



## **REDUCING NOISE - ACOUSTIC SYSTEMS**

Special underlay, boards and adhesives are available to reduce footfall and noise transmission with British Standard or similar rated decibel reduction. These are easier to install under engineered hardwood flooring which is simply floated over the top of acoustic underlay such as **Timbermate Excel or Redupax boards (meets current building regulations)**. Timbermate Excel can be installed underneath secret nailed solid hardwood flooring to reduce footfall but there will be some transmission through the nail to the subfloor below. Elastic polyurethane adhesives such as **Wurth or Rapid Bond** allow solids to be bonded to the subfloor without nail fixing, produce decibel reduction and can be incorporated with a special underlay system to further reduce noise transmission.

**TIMBERMATE EXCEL**



**REDUPAX BOARDS**



**REWMAR ACOUSTIC**



## **UNDER FLOOR HEATING**

Most engineered boards are suitable over under floor heating except for maple or beech which are less stable than other hardwoods. Many manufacturers advise fully bonding the boards to the subfloor rather than installing as a floating system. Special requirements apply.

There is little information from manufacturers of solid hardwood flooring, many of them avoiding the problem. However there is a published article from the **Hardwood Manufacturers Association**

### **Main Points**

Use narrower boards, strip rather than plank.

Install over ply.

Heating must be running before delivery of flooring.

Acclimatise the flooring fully beforehand, may require racking out the flooring.

Do not fully turn off the system for long periods.

**British Standard 8201 suggests a timber moisture content of 6 - 8% .**



## How to Install Hardwood Floors Over Radiant Heat

With advances in heating and insulation technology, and effective management of wood's natural expansion and contraction, builders, architects and designers achieve faultless installations of hardwood flooring over radiant heat.

Parquet floors are readily used in radiant heat applications. With strip flooring, the wider the board, the greater the potential for gaps between the boards when they contract with seasonal changes in temperature and humidity. Tongue-and-groove strips are recommended and beveled-edge boards show fewer seasonal gaps.

It isn't recommended to use radiant floor heating under plank flooring wider than 3". Despite all your precautions, there is a high probability the user will not be satisfied.

### How It Works

Radiant heat systems use a three-stage process to convey heated water to its destination. (See diagram).

- A water heating system that can be either a standard boiler, water heater, a geothermal heat pump or even solar panels.
- The heated water is pumped through a tubing network installed in the subfloor.
- As the warm water moves through the tubing network, it releases its energy and returns to the boiler system to be reheated.

### Installation Details

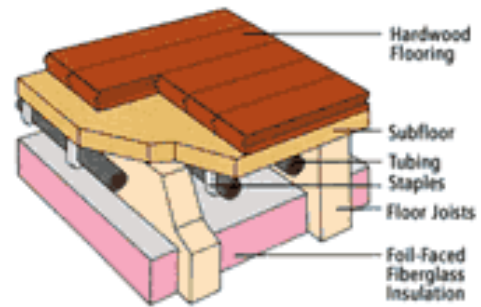
Good communication with the radiant heat system designer is critical. Everyone should be notified of any work pertaining to the installation, especially if specifications are changed.

To ensure a superior end product, pay attention to the following factors before, during and after installation:

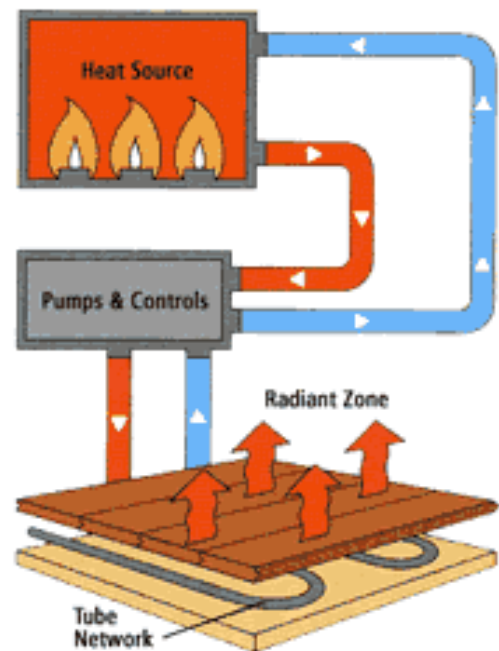
### Subfloor

Work with the system designer to choose the subfloor option (see illustrations.) The heat system designer is responsible for the subfloor installation, but you will want to be familiar with the choices. Direct contact of the tubing with the flooring is not recommended. The subfloors shown here are recommended for hardwood floor installations.

Plywood (5/8") or oriented strand board (3/4") make good candidates for subfloor materials in radiant installations. Particleboard subfloors are not recommended by radiant heat companies.



Stapled to subfloor



R adiant heat system process



## Floor Temperature

Provide the radiant heat system designer with the hardwood flooring dimensions, species, and the desired temperature of each room. This will give him/her the information needed to calculate the necessary water temperature.

## Tube Installation

Consult with the system designer to determine the tube network layout, so you'll know where the tubes are before you nail down the floor. It is best to have the tubing spaced evenly down the joist cavity (between the sleepers). Then you can nail down the finished flooring onto the sleepers on eight-inch centres. When the tubing circuits are crossed over the centre of the joist cavity, have the system designer use nail plates to protect the radiant circuits from being punctured.

## Climate Controls

The following climate controls will minimise expansion and contraction during and after installation of the floor.

**Mechanical Humidity Control:** The heating/ventilation/air conditioning (HVAC) system should have mechanical humidity control. This will monitor the room and keep the relative humidity at an even level, which will keep the equilibrium moisture content of the floor stable.

**Heat Transfer Point Control:** The system designer also should install a set point control that will monitor the wood floor temperature. The set point control should either reduce the system water temperature or temporarily cycle the system off to prevent overheating the flooring if equipment malfunctions.

**Exterior Thermostat:** An exterior thermostat is recommended to protect the perimeter of the system from condensation absorption during the spring and fall when rapid temperature changes may occur.

Once the subfloor, tubing and climate controls have been installed, the heating system should run for at least 72 hours to bring the house to the desired relative humidity.

Temporary, unvented sources of heat - such as propane-fired "salamanders" - can add excessive amounts of water vapour. Avoid them if possible, but if they must be used, leave windows open to vent the humidity.

Now follow the customary procedures for installing any hardwood floor.

*HARDWOOD INFORMATION CENTRE*