



Quick Guide for the installation of Cathedral Flooring over underfloor heating.

June 2003

First of all take the time to refer to www.cathedralflooring.com and read in its entirety.
Refer to Technical Information Sheet CF-MH H - 5.2 Part 1 & 2

Recommendations for installation

Check the sub floor to make sure it is dry and flat.

A substrate board (preferably plywood) is required. The minimum thickness of this is 6mm plywood or 18mm for alternatives. The advantage of a thicker board is that some secrete fixings can be used to hold the floor down to the substrate while the glue is curing. It is sometimes necessary to weight down areas of the floor if it is not possible to use fixings.

For weights you could use concrete blocks, buckets of sand, boxes of tools, packs of flooring etc.

This substrate acts to distribute the heat source evenly to the underside of the Cathedral flooring. It also adds to the overall stability of the finished floor, acts as a support diaphragm for the header joints when laid on battens or joists and in some cases acts as a temporary floor prior to the hardwood flooring being installed. The 6mm ply will not be suitable for the later.

If the substrate has been used as a temporary floor it must be clean and dust free before the Cathedral flooring can be glued down to it.

When laid over a screed floor the substrate can be glued down or floated.

If floated a 1.5mm foam underlay needs to be laid first followed by a secondary dpm. If it is stuck down a suitable full cover trowel on adhesive is required which will also act as a moisture barrier.

If laid over joists the substrate needs to be nailed with ring shank nails.

Cathedral Floor is then glued down to the substrate with the glue (PVA MR) applied with a comb trowel. A bead of glue is also required to the top of the tongues of the boards. (This is a requirement, not an option). This can be applied by a glue bottle with a fine cut nozzle.

It is important that a suitable accredited, not DIY underfloor heating system is used in conjunction with any type of wood flooring. It must have provision for temperature monitoring of the floor surface and operating temperature of the water flow through the system.

- The maximum temperature of the floor surface must not exceed 27 °C.
- The maximum operating water temperature should be 50°C and the maximum temperature at the underside of the wood should be 40°C.
- Relative atmospheric humidity should be maintained between 40 - 55%.
- The room temperature should be maintained between 18°C - 26°C.
- The heating should be run in strict accordance with the manufacturers instructions.
- Whilst fitting the heating should be off and the floor cold.
- If fitted as a stuck down floor a minimum of 2 days should be allowed for the glue to cure before the heating is turned back on.
- Following the fitting of the floor the heating can be turned on and increased by a maximum of 5°C per day until the flow temperature is reached.
- At the beginning and end of the heating period regulate your floor heating so that flow temperature is increased or reduced in stages of a maximum of 5°C.

As a result of the insulating properties of wood, it may take longer than if compared to stone or ceramic tile to heat the room to a comfortable temperature of 20 - 22°C. In this event do not raise the set flow temperature of your heating. This would have an adverse effect on your floor. Simply set the timer to come on an hour or so earlier and switch off earlier.



Cathedral Flooring

Quick Guide to installation of Cathedral Flooring over underfloor heating.

June 2003

First of all take the time to refer to www.cathedralflooring.com and read in its entirety.
Refer to Technical Information Sheet CF-MH H - 5.2 Part 1 & 2

Important!

Make sure someone on site is responsible and understands the importance of the room conditions that must be maintained for the benefit of the new floor with the underfloor heating at all times.

The current or future occupiers also need to be fully advised.

Temporary occupied buildings (Holiday homes, Village Halls etc) are a particular risk with hardwood floors and underfloor heating because people tend to leave the building for long periods of time with no form of heating and then on their return switch the heating on to maximum for rapid warmth. This encourages high moisture levels in the Building that will be absorbed by the flooring and then rapid drying out of the boards which is excessive conditions for any wood floor to contend with. Floor failure will be sure to happen in these circumstances.

The underfloor heating should not be turned off completely at any time.

In summer months when heating is not required the system should be left on the trickle heat.

New buildings hold high volumes of water while drying out and therefore consideration is required for humidity levels (ventilation etc).