

■ AMBIENTE

Fitting instructions for the professional

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PREPARATION

Before starting, be sure to study the fitting instructions.

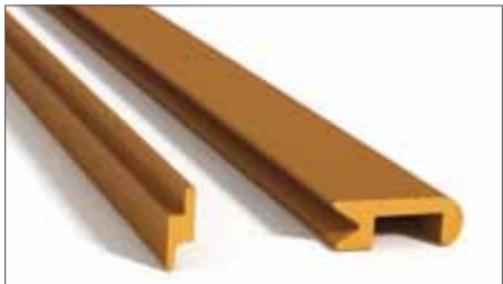
If you have any doubts, you can contact our ASSISTANCE SERVICE ON + 32 87 85 82 74 or email info@nomawood.com



NOMAWOOD PLANK:
Width 146 mm, height 30 mm,
length 4 m



Batten



Finishing profile + plinth



NOMAWOOD TEMPLATE

TOOLS REQUIRED

- Drill: set to 'slow' and 'reduced' power
- Circular saw with blade for aluminium. Max. rotation and speed
- Electric screwdriver
- Bits: 10 mm (metal), 8 mm (metal and stone) and 6 mm (metal)
- Chamfer cutter
- Hammer
- Plug: length = height of batten + min. 6 cm
- Metre rule
- NOMAWOOD template

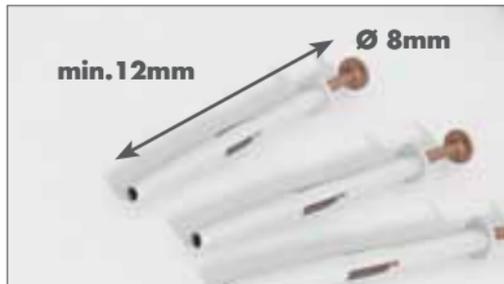


PRODUCT STORAGE

The planks must be stored on a flat surface, supported along their full length.

Store in a shady place out of direct sunlight.

Do not slide the profiles over each other, lift them up.



FITTING CONDITIONS

Temperature for fitting:
min. 5 °C, max. 25 °C.

Cut all the planks under the same conditions (e.g. in the shade, in direct sunlight).

SAFETY

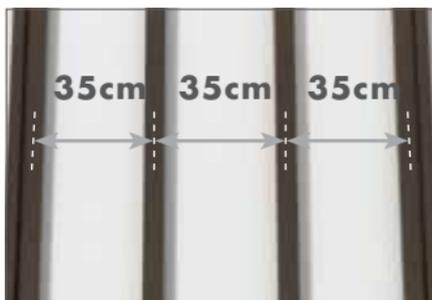
Be sure to comply with the safety standards for work with electrical equipment.



BATTENS

CHOICE OF MATERIAL

	class 1 wood + alternatives
<p>Attaching to the support</p> <p>The support must be hard enough to be able to attach the battens using plugs (e.g. concrete).</p> <p>The batten must be supported along its full length.</p>	<p>For example: class 1, aluminium</p> <p>NO ATTACHMENT TO SUPPORT POSSIBLE e.g. flat roof Use a structure of wood or aluminium battens on an adjustable paving slab lifter.</p> <p>RAISED TERRACE A structure made of battens rests on various support points to raise the terrace.</p>
<p>The distance between the battens is always 35 cm, whether you are using NOMAWOOD battens or battens made from some other material.</p>	



The rest of these fitting instructions assume that you are using NOMAWOOD battens.

FITTING THE BATTENS

FITTING BATTENS FOR TERRACE WITHOUT FINISHING PROFILE (SIT. A)



(sit. A)

FITTING BATTENS FOR TERRACE WITH FINISHING PROFILE (SIT. B)



(sit. B)

WITHOUT FINISHING PROFILE (SIT. A)

Saw the battens to the correct size.

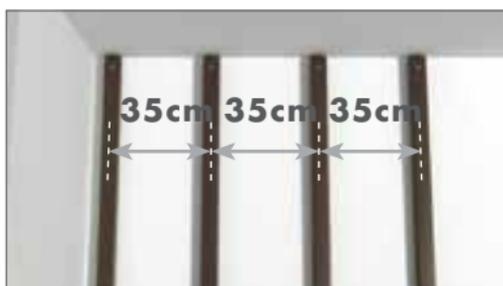
Place them on the support to check.

The distance between the battens is 35 cm (fig. 1).

The ends are a minimum of 5 mm away from any fixed obstacles (fig. 2).

