woodLINE

contemporary timber lining BY HURFORD'S

Installation recommendations

Thank you for purchasing woodLINE, contemporary timber lining boards by Hurford's

woodLINE can be fixed to internal walls, ceilings or external undercover eaves or patio lining.

Product Specification:

Species:	Blackbutt, Brush Box, Grey Ironbark, Silvertop, Spotted Gum and Sydney Blue Gum
Sizes:	75 x 12mm, 122 x 12mm *Two Strip Reversible Open VJ available only in 75 x 12mm.
Profiles:	Two Strip Reversible Open VJ, Shadow Strip Reversible Open VJ, End Matched
Length:	Random (.6 to 4.5 in length)
Grades:	Prestige or Rustic

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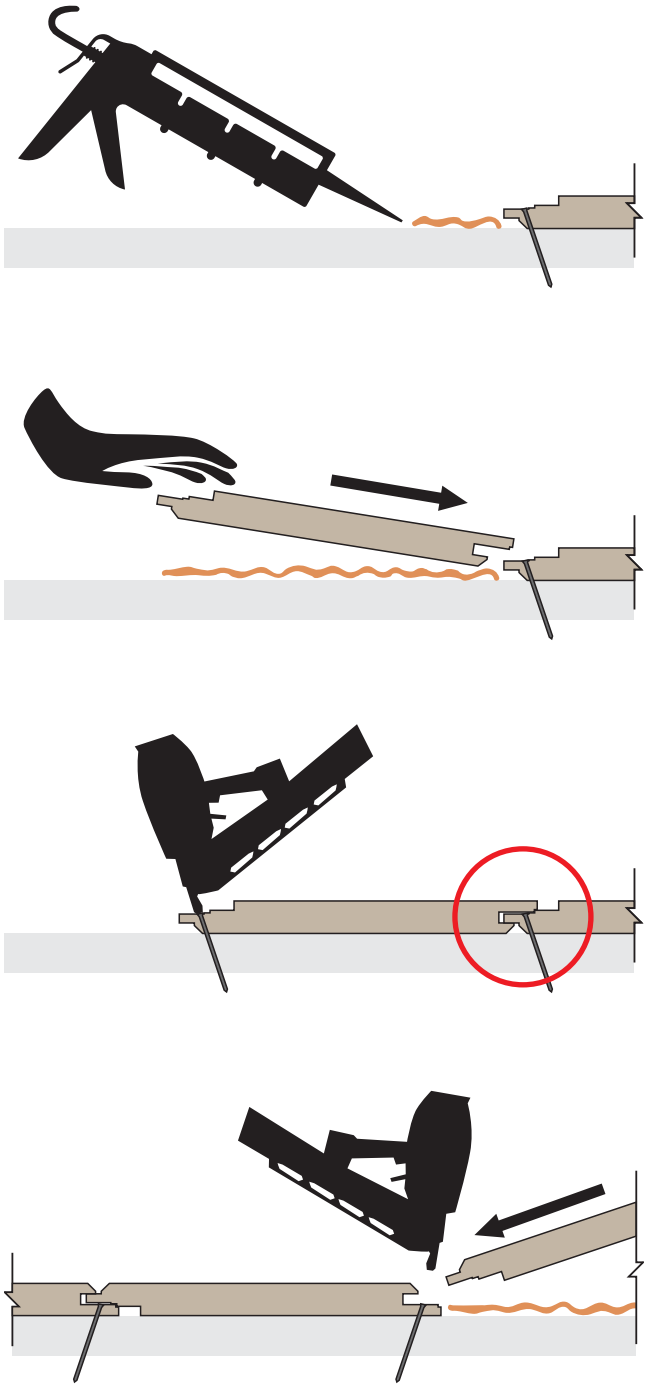
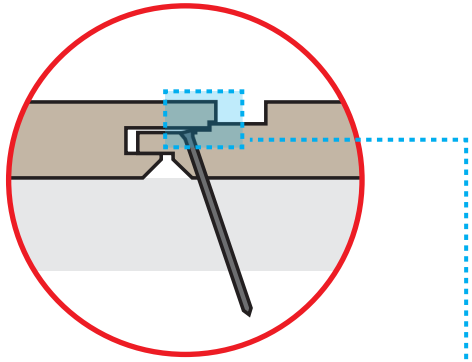
www.hurfords.com.au



