

Profloor Dynamic Batten Type 55 / 67 / 81 / 91

ACOUSTIC SOLUTIONS



Where access is required to services below the flooring system, the necessary hatch can be cut in the floor finish material. Additional battens should be placed around the perimeter of the hatch to support the main floor and the hatch cover. The floor finish is fixed to the battens in the normal manner. Ensure correct specification of batten depth to accommodate services allowing 6 - 8mm for compression of the foam.

*in cases of Robust Detail constructions, the gap between batten ends where battens have been cut to accommodate perpendicular service runs, should be no more than 50mm.

**other than radiator legs.



Fig. 13 Timber Installation



Fig. 14 Concrete Installation



Fig. 15

7 SUPPORTING NOGGINS

Where ends of flooring boards fall between a line of battens, place a continuous length of batten for support with each board securely fixed to it following advice given in 4 Fixing Flooring.

8 DOORWAYS

For Timber Floor Installation:

Continue the perimeter Dynamic Batten past the door opening. Where butt joints are formed at thresholds, place a continuous length of Dynamic Batten directly beneath the joint of adjacent boards with each board securely fixed to it.

For Concrete Floor Installation:

Continue the perimeter Support Batten past the door opening. Where butt joints are formed at thresholds, place a continuous length of Support Batten directly beneath the joint of adjacent boards with each board securely fixed to it.

The joint must be glued and where deemed necessary, for secure fix, screws should be used to secure both edges of the butt joint to the same batten. Allow a gap between the batten, flooring and doorframe for the Profloor Flanking Strip. See figure 16 & 17.

Care should be taken at the design stage to ensure that fire stops are fitted to the same standard as that required for the fire doors. Technical advice can be provided for individual projects.

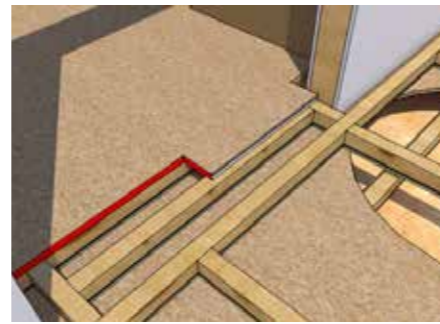


Fig. 16 Timber Installation

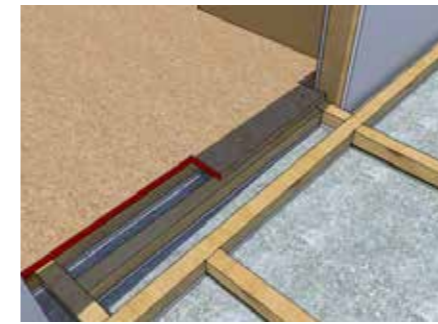


Fig. 17 Concrete Installation

9 KITCHEN / BATHROOM (areas of increased loadings)

When a concentrated floor loading is in excess of 1.5kN/m², i.e. kitchens, bathrooms, cupboards containing water heaters etc... it is necessary to modify the batten installation to provide additional support. It is also recommended that hallways, both internal and common, be treated in the same manner to accommodate the combination of high foot traffic and small floor areas.

For Timber Floor Installation:

Profloor Dynamic Battens should be installed with spacing closed to 300mm centres. See figure 18.

For Concrete Floor Installation:

Profloor Support Battens should be used in lieu of Profloor Dynamic Battens, using the same method for installation. The support batten will give the same finished floor level, under the loaded floor, as the standard system under normal loading. See figure 19.

Where night storage heaters are to be supported off the floating floor, additional battens should be installed to sufficiently support the increased load. Contact the A. Proctor Group Techdesk for further advice.



Fig. 18 Timber Installation



Fig. 19 Concrete Installation

10 SKIRTING BOARDS

Fold the Profloor Flanking Strip into the flooring board, apply weight to compress the system (tradesman's weight is normally sufficient) and fix the skirting so that it rests on the flanking strip. Trim the edge of the Profloor Flanking Strip flush with the skirting. See figure 20 & 21.



Fig. 20 Timber Installation



Fig. 21 Concrete Installation

CUST

QTY

LOT NO



BEWARE
Packs/Boards exceeds 15Kg

Products **MUST NOT** be stacked
Products must be kept dry **AT ALL TIMES**



1 LAYING PROCEDURE

The Profloor Dynamic Batten System should be laid in accordance with BS 8201:1987. Copies of the laying procedures are available to every site. Relevant trades must follow these carefully to ensure a satisfactory installation.

For Timber Floor Installation:

Battens should be laid over a structural subfloor and perpendicular to the floor joists. Batten spacing to be in accordance with flooring manufacturer's recommendations – Commonly: 400mm centres (450mm max) for 18mm chipboard and 600mm centres (max) for 22mm chipboard. Batten joints in adjacent rows should be staggered by a minimum of 600mm. General layout of battens is shown in figure 1.

