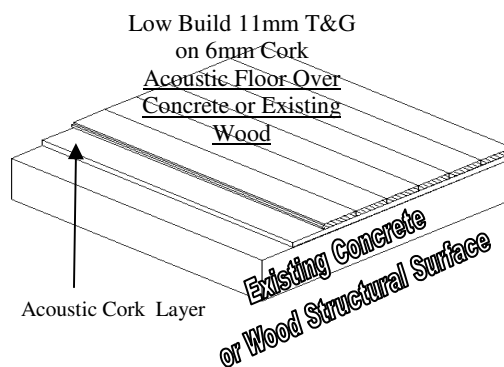


INSTALLATION OPTIONS

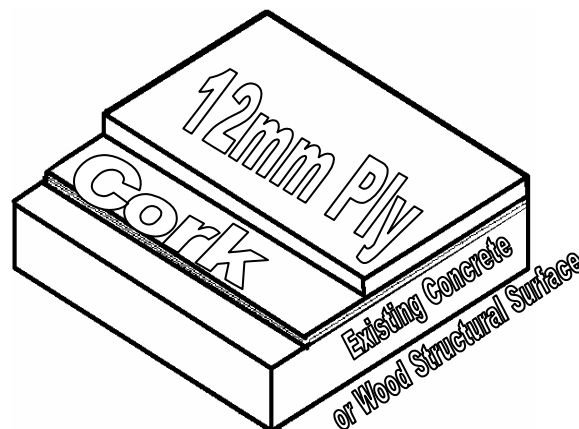
Installation options - see detailed instruction sheets for full information on each option. This page is intended to guide you to the options that may best suit you. After you have made your preliminary selection, make sure you read and understand the detailed information in our instruction sheets and information provided on our website on flooring technology.

Under 20mm 'LOW BUILD acoustic floor Use when there is an existing structural floor and you want a reduced hardness to cushion dropped objects or falls and natural wood with sound deadening in the room and reduced noise transmission through the floor. The build up in height is usually sufficiently small that the floor matches reasonably well with existing other surfaces used like carpet and tiles. A small ramp may be needed to avoid trip points. This is designed so that most buildings do not need to have the bottoms cut off doors - which is a common requirement with many acoustic floors.

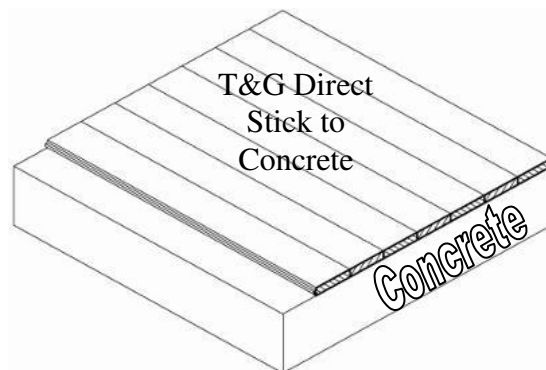


Additional Acoustic Underlays The intent of acoustic underlays is to reduce the noise transmission through the floor. They also can increase the sound deadening in a room and make the floor softer to cushion objects or falls. The increase in height of the floor will be the thickness of the cork underlay and the plywood and the actual flooring used. If this is also put over battens or joists then the structural sheathing on the joists also adds to the height - SO THE BUILDING SHOULD BE DESIGNED WITH THIS INCLUDED IN THE SPECIFICATION. You can also use Low Build acoustic floors on top of acoustic underlays and obtain even more noise attenuation.

NOTE - If specific softer surfaces are required to cushion falls of people then specialist advice is needed. Our cork flooring should be considered as part of a solution.