IMPORTANT POINTS



- Install next board up to the locating ridge, but ***DO NOT*** push over the top.
- Ensure 10mm expansion around perimeter.
- Ensure 10mm expansion around intermediate structures within the ceiling/wall space. (Fans, lights, posts, etc.)
- Nail at fixing line on a slight angle back towards the board.
- Additional expansion allowance is required if ceiling/wall is wider than 3m.

1. Plan

a. Measure up the area, verify the coverage provided per board and then calculate the minimum amount needed to cover the area. *Allow a minimum extra 15% for wastage.*

b. The maximum spacing of battens or studs is 450mm centres.

2. Handling

a. woodLINE should be stored in a dry, waterproof, and well protected area, which is similar to the location it's going to be installed in.

3. Preparation

a. Any plasterboard wall where woodLINE is going to be installed must be flat and clean.

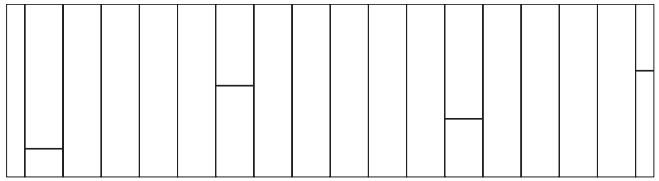
b. Ensure wall is square.

c. Ensure the wall or ceiling has no signs of moisture ingress.

4. Installation Ceiling

a. If required, glue and screw a 42x35mm seasoned timber batten horizontally into framework. Battens or framework should be a maximum of 600mm centres.

b. Measure the width of the ceiling and calculate the width of the ripped board required to finish. (Note. allow 10mm expansion at each end) Divide this by 2 to get 2 evenly sized rows to start and end your installation.



(Note. One row will require a tongue (Starter board) and one row will require a groove (end board)). By not doing this equation and starting with a full size board your end board maybe a variable width and not uniform across the wall. A look you may not be happy with.

c. Starting from one side of the ceiling with your cut board with tongue facing out, position the board using 10mm wedges along the edge and a 10mm wedge along the length for expansion. This will be covered by a trim. Make sure this first row is straight and level.

d. Apply a bead of elastomeric adhesive (Sikaflex 11FC) along each batten or apply a tight bead in an "S" pattern on the back of the board when installing on a solid backed surface (only apply enough adhesive for a max of 30 minutes worth of installation).

e. Using a 35mm 16 gauge galvanised brad, nail through the covered edge of the tongue at the fixing line on the board (nail through underside of groove for the VJ side) at a maximum 450mm centres, into the batten or framework.

f. Ensure when engaging the boards together that the boards are only pushed in as far as the locator ridge (refer to diagram), this will ensure that the inbuilt expansion allowance per board is maintained.

g. Continue across the ceiling, ensuring adhesive coverage and nailing into each batten.

h. It is advised to check with a spirit level every 3 or 4 rows to ensure the installation is remaining straight and level. Small corrections are easier to correct this way than trying to fix at the end.

i. When you reach the opposite side utilise the ripped boards with a groove to finish your installing ensuring you have left a 10mm expansion gap.

j. Additional expansion allowance is required in ceilings greater than 3m wide. Ensure 10mm expansion around any intermediate structures within the wall space. In humid locations extra expansion and or acclimatisation will be required.

