

Elegant industrial parquet pattern with completely straight lines for fast installations
Solid Line is available in oak and ash in several dimensions and can be used in all types of rooms / buildings.
The many small strips almost give the impression of a big roaring sea.
Solid Line is made of solid wood and must be glued to the subfloor. Solid Line can be delivered with surface treated with oil or lacquer that shortens and simplifies assembly, and increases resistance to dirt, pressure marks and wear. Solid Line meets all requirements when using underfloor heating.

Solid Line is perfect for projects which require fast and efficient installation as it has a number of time-saving benefits:

- Short time between start-up and assembly of finished flooring
- There is no risk that assembled spells subsequently "pops up" and require repair, grinding and oil
- No abrasive dust and thus considerable savings as well as improvement of environmental friendliness.

Installation guide:

Receipt of goods and quality control

By the delivery of the material the building must be dry and free of construction humidity, such as bricklaying and painting. Never have the floor delivered until the building is sealed, dry and warm, and the humidity levels are under control. Carry the material inside immediately after delivery, do not leave them outside under any circumstances. Carry the floor into the room where it is to be installed – and stored before installation. Make sure to carry out a detailed quality check of the flooring as well as of other related materials that you have received before signing the freight note.

Any complaints regarding visible defects must be made in writing before the floor is installed and no later than 8 days after receipt. A floor which has been installed has also automatically been approved.

Contractions and expansions

The moisture content in wood floors will always seek to adjust in equal weight with air relative humidity (RH) and temperature. The tree absorbs and releases moisture by changes in the relative humidity. It happens in all the wooden floors, but the movement wooden floors in form of contractions or expansions (swelling) depends of product type, wood species, thickness and surface treatment.

In practice, it is often necessary to know how much a floorboard or an entire floor contracts or expands. A commonly and internationally used realistic average used wooden floors of oak, douglas, beech, oak, ash, bilinga and walnut, a mean of 2.2 mm contraction or expansion per meter meters can in in practice be calculated for each 1% change in the humidity of the wooden floor.

Preparations

The room temperature must be constantly 18-24 °C and the relative humidity should always be 35-65% (R.H.) before, during and after installation. If the humidity is less than 35% (R. H.), there is a risk of cracks and damage to the wooden floors, which is not covered by the warranty.

The building must be closed and heating must have been installed and be in operation.

The residual humidity in the concrete floor must not exceed 85% (R. H.).

Any and all work, which may expose the building to humidity must have been finished before you start installing wooden floors, such as bricklaying and painting.

Wooden floors and any possible glue must be acclimatized in the rooms where they are to be installed for a minimum of 48 hours or until the temperature of the floors is the same as the room temperature, which may take more than 48 hours.

Underlying sub-floor

The underlying sub-floor must be clean, dry, firm and ready to be glued. In order to test the solidity of the underlying sub-floor, you may apply the scratch and pull test (minimum solidity of 1.5 MPA).

Suitable underlying sub-floors are, for instance, concrete, lightweight concrete, chip-board, plywood (preferably 16 mm birch/birch), plaster etc.

Use a two-metre straight-edge and check the entire area thoroughly. If you find any unevenness of more than +/- 2 mm per 2 square metres, the underlying sub-floor must be primed and filled.

The surface which is to be fully glued must be completely clean and level.

Make sure to carry out a pull test on the concrete floor with a minimum MPA of 1.5 in case of any residual humidity. This is particularly important if you suspect that the residual humidity is more than 65% (R.H.). When using MS Flexlim⁷ we allow residual humidity of up to 85% (R.H.). Use adhesive trowel no. 6 in order to distribute the correct amount of glue onto the surface, i.e. 1 litre per square metre.

Under-floor heating

Strips may be used for floors with under-floor heating provided that the heat distribution is completely even and that the surface temperature does not exceed 27°C. The under-floor heating must be closed for at least two days before the installation is commenced and after installation, the temperature should be increased by a maximum of 3°C.

We do not recommend under-floor heating for floors made of beech, birch and elm. Under-floor heating may result in slightly larger cracks in the floor during the winter compared to using radiators.

Distances to walls etc.

Normally the minimum distance between wooden floors and walls, pipes, stairs, permanent fixtures etc. must be at least 10 mm. However, the minimum distance should be at least 1.5 mm per one metre of flooring. Please use distance floor wedges and leave them in until the glue is completely dry.

Wooden floors expand and shrink depending on the climate in the room. In certain instances, it is necessary to use an expansion joint. This applies, for instance, in the following circumstances:

- By doors and permanent walls
- If you are installing a floor covering through several rooms
- In case of climatic deviations across the floor area, for instance, if there is only under-floor heating in parts of the floor area
- If there are expansion gaps in the underlying sub-floor.