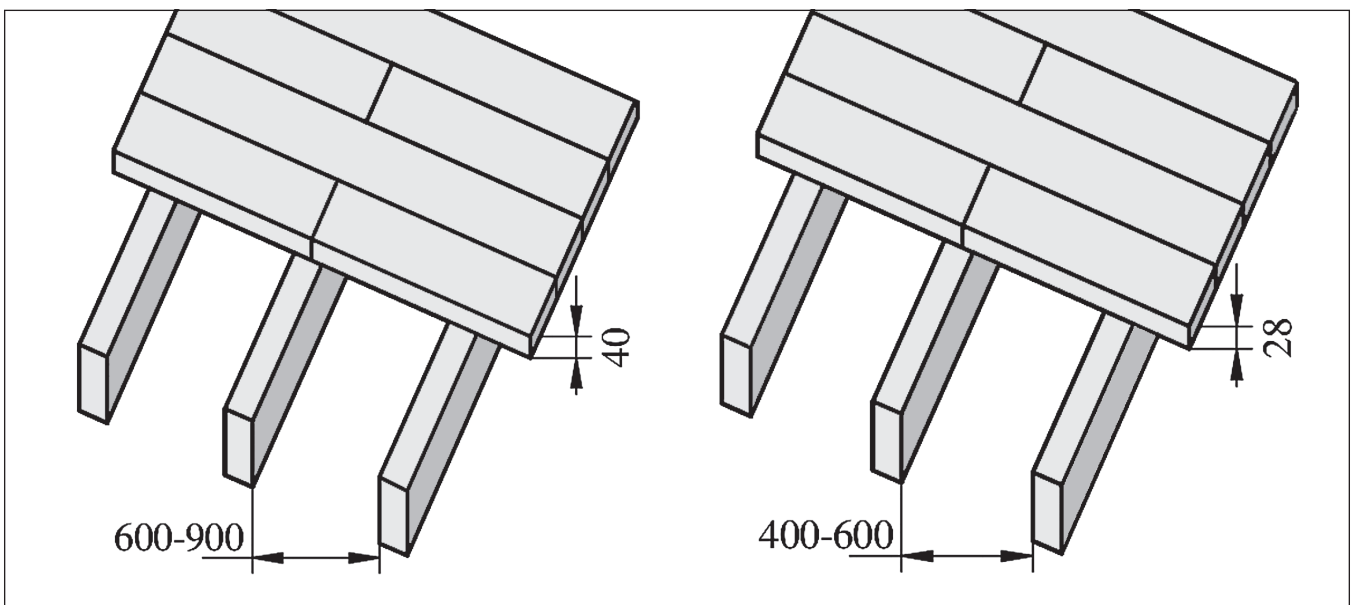
3. Installation

Before installation, the packaged floorboards must adjust to the indoor climate of the premises for at least 14 days. After a minimum two weeks, wood acclimatised to indoor conditions can be installed. If a wooden floor is installed in a condition that is quite different from the moisture level of the room, undesirable cracks and tensions may arise between the boards. The relative humidity in the room prior to installation, during installation and after installation must be between 35-60%. If the humidity in the room is higher than 60%, the humidity must be lowered and if it is less than 35% it must be raised before installation and storage of the floorboards. It is not advisable to install wooden floorboards on a heated subfloor as the heated surface will significantly raise the risk that the wood will shrink and cracks will form during the heating period. The bevelled floorboards in the product selection of Pui-

dukoda do not need any sanding after installation, as the smoothness of the surface is sufficient for immediate use.

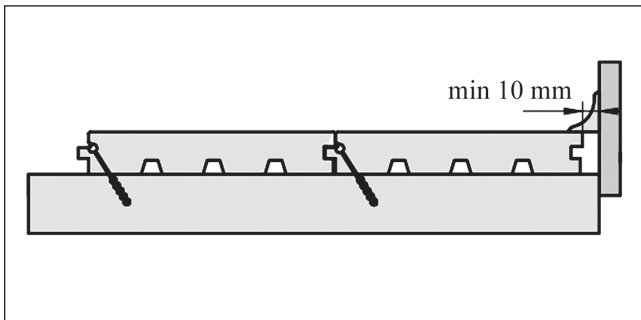
3.1. Methods for installing floorboards

Wooden flooring is fastened to a subfloor, joists or the beams of the ceiling below it. The base of the wooden floor must be level (it cannot deviate over ± 2 mm per 2 metres). When fastening floorboards to joists and beams, the spacing between the joists must be in proportion with the thickness of the floorboards. For a 28-mm-thick floorboard, the joists must be installed advisably 400 mm apart and a maximum of 600 mm apart; and a 40-mm-thick floorboard requires joists to be installed advisably 600 mm apart and a maximum of 900 mm apart.



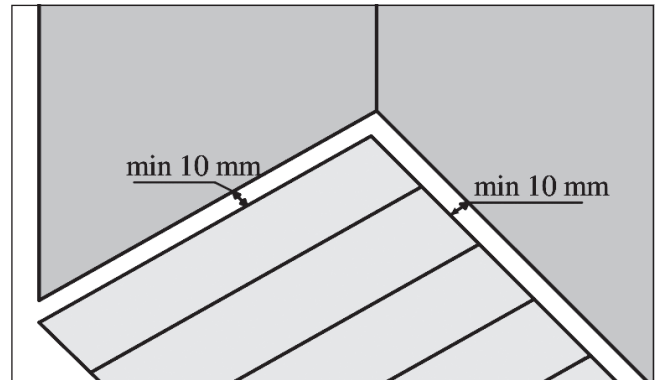
3.2 Fastening fixtures and fastening

Screws should be used to install wood flooring. Screws allow for easier adjustments to the position of the floorboards and easier dismantling. When fastening the floorboards with screws, be sure to use screws specially intended for flooring installation, where the threaded part penetrates only the joist.



3.3. Connecting ends and corners; joints

Since wood is a natural material that expands as moisture content increases and shrinks when it dries, solid wood flooring should be installed with some space for expansion between the walls and fixed objects (at least 10 mm).



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