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Kebony terrace and pier decking

General information

The base construction must be completed in accordance with good building practice, applicable standards and regulations. Ensure adequate ventilation under the terrace and avoid water pooling to ensure boards dry quickly. If the terrace is installed on a solid and flat foundation, the foundation must have a minimum slope of 1,5 % to ensure proper runoff of water.

For information about cleaning and maintenance, refer to Kebony's Use & Maintenance documentation.

Fixing

Kebony Character decking boards can either be face fixed or secured with a suitable system for edge fixation. To avoid splinters and water pits at the screw holes, we recommend edge fixation. For edge fixation Kebony Character, we recommend Camo™ Fasteners or an equally recognized system. Please refer to manufacturers' guidelines.

For **Kebony Clear decking boards** without side slits, face fixing is recommended. **Kebony Clear decking boards with side slits** can be secured with clips for hidden installation.

When screwing in Kebony decking boards, **stainless steel (A2) or acid-proof (A4)** fasteners must always be used. In coastal areas acid-proof (A4) fasteners are always recommended. Screws with another type of corrosion protection can result in black spots around the mounting holes.

Metal fixtures

Kebony can be used with aluminium, enamelled or foiled under construction and/or fixtures without discolouration to the board's surface.

In some cases, surface water runoff from Kebony products can result in discolouration of adjoining materials, for example black stains on zinc plated fixtures/fittings, or copper fixtures where exposed parts of the fixtures remain polished.

Drainage from galvanized or iron-based fixtures onto Kebony products can result in black stains on the wood.

Treatment of cut ends and surface treatment

Kebony does not require any surface treatment. If desired, UV-protective wood oil or stain can be used to maintain some of the original brown colour. Kebony can also be painted or stained.

Cut surfaces on **Kebony Character** products must be treated with an anti-parasite/fungal agent. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Cut surfaces on **Kebony Clear** products do not require treatment with an anti-parasite/fungal agent.

Tip: To minimize the moisture variation on the end grain and to reduce the possibility for end-cracking, a moisture-resistant end grain sealant can be used.

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Joist spacing

Maximum recommended joist spacing (c/c) depends on the wood type, thickness and application/load. Table on the right shows maximum recommended joist spacing for standard decking installation (*).



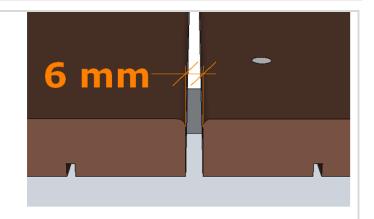
	Maximum recommended joist spacing (c/c), standard decking (*)				
	Wood type/ Thickness	22 mm	28 mm	34 mm	38 mm
	Kebony Character	-	60 cm	90 cm	-
	Kebony Clear RAP	50 cm	-	-	110 cm
	Kebony Clear SYP	60 cm	-	-	120 cm

^{*} Category A, residential activities (Eurocode 1), 2,5 kN/m2 evenly distributed load, 2,0 kN point load, maximum 5 mm deflection.

Gap between boards

The boards must be installed with a 6 mm minimum gap. This also applies for installation using retaining clips for hidden mounting and when using edge-fixation. Kebony is dried during production. Therefore, there may be some swelling when it is installed outdoors. The gap opening will ensure good ventilation and proper drainage of the surface water.

To ensure ventilation, it is recommended to always install decking boards with a minimum distance of 15 mm to adjoining building constructions.



Board orientation

The terrace boards should be installed so that the side with the rounded edges face up. Any tension release grooves will then face downwards toward the base construction.



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Face fixing with screws

For **Kebony Character**, only use self-drilling screws. Always predrill at board ends. Position the screw at least 15 mm from the edge.

For **Kebony Clear**, always predrill (not only at board ends). Position the screw at least 25 mm from the edge.

Do not screw the screw too deeply. Leave the top of the screw head flush with the surface of the decking.



Tips when installing a terrace

Steps and framing

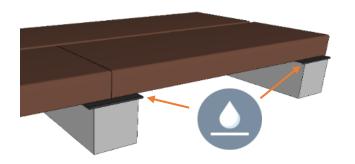
In the staircase and on the visible board edges, terrace boards without side tracks should be used. This avoids breakage and provides a cleaner appearance.

Establish a barrier between the terrace boards and the base construction

To reduce the amount of moisture in the base construction and to preserve it as much as possible, it is recommended that a moisture protective membrane is installed between the decking and base construction.