PREPARING THE BATTENS

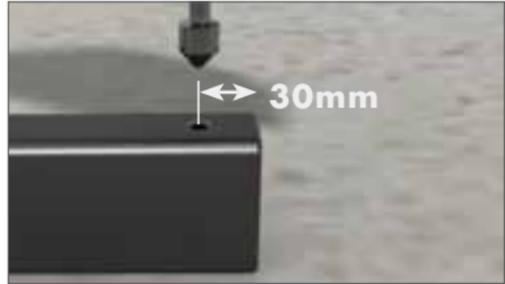
Make sure all the battens have a predrilled hole every 70 cm at the points where a plug will be used to fix to the support.



Make a chamfer in the upper part of each hole.

Pre-drill the first and last holes 30 mm from the end of the batten (fig. 1).

Fix all the battens to the support using plugs (fig. 2).



(fig.1)



(fig.2)

WITH FINISHING PROFILE (SIT. B)

The method used to attach to the support is the same as WITHOUT finishing profile.



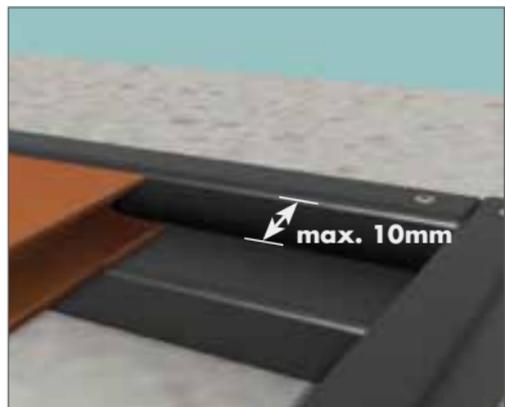
Place a batten front edge (fig.3)



Place a batten side edges (fig.4)

Place a batten vertically on the visible sides (front edge and side edges) (fig. 5).

On the side where the end of the planks is resting opposite the vertical batten, place a batten, this time lying flat, against the vertical batten. This will provide support for the ends (fig. 3,4).



(fig.5)

WATER DRAINAGE

Take the vertical battens on the edge where the water drains from the terrace.

Make triangular notches on the lower edge every 35 cm (fig. 6,7,8).

This will allow water to drain from your terrace (fig. 9).

Make sure that no other batten is blocking the notches and preventing the water from draining off.

IMPORTANT

Where two planks are to be laid end to end (fig. 10):

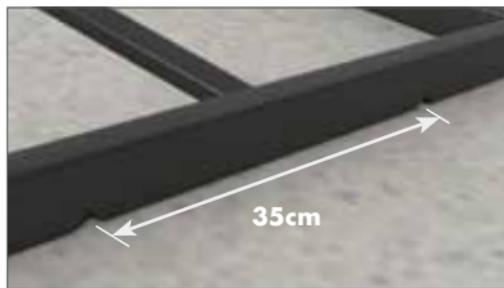
- Provide one batten for each plank end.
- That way, one batten will never be used to support the ends of two planks.



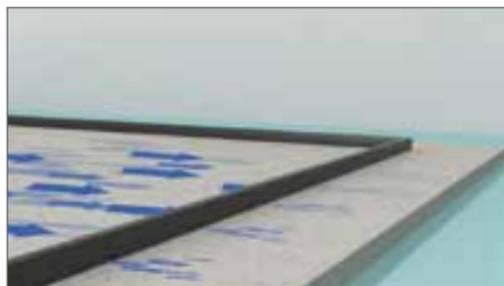
(fig.6)



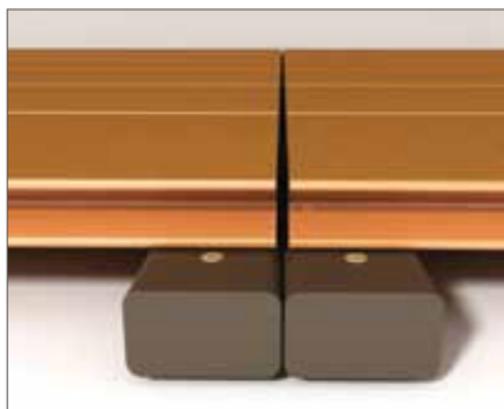
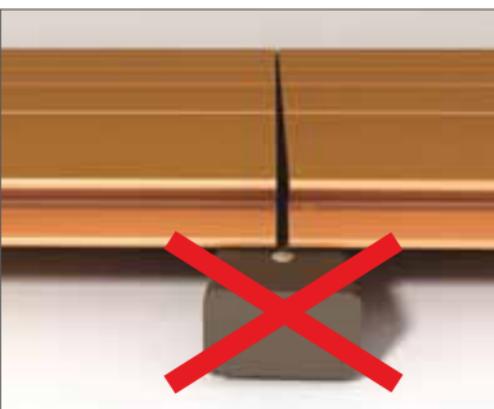
(fig.7)