5. Installation Wall – Horizontal boards

a. Start at the bottom of the wall and with the tongue facing up. Position the board using 10mm wedges along the bottom to leave an expansion gap. This will be covered by the skirting board or trim installed at the end. Make sure this first row is straight and level.

b. Using an elastomeric adhesive (Sikaflex 11FC) apply a tight bead in an "S" pattern on the back of the board when installing on a solid backed wall. For installation to battens or studs apply a generous bead down each batten or stud (only apply enough adhesive for a max of 30 minutes worth of installation).

c. Ensure 10mm expansion is allowed for on ends.

d. Using 35mm 16 gauge galvanised brad, nail through the covered edge of the tongue at the fixing line on the board (nail through underside of groove for the VJ side) at a maximum of 450mm centres, ensuring you are fixing into the stud or batten.

e. Ensure when engaging the boards together that the boards are only pushed in as far as the locator ridge (refer to diagram), this will ensure that the inbuilt expansion allowance per board is maintained.

f. Continue installing up the wall, applying adhesive to the back of the boards (or to each batten or stud) and fixing at each batten or stud.

g. It is advised to check with a spirit level every 3 or 4 rows to ensure the installation is remaining straight and level. Small corrections are easier to correct this way than trying to fix at the end.

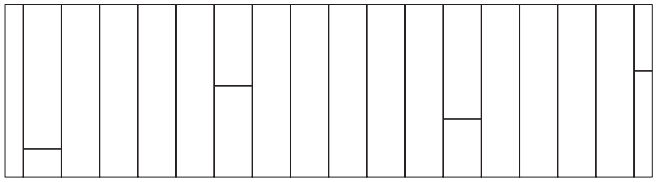
h. When you reach the top, the last board may need to be ripped with a power saw to fit – again, ensure you leave a 10mm expansion gap.

i. Additional expansion allowance is required in walls greater than 3m in height. Ensure 10mm expansion around any intermediate structures within the wall space. In humid locations extra expansion and or acclimatisation will be required.

6. Installation Wall – Vertical boards

a. If required, glue and screw a 42x35mm seasoned timber batten horizontally into studwork. Battens or framework should be a maximum of 450mm centres.

b. Measure the width of the wall and calculate the width of the ripped board required to finish. (Note. allow 10mm expansion at each end) Divide this by 2 to get 2 evenly sized rows to start and end your installation.



(Note. One row will require a tongue (Starter board) and one row will require a groove (end board)). By not doing this equation and starting with a full size board your end board maybe a variable width and not uniform across the wall. A look you may not be happy with.

c. Starting from one side of the wall with your cut board with tongue facing out, position the board using 10mm wedges along the edge of the wall to leave an expansion gap and a 10mm wedge at the ceiling and floor for expansion. This will be covered by a trim. Make sure this first row is straight and level.

d. Using an elastomeric adhesive (Sikaflex 11FC) apply a tight bead in an "S" pattern on the back of the board when installing on a solid backed wall. For installation to battens or studs apply a generous bead down each batten or stud (only apply enough adhesive for a max of 30 minutes worth of installation).

e. Using 35mm 16 gauge galvanised brad, nail through the covered edge of the tongue at the fixing line on the board (nail through underside of groove for the VJ side) at a maximum 450mm centres, into the batten.

f. Ensure when engaging the boards together that the boards are only pushed in as far as the locator ridge (refer to diagram), this will ensure that the inbuilt expansion allowance per board is maintained.

g. Continue across the wall, ensuring adhesive coverage and nailing into each batten.

h. It is advised to check with a spirit level every 3 or 4 rows to ensure the installation is remaining straight and level. Small corrections are easier to correct this way than trying to fix at the end.

i. When you reach the opposite side utilise the ripped boards with a groove to finish your installing ensuring you have left a 10mm expansion gap.

j. Additional expansion allowance is required in walls greater than 3m wide. In humid locations extra expansion and or acclimatisation will be required.

7. Trim

a. Finish the wall/ceiling by adding a Trim or Skirting board to the edges, bottom and top, this will ensure the 10mm expansion gap is covered.

b. Any exposed ends can be finished with a square timber trim or 13mm aluminium strip.

8. Sealing

a. If not pre finished apply a suitable internal timber finish, such as a penetrating oil or hardwax oil, on your new woodLINE lining board to help protect the timber.

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