Joining decking boards

To achieve nice and neat joints on the terrace, the ends should be cleanly cut. Two joints should not lay next to each other and one board should be installed over a minimum of three beams. Kebony Character may have variations in dimension. It is recommended to control that the ends of the boards fit together before installing them.



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Hidden installation: Kebony H-clip

Mounting fixtures

Kebony H-clip must be combined with matching start- and end-clips. Start- and end-clips are purchased separately.

Both the Kebony H-clip and the accompanying start- and end clips are supplied with screws suitable for the wooden base construction. Minimum beam width when using hidden installation clips is 48 mm.

The enclosed screws are not intended to use for traditional surface fixing.

Installing the first board

The first board should be installed with start-clips and matching holders. To secure proper ventilation, the first board should be mounted with a minimum distance of 15 mm to the wall or other building structures.

First, screw a holder into each beam using the accompanying screws (4x25 mm). Make sure that the little arrow on the holder turns upward and points in the direction of where the terrace will be built (Figure 1).

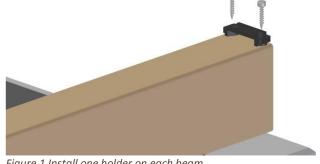


Figure 1 Install one holder on each beam

Place the first board on the base construction and mark the middle of each holder. Mount the start-clips on the underside of the first board. The lip of the clip should be 3 mm from the edge of the board (Figure 2).



Figure 2 Mount starting clips on the underside of the first board

When all the clips are mounted, lay the board onto the base construction and push the lips into the holders on the base construction (Figure 3). N.B. Do not push too hard.

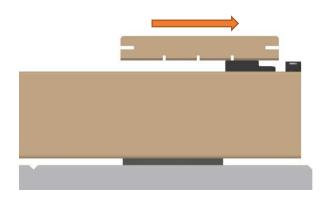


Figure 3 Place the board on the base construction and push the lips into the holders.

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Installing the subsequent boards

Once the first board is moved into place, push the H-clips into place underneath. Place one H-clip on each beam. Do not tighten the terrace clips yet.

Push board number two next to the first board. Place a new set of H-clips, one on each beam. Do not tighten the terrace clips yet.

A spacer is included in the box with the terrace clips. Use the spacer marked with 6 mm to ensure the correct distance between the boards (Figure 4).

Secure the first row with H-clips (Figure 5).

Install the subsequent boards using the same method.

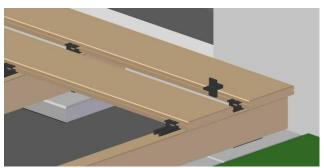


Figure 4 Use the spacer to ensure correct gap

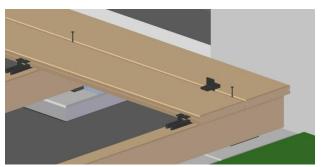


Figure 5 Do not screw the terrace clips in place until the subsequent board is properly in place

Installing the last board

The outermost side slit on the last terrace board should be sawn off.

Place the board on the base construction with the backside up. Mark on the terrace board where it hits the base construction. Screw the thickest part of the end-clip onto the board so that it acts as a spacer – a single clip for each beam (Figure 6).

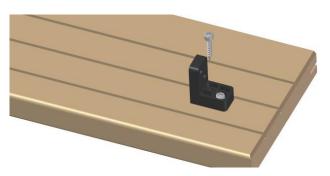


Figure 6 Secure the thickest part of the end clip on the underside of the terrace board – one end clip for each beam.

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Place the board on the base construction and slide it into place. (Figure 7).

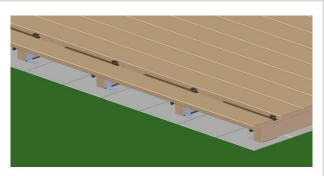


Figure 7 Slide the last board into place

Screw the end-clip in place on the base construction from the side with the accompanying screws (4x25 mm) (Figure 8).



Figure 8 Screw the clip to the base construction

Joining boards

Two boards can be joined together over a single beam by pushing each board halfway into a H-clip (Figure 9).



Figure 9 Joining boards over a single beam

Alternatively, double beams can be used. Where boards are joined between two beams, use two separate h-clips (as shown in Figure 10)

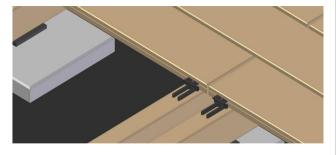


Figure 10 Joining boards using two beams