(fig.8)



(fig.9)



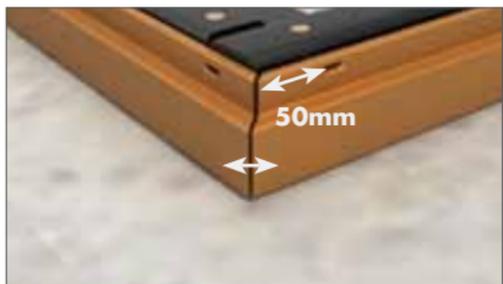
(fig.10)

FITTING THE PLINTH

BEVELLED CORNERS

Make a bevel in the corners, retaining a joint (fig. 1).

To calculate the dimensions of the joint, see the table on page 14.



(fig.1)

OVAL SCREW HOLES

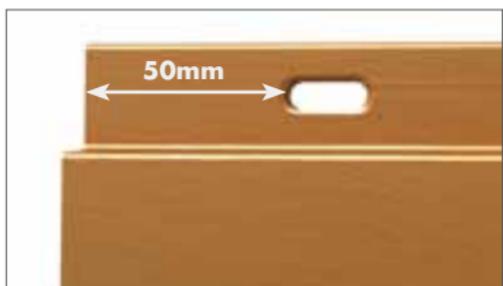
Make an oval screw hole measuring approximately 1 cm every metre.

To do this, drill three holes side by side and poke out the pieces in between (fig. 2).



(fig.2)

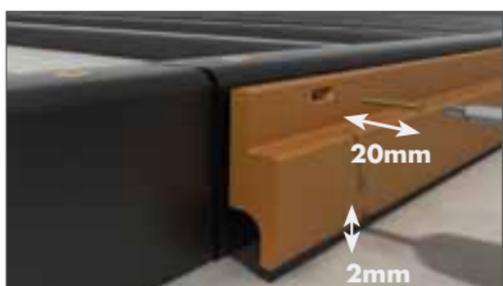
Make the first and last holes 50 mm from the end of the plinth (fig. 3).



(fig.3)

Attach the plinth to the vertical battens, with the lower edge of the plinth staying 2 mm from the support, to allow water to drain away.

To do this, use screws approximately 20 mm long (fig. 4).



(fig.4)

There is no need to predrill.



(fig.5)

MEASURING THE FINISHING PROFILE

This phase of the job must be completed with precision.

You can avoid this measuring task by using the NOMAWOOD template and blocks set, available from your stockist.

Take a 10 mm Ø bit with a depth stop.

- Place a depth stop (fig. 6) on the drill bit so as not to drill any deeper than 6 mm.

Mark the position of the first row of clip holes (fig. 7).

- The centre of the hole (10 mm Ø) sits exactly 31 mm from the rear side of the vertical batten, on which the finishing profile is positioned.

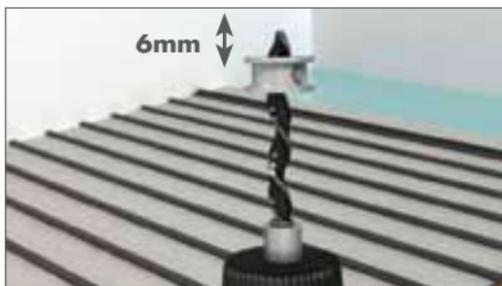
On the front side of the terrace, the distance from the centre of the hole to the vertical batten is exactly 39 mm (fig. 7).

Use a string to make sure that all the marks line up correctly.

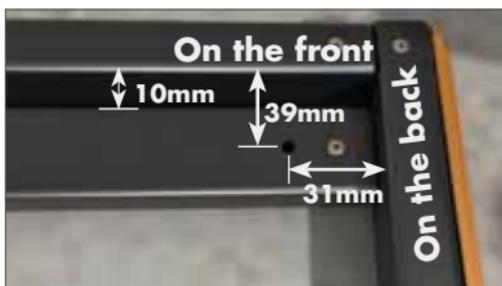
PREDRILLING FIRST ROW

Drill the holes for the clips on the marks using a metal 10 mm Ø bit going 6 mm deep (fig. 8).

