



Application guide - Decking

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Page 1/2

Waste

Approx. 5-10% waste (10-15% waste with thermo ash) for sorting and cutting at decreasing lengths. If only long lengths are used, the waste can be greater.

Substrate

The substrate must be firm. Tiles can be advantageously used as a substrate for the joists.

Distance to terrain

A distance of at least 20 cm must be maintained from the ground to the bottom edge of the decking plank..

Slope

There must be a slope away from the house of at least 1 cm pr. meter decking, so that rainfall is directed away from the house and planks.

Underlayers

Hardwood underlayers in 42 x 70 mm are recommended for longer durability and better shape stability for the decking planks. When using any pressure-treated wood, plasterboard must be installed between planks and joists. Double underlayers must be used at butt joints.

Underlayer distance

20-21 mm planks, thickness max. 50 mm c/c (21 mm Thermo Ash max. 40 mm c/c).

25 mm planks max. 60 mm c/c. Hardwood joists 42 x 70 mm (WxH) can span a maximum of 100 mm c/c - at a joist spacing of max. 50 mm c/c.

Ventilation

The deck/the boards must have sufficient ventilation so that the boards do not buckle. The deck must ventilate from the side(s), and there must be a minimum 5 mm air gap.

Fastening

Installation of screws is carried out 25-30 mm from the plank edge on both sides as well as the end edge and always from the top. Shocks are mounted with snap joints.

Use screws in acid-resistant stainless A4 steel:

When using hardwood joists: NKT SPUN+ SUH A4 5.0x60 mm or equivalent

When using pressure-impregnated joists: NKT SPUN+ SUH A4 5.0x70 mm or equivalent.

(The use of screws or brackets for hidden mounting is not permitted - all complaints are waived).

Pre-drilling

Pre-drill the holes in the plank slowly with a countersink drill. For pre-drilling, use a drill that is 0.5 mm smaller than the thickness of the screw. Hardwood beams must also be pre-drilled. Beams in pressure-treated wood must not be pre-drilled.





Distance between the planks

5 -7 mm with Ipé

8-10 mm with other speices

15 mm for masonry, fixed columns or the like

NB: Use spacer blocks between the planks, and possibly string to ensure that the planks lie correctly.

End wood

End wood is either waxed/painted to protect against drying out. The product is delivered in raw lengths and may need to be clean cut before final assembly. When clean cutting, the wood can be advantageously protected with end wood sealant to minimize any cracks.

Clamp

Screw clamps or other suitable tools must be used during fastening. "Crooked planks" are inevitable for hardwood and especially for long lengths. This is due to the hard properties of the wood.

Interlocked grain

Most types of wood have interlocked grains (the veins rise across and do not become smooth). This can be remedied by sanding the deck after laying.

Hit & mis

The planer has not processed the plank properly and may only occur to a small extent.

Plugs

Glued with waterproof wood glue and sanded to level when the glue has hardened.

Profiles

Grooved/Smooth – Grooved front/back not always planed clean.

Smooth/Smooth – Smooth front/back not always planed clean.

Color extraction

Most types of wood have discoloration when exposed to moisture, which can rub off on walls and tiles, especially if the deck/balcony is raised above ground (remember to cover during installation). After installation, all sawdust must be removed before the moisture affected by rainfall.

Good construction practice must be demonstrated. In exceptional conditions/surroundings, the project must be approved in consultation with relevant construction professionals.

NB: We reserve the right to make ongoing changes to the assembly instructions. Find updated version at www.globaltimber.dk

