

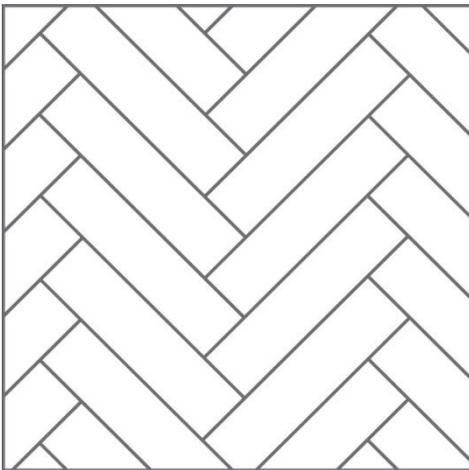


Fitting Herring Bone or Chevron Parquet

Guidelines for installing herring bone or chevron pattern parquet

What is Herring Bone or Chevron Parquet?

Herring bone pattern as it suggests looks like a herring bone. Blocks or boards are fitted to create a 'V' shapes with the short edge of the second board attaching to the long edge of the first board flush with the end of one long edge to create a 90° angle. Please see pattern below.



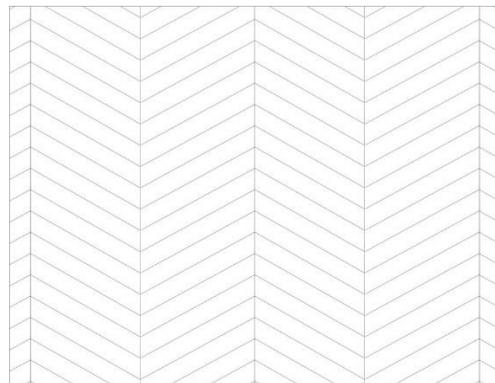
Subsequent boards are installed to follow this shape to create two row's that are known as the 'crown line'.

When this 'crown line' is dry, the next rows that are fitted on either side of this crown line create a reversed 'V' and the pattern continues across the floor to create a continuous number of 'V' Shapes.

Chevron this design follows a similar pattern but each board is slotted together at their header's which have reduced symmetrical angles cut at each end, and will usually be somewhere between 30°, 45° or 60° (as per the sample below) depending on choice.

With both of these patterns it is necessary to work within several reference points to keep the pattern within a module.

However, because all wood is made to tolerances not every board will be dimensionally the same and it is the art of the fitter to make these designs work



What sizes are available?

Small blocks are either 10mm thick x 70mm wide and 250mm long or 10mm thick x 90mm wide x 350mm long. They are unfinished with square edges and are designed to be glued and pinned to a secure plywood substrate.

Larger format boards are 15mm x 120mm wide x 600mm long or 20mm thick x 120mm wide x 600mm long. They have tongue and groove joints which are handed to assist with the pattern and at the same time fully support the headers of each board.

Natural Product

Engineered hardwood floors are a natural product and as such are subject to many variances in both colour and character, this is to be expected at all times. In order to establish a consistency of product a grading and manufacturing tolerance of 5% has been set to allow for de-selection of material if deemed unsuitable for the installation. A minimum 5% cutting or waste allowance must therefore be added to the net square meters required for the site to be installed but designs such as herring bone or chevron will require a bigger allowance for cutting and wastage.

Dimensional Tolerances

All wood flooring products are produced with a manufacturing tolerance of + or – 1.5% on the dimensions of the board, this should be considered on installation and where product is out of tolerance that section dismissed as part of the cutting and waste allowance.

Finishes

Unfinished boards will need to be sanded and finished after installation, but this makes for a better floor finish because any small dimensional differences can be filled before sanding and made to blend in with the floor when it is finished.

Pre-finished boards are those with oil or lacquer applied in the factory during the production process. If this type of board is chosen then it is highly recommended to use those with a micro bevelled edge which will help to protect the board edges during installation and give a smoother look between boards.

How easy is it to create herring bone or chevron patterns?

Creating herring bone or chevron patterns is probably one of the hardest wood flooring designs to create, and requires a lot of planning, time and patience.

Determining the start point is critical because this will have an impact on the whole aesthetics of the finished floor.

Laying down the ‘crown line’ is just as important because once this has been laid there will be no room for adjustment and every other board will work off of this line.

These types of designs are labour intensive and installation costs will reflect this and because of the complexity of the fitting only highly experienced professionals should be employed.

Installation checks

Installing wood flooring materials is the last link in the Quality Control procedures, and it is the responsibility of the installer to inspect each and every board and make the final decision of how or if they will use it to make their floor.

All wood flooring should be professionally installed in line with the guidelines set out in BS8201:2011

The installer or owner assumes all responsibility for final inspection of the product quality prior to installation.

The installer or owner must determine that the job site environment and the sub-surfaces involved meet or exceed all requirements within these instructions; claims will not be accepted if a fault was visibly noticeable or preventable prior to installation.

All flooring must be stored and/or acclimatised in the correct conditions prior to installation

This product “must not” be stored on site until all sub-floors, plastering, cement work, decorating and all other wet work is completely dry.

If under floor heating is installed it is important that all components are fitted and the system is fully operational prior to the commencement of installation.

The manufacturer/supplier bear no responsibility for determining the quantities required on any project

The owner has the final responsibility to ensure that they have received the correct species and finish as per the order.

The installer or owner must inspect each board and de-select pieces with defects whatever the cause. Under no circumstances should these be installed.

It is normal practice to use stain, putty or filler stick for defect correction or minor dimension differences.

Aspirations for the overall look of the floor should always be discussed with the installer prior to commencement. For example, if large knots are considered to be undesirable and they are included in the grade supplied, these can be cut out and the boards used as ‘starters’ and ‘finishers’, or they can be placed at the perimeter of the room where they are less noticeable.

Keep a record of all your readings. We strongly recommend that you keep a record of your moisture and humidity readings prior to installation in order to accurately determine acclimatisation. These measurements “will be” required by the manufacturer or supplier should there are any future problems.

Quality Control?

Quality Control does not stop at the factory gate or the tail lift of the delivery company, and everyone involved in the supply chain from the manufacturer to the installer and the client have clear divisions of responsibility.

The manufacturer: Is responsible for sourcing raw materials and the initial production

- The shipper: Is responsible for transporting the goods to the warehouse*
- The warehouse: Is responsible for taking care of the goods and delivering them to site*
- The contractor: Is responsible for deciding when to have the goods on site and for storing them in a protected environment*
- The Installer: Is responsible for checking the site conditions and inspecting every individual board before they decide to use them to make their floor*
- The client: Is responsible for keeping the floor in conditions that are compatible with the wood product and won't compromise it's performance*

The manufacturer/supplier of the wood flooring materials supplies products that are re-manufactured on site by others to create a finished wood floor, and it is a misconception to believe that any wood flooring manufacturer can guarantee any final fitted floor, because inappropriate site conditions and the ability of contractors and floor fitters will always determine the final result.

*If those materials are deemed not to be suitable for use for any reason **prior to installation** then The Solid Wood Flooring Company will exchange or refund provided that the boards are returned in a re-saleable condition.*

However, once the decision has been made to select each and every board and to re-manufacture them to create a finished floor, then the responsibility for doing that remains with those who make those decision.

It is the art of the fitter to employ their experience and expertise to use the materials to the best advantage to create a finished floor, and any features that have decided to build into a finished floor, such as knotting, shade variation or any joints within the floor for reasons of movement or whatever else, will be the responsibility of the installer.