For Concrete Floor Installation:

Batten spacing to be in accordance with flooring manufacturer's recommendations – Commonly: 400mm centres (450mm max) for 18mm chipboard and 600mm centres (max) for 22mm chipboard. Batten joints in adjacent rows should be staggered by a minimum of 600mm. General layout of battens is shown in figure 3.

Single row of Profloor Support Battens to be laid around floor perimeter; maintain 50mm gap between wall and batten see figures 2 and 4.

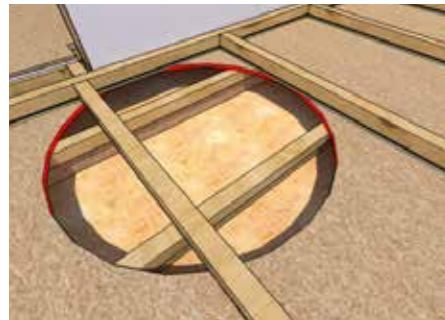


Fig. 1 Timber Installation



Fig. 2 Timber Installation

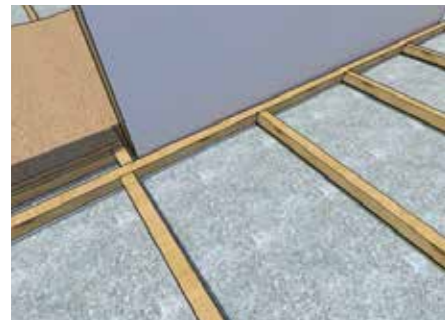


Fig. 3 Concrete Installation

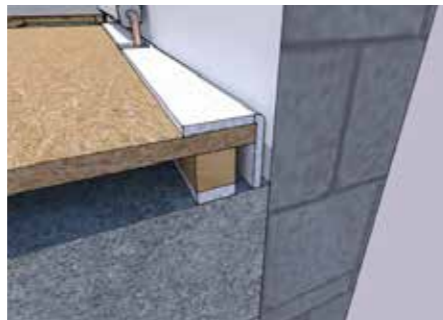


Fig. 4 Concrete Installation

2 PACKING STRIPS

Packing strips may be placed under the batten to stabilise the floor where necessary.

For Timber Floor Installation:

A common method to minimise the effect of any uneven-ness, is to divide the floor area by mounting the partitions of the sub-floor, on an individual room basis. (See Section 3 – Mounting Partitions). Consult the manufacturer where individual floor areas exceed 150m² or the variation in levels is greater than 20mm. Advice from the A. Proctor Group Tech Desk is available.

For Concrete Floor Installation:

On pre-cast concrete sub-floors, with spans in excess of 5 meters, a common method to minimise the effect of any camber is to divide the floor area by mounting the partitions of the sub-floor, on an individual room basis. (See Section 3 – Mounting Partitions). Consult the manufacturer where individual floor areas exceed 150m² or the camber is greater than 20mm. Advice from the A. Proctor Group Tech Desk is available.

3 MOUNTING PARTITIONS

Load bearing partitions must always be mounted off the subfloor beneath the floating floor; see figure 5 & 6. This detail may also be used to subdivide the floating floor surface as described in section 2. **For Concrete Floor Installation:** Profloor Support battens should be used where the flooring abuts a partition.

Where non-load-bearing partitions are to be mounted on the finished floor; install a double row of Profloor Dynamic Battens along the line of the partition. See figure 7 & 8. Particular care must be taken in the batten layout. Alternatively, use short lengths of Profloor Dynamic Batten as noggins between adjacent battens, at centres to suit flooring board thickness, to create a 'ladder' under the partition line. See figure 9 & 10.