Put the finishing profile in place and check that all the holes line up. Remove the finishing profile (fig. 9).



(fig. 6)



(fig. 7)



(fig. 8)



(fig. 9)

PREDRILLING WITH NOMAWOOD TEMPLATE

PREDRILLING THE SIDES

Position the template on the batten and fix it by driving a plug (10 mm Ø) into the predrilled hole in the batten (fig. 1).

Make sure that the centres of all the holes in the template are exactly 39 mm from the edge (fig. 2).

Drill all the holes for the clips up to the end of the batten (fig. 3).

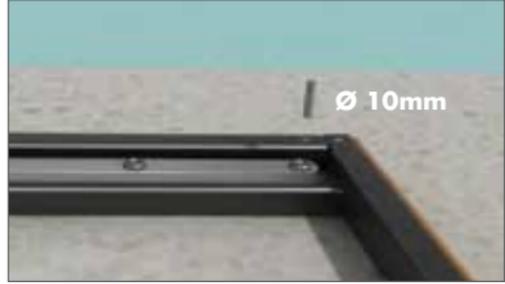
PREDRILLING IN THE OTHER BATTENS

Position the template on the next batten and fix it on the predrilled hole.

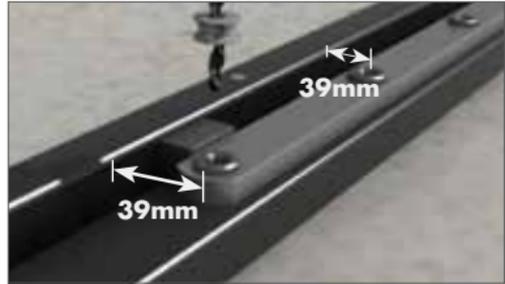
Drill all the holes for the clips up to the end of the batten (fig. 4).

Repeat this process for all the battens.

NOTE: When you reach the other side of the terrace, keep 39 mm from the edge.



(fig.1)



(fig.2)



(fig.3)



(fig.4)

FIXING FRAMEWORK

FIRST FINISHING PROFILE

Place the front finishing profile on top of the batten with the screwed plinth.

Insert the clips into the predrilled holes, except in the middle (fig. 5).

Screw the finishing profile in the middle to the batten, crosswise via the lower lip of the finishing profile. To do this, predrill the lower lip (fig. 6).

Screw up all the clips. Work at reduced rotation and power.

Stop screwing immediately when you feel any resistance when the screw is completely in.

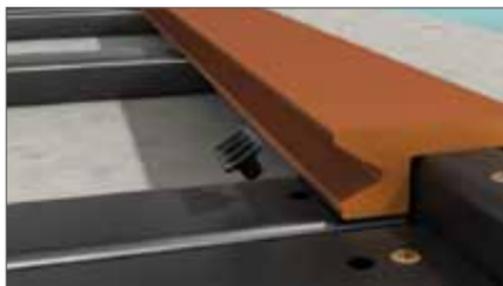
FINISHING PROFILE ON THE SIDE

Place the finishing profile on the side.

Insert the clips into the predrilled holes, except in the middle.

Here again, screw the finishing profile in the middle to the supporting batten via the predrilled lower lip.

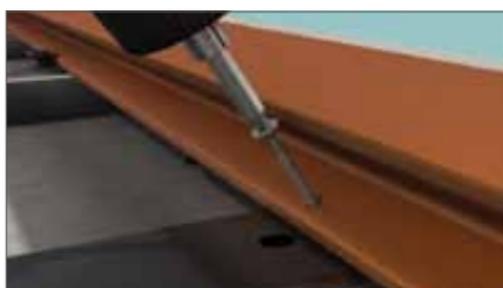
Don't forget to leave a joint where the finishing profile turns a corner! (for calculation, see the table on page 14) (fig. 8).



(fig.5)



(fig.6)



(fig.7)



(fig.8)

Screw up all the clips. Work at reduced rotation and power.

Stop screwing immediately when you feel any resistance when the screw is completely in.

LAYING THE PLANKS

LAYING THE FIRST PLANK

Fix the first plank by inserting a clip into the holes provided for the purpose, except in the middle, where the screw goes (fig. 1,2).

Screw all the clips using the electric screwdriver, working at reduced rotation and power (fig. 3).

Screw the plank through the lower lip of the supporting batten (fig. 4).