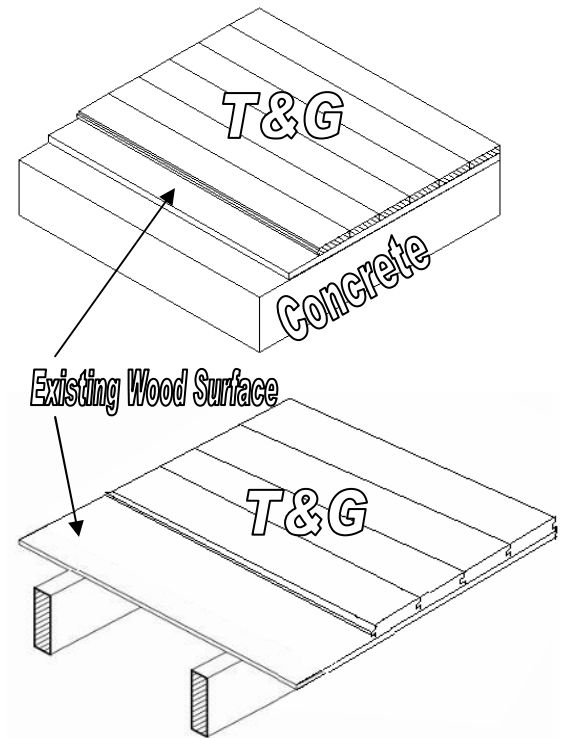
Direct Stick to Concrete There are many applications where the only practical solution to having a wooden floor is to stick the wood directly to concrete. This is a specialist use and the biggest problem people face is the moisture in the concrete. There is a small amount of rubberised cushioning effect from the glue used but the finished surface will be still very unyielding. The increase in height usually matches the other floor coverings used and small ramps can reduce trip points. Many flooring suppliers avoid this application method because of the risk of problems due to factors beyond their control, like moisture and uneven concrete, so it is essential to read and understand the details we provide on flooring technology when choosing this installation method.



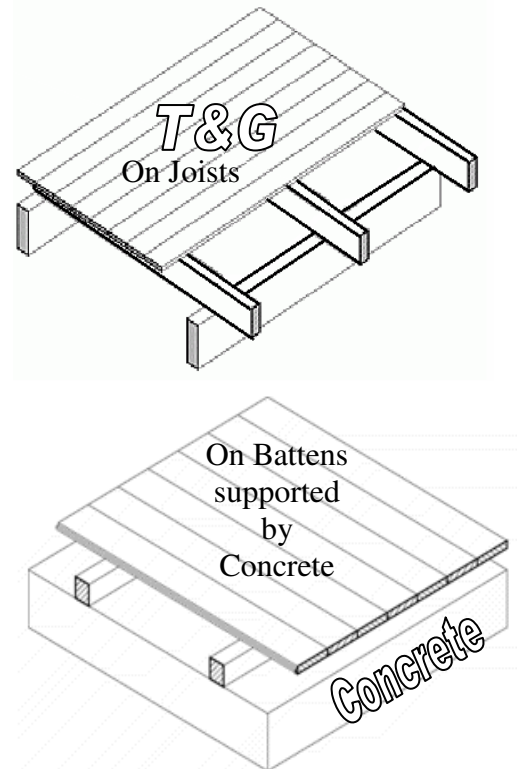
Direct Stick to Wooden Surfaces

Applying wooden flooring to pre-existing wood based surfaces is fairly easy and simple. The ability to fasten to wood with staples or nails and glue means leveling is not as critical. Wood as a construction material allows the usual ongoing movement that commonly occurs in structures and also enables load sharing to relieve stress points.

NOTE - If you have different supporting surfaces and want flooring over both concrete and wood then it is recommended that you lay plywood over the whole surface before installing the flooring. If this is not possible then you need a joint between the two floor types for lateral and vertical differential movement and should obtain specialist advice for this. Our expansion joints are designed for lateral movement only.



Application over Battens and Joists. This is the traditional way T&G floors have been laid. The T&G product becomes the structural membrane you walk on. The minimum thickness after sanding of 18mm is needed to be able to take the loads that the floor may have to support. The Australian Standards specify the distance between battens/joists and thickness. This means that 11mm thick flooring can not be laid on battens/joists. You could reduce the support spacings to a small enough distance to enable this but to do so would require an engineer to specifically design the floor to meet the intended loads. Point loads and the ability to transmit shear load through the tongue & groove are usually the limiting factor. With installation over battens/joists, the sub floor space **MUST BE VENTILATED** and kept dry.¹



¹ . See "WATER VAPOUR PUMPING INTO SUBFLOOR SPACES"