Fig. 5 Timber Installation

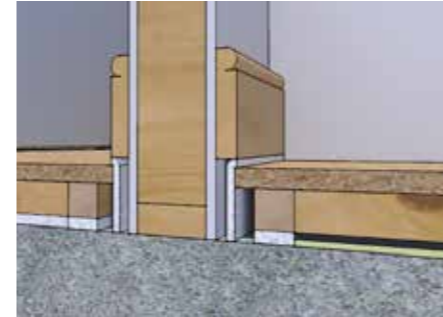


Fig. 6 Concrete Installation

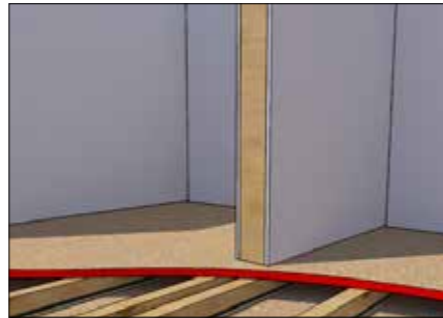


Fig. 7 Timber Installation



Fig. 8 Concrete Installation

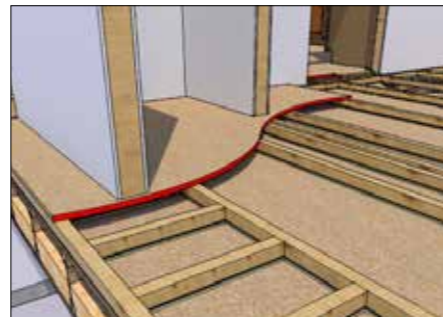


Fig. 9 Timber Installation

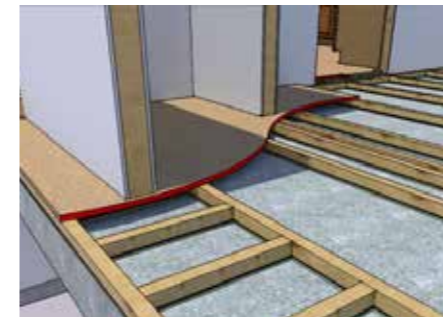


Fig. 10 Concrete Installation

4 FIXING FLOORING

The specified flooring boards should be placed lengthways across the battens ensuring board ends are supported by a batten. Ensure the ends of the boards in adjacent rows are a minimum of 400mm apart.

For Timber Floor Installation:

Apply a line of Profloor Adhesive to the top of Profloor Dynamic Battens prior to installing plasterboard plank (or similar gypsum based board). Spot bond the flooring boards using Profloor Adhesive to the plasterboard plank. Offset all joints of the flooring boards from the joints of plasterboard plank. Apply Profloor Adhesive to the tongue and groove joints of all flooring boards before fitting them together. No further fixings are necessary, but if required, preferably screws (or annular ringed shank nails) may be used in the normal manner*. Remove any surplus adhesive from the surface before it dries with a damp cloth. Adequate gluing will help reduce potential squeaks. See figure 11.

For Concrete Floor Installation:

Apply a line of Profloor Adhesive to the top of Profloor Dynamic Battens prior to installing the flooring boards. Apply Profloor Adhesive to the groove joints of all flooring boards before butting them together and fix in the normal manner* preferably using screws (or annular ringed shank nails). It is important that the fixings do not penetrate the batten and foam to the sub-floor. Remove any surplus adhesive from the surface before it dries with a damp cloth. Adequate gluing will help reduce potential squeaks. See figure 12.

*Seek the advice of the flooring board manufacturer for details of fixings.

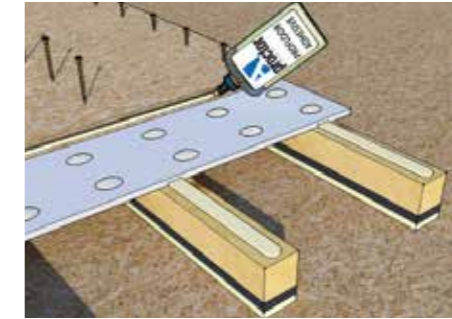


Fig. 11 Timber Installation

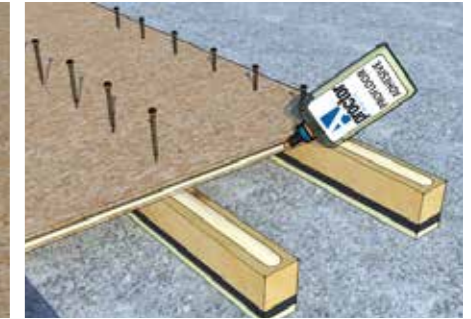


Fig. 12 Concrete Installation

5 EXPANSION OF FLOORING MATERIALS

Allow for possible expansion of the flooring material by allowing a gap between the free edge of the floor board and the perimeter wall or other abutment. This gap should be calculated as 1mm per linear metre of flooring and in no circumstances should be less than 10mm. See figure 2. The rate of expansion / contraction will depend on the moisture content of the boards, laying conditions and the length of run. Movement joints should be incorporated in long turns e.g. long corridors (check with manufacturers for advice). Boards should be conditioned in the environment they will be used prior to installation.

6 SERVICES WITHIN FLOORING SYSTEM

Service runs should be parallel or perpendicular to batten direction and in banks of 200mm* maximum, with a minimum of 400mm separation between adjacent banks. Ensure a minimum of 150mm between services and any perimeter wall.**

Do not notch battens, instead cut battens through and install either side of service run ensuring the batten ends do not come into contact with the services. Isolate all services coming through the floor using Profloor Flanking Strip. See figure 13, 14 & 15

Call our Technical Department

The A. Proctor Group has a dedicated Technical Department which can assist with installation details, view drawings for approval and give specialist advice on the correct use of the A. Proctor Group products.

For Technical Advice on installation details and product applications contact the A. Proctor Tecline:

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