(fig.1)

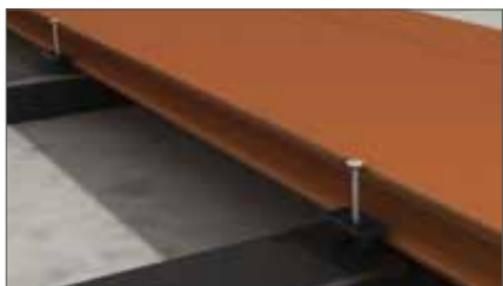


(fig.2)

FITTING ALL THE PLANKS UP UNTIL THE LAST BUT ONE

Lay all the planks in the same way up until the last but one (fig. 5).

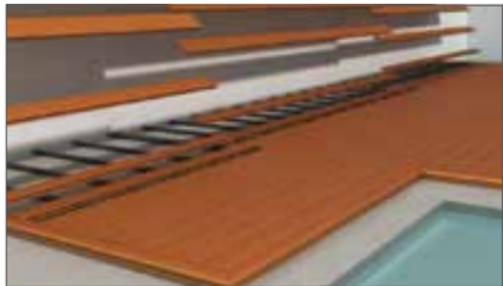
NOTE: Make sure that you always leave a joint between the ends of the planks (to calculate the size of the joint, see the table on page 14).



(fig.3)



(fig.4)



(fig.5)

LAYING THE LAST PLANK

The last plank is fixed from above using a screw.

Here again, make some oval holes to allow the plank to flex.

SITUATION 1 (FIG. 7)

The plank is sawn in such a way that the horizontal lip is not supported enough:

- Lay some bits of the batten vertically against the wall (fig. 6). The 'lip' of the plank will rest on these in such a way that it will not be able to snap (fig. 8).

SITUATION 2

The plank is sawn and still has a vertical support point at the end:

- No need to fit any supports, and the plank can immediately be screwed to normal battens.



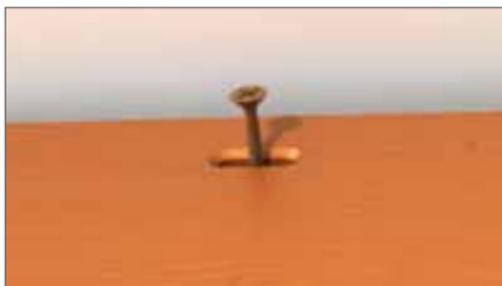
(fig.6)



(fig.7)



(fig.8)



(fig.9)



(fig.10)

JOINTS

CALCULATING THE JOINT WHEN FITTING

Producttemp. C°	5°	15°	25°	35°	45°	55°	
Length 2m	0,97	0,81	0,65	0,49	0,32	0,16	cm
3m	1,46	1,22	0,97	0,73	0,49	0,24	cm
4m	1,94	1,62	1,30	0,97	0,65	0,32	cm

To enable the planks to expand or contract in length as the temperature fluctuates, this factor needs to be taken into account when laying them. That is why an expansion joint has to be left.

The table shows the expansion of the plank in cm.

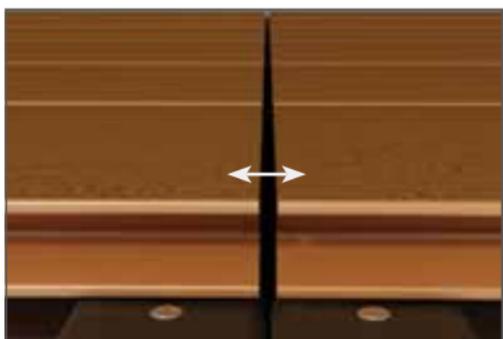
The expansion is calculated by taking account of the product temperature and the length of the plank.

NOTE: If the plank is exposed to the sun, the product temperature will be higher than the air temperature!

The expansion or contraction is 0.081 mm/°C of difference in temperature per metre.

For example:

- A plank is 4 metres long.
- When it is laid, the outside temperature is 20 °C.
- The effect of the sun means that the product temperature might be, for example, 35 °C.
- According to the table, the maximum possible expansion of the plank is 0.97 cm.
- So you need to leave a joint of 0.485 cm to the right and left of the plank if you allow the plank to expand regularly.



In hot weather, when the terrace is used most, the joints are therefore very small!

WHERE TO APPLY THE WIDTH OF THE JOINT?

- Where the planks are placed end to end.
- Where the end of the plank meets the framework.
- Where the planks sit against a fixed obstacle (such as a wall).
- The darker the product, the more intensely it will absorb heat.



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