



## FLOOR INSTALLATION CHECKLIST

### INSTALLATION CHECK LIST – FOR BUILDER, CLIENT

Many thanks for using Nash Timbers and Nash Finishes we appreciate the business.

Please read and ensure that you have attended to all issues that relate to you site & job.

#### 1. SUB-FLOOR VENTILATION

When the lower surface of timber floors or structural sub-floor (over which a timber floor is laid) are exposed to the ground and the space is enclosed, the sub-floor space **MUST** be adequately ventilated with permanent vents installed in the masonry during construction. The MC between sub-floor and floor boards should be between`  
**BCA humidity is between RH 60-70 %**

Ensure that water drainage is addressed water may need to be diverted or a sump with water pump may need to be installed to pump water away.

Mechanically ventilation may need to be installed when naturally cross flow ventilation does not work.

#### 2. CONCRETE SLAB

Timber floors should **NOT** be installed until the concrete slab has the moisture content less than 5.5 %.

#### 3. PLASTIC UNDER THE CONCRETE SLAB

Concrete slab has to be 180 mm thick, water proofing in bathrooms and all wet areas

#### 4. DELIVERY OF TIMBER TO SITE

Before the timber will be delivered to site, all windows and doors have to be in place 2 weeks prior the delivery

#### 5. INSTALLATION OF PLYWOOD/YELLOW TUNG

Plywood or yellow tung **HAS TO BE** screw down and glued and 10 mm gap to internal and external walls and around each sheet of ply.

#### 6. ACCESS TO THE BUILDING SITE

Access to the building site has to be clean and well maintained by the builder/client.

#### 7. INSTALLATION TIMBER FLOORING

When installing a timber floor you may need to leave a 1.5mm expansion control joint every 1 metre across width of board. Also 12mm expansion control joint under skirting board depending EMC..

If any of these points on this check list are not followed by Builder/Client, it can cause cupping or other issues of newly laid floor. In this case Nash Finishes contractors are not taking any responsibility for consequences and is not prepared to carry cost for repair.



## NASH TIMBER SITE INSPECTION

After many years of installing floors in Sydney Nash Timbers have put together a thorough Site Inspection sheet, which is completed on an I Pad which allows for photos to be taken and imported into job and report can be emailed to client.

The issues that we like to address

- Access, parking, drainage, site in relation to street and neighbour, level
- Crawl space, substrate condition, under floor ventilation, UV Light
- Most suitable species or flooring type for site
- Floor finishes

## NASH TIMBERS INSTALLATION METHODS

Nash Timbers prefers to collect data, which requires taking & recording temperature and Relative Humidity readings over a period of time within the house once it is enclosed.

This then allows us to calculate an average temperature that the floor board will be living within the house.

Then using an EMC Calculator we can determine if there is going to be any growth in the floor board.

This formula will calculate the control joints that will be needed within your floor.

There is a variation with each species and width of board.

If a floor board grows by 1% that can relate to 1mm across the board.

### ATFA: SUMMARY ON TIMBER FLOOR MOVEMENT ALLOWANCES

#### 1. Relatively even gapping between boards in areas not exposed to specific heat sources

During drier times of the year, shrinkage gaps between boards may average 0.75 mm for boards of a cover width of 80 mm. For wider boards, proportionally wider average gapping can be expected. Some gaps will be larger than the average gap size and others smaller, however the appearance generally indicates gapping between most boards. An appearance can be expected that is free from split boards and wide gaps between boards that may be irregularly spaced across the floor. Irregularly spaced wide gapping may occur from either the edges of boards being bonded together or from a proportion of boards being high in moisture content at the time of laying. The provision of expansion gaps as part of the installation process and evident throughout the life of the floor is acceptable.

