



Xterior wood decking. Your wooden floor for outdoor areas. The boards are fixed to an expertly fitted stable and level substructure using invisible fixing (FIX boards) or visible screw joints (FIX TC decking). Regularly maintenance for your wooden floor will extend its life and allow you to enjoy it for a long time.



The range of application: for open areas or covered over and with no safety implications, like decking. For areas with safety implications like balconies or elevated decking (>0.5m), larch (d >= 25mm) can be used at a bearing distance of max. 50 cm without a structural analysis. Thermally treated woods may currently only be used with a structural analysis in safety-relevant areas. If used indoors, then prior to installation, you must ensure there is sufficient acclimatisation to avoid any subsequent excessive shrinkage – see also "Storage".
Depending on the building situation, rain water running off and drying must be possible. Foliage and dirt between the joints and the substructure should be removed as required (inspection opening).

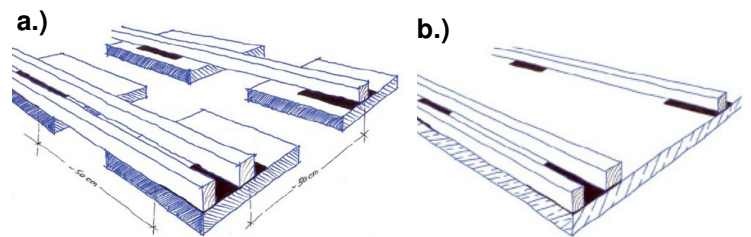
Not suitable for construction in or under water (permanent wet).

Storage: Wood decking boards are designed for external use and so the dealer stores them in a **covered outside area**. In order for the boards to adapt to their special area of application, you should also store the boards still in their packaging in the covered outside area for a few days, or if possible, longer, before installation. Under no circumstances, should the boards in the foil packaging be allowed to get wet.

Planning information: first draw a simple installation sketch. Because of the swelling and shrinkage of wood, you should always leave an **expansion joint** of at least 10 mm to adjacent components. Wood swells a lot more crosswise to the grain than lengthwise.

Joint width: a joint width between the boards of at least 6 - 10 mm (in thermo-treated wood at least 6mm, in native wood at least 8mm) is recommended to guarantee optimum air space and the obligatory expansion joint.

Supporting structure: the boards are fitted on to a cross substructure (battens), which is aligned level. The max. distance should not exceed approx. 50 cm to avoid too much warping. The exact distance must be set in line with the mode of installation (e.g. half-offset) to have a batten available at a cross joint. Cross joints must not end up beside a batten even in the case of a factory tongue and groove connection. Depending on the stability of the battens, these must also be supported on the subsurface at a sufficient distance. The Xterior adjusting feet can be used to do this. If the fitting height is low, other spacers (rot-proof) can be used, but there must be a minimum distance of approx. 5 cm between the subsurface and supporting structure to facilitate the ventilation of the construction. The supporting structure should be fastened to the subsurface to minimise the risk of warping. The battens must be aligned in such a way that the boards lie lengthwise in a sloping direction (approx. 2°).

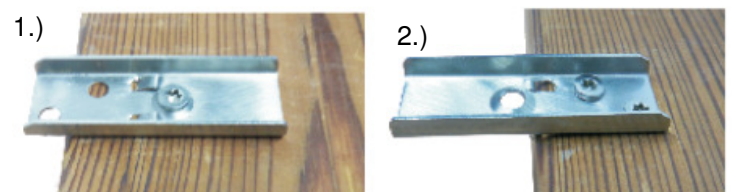


a.) Installation conditions on gravel and crushed stone: create a stable crushed stone or gravel bed. The subsurface should be adequately drained. Lay concrete slabs on the subsurface on which the adjusting feet or other spacers are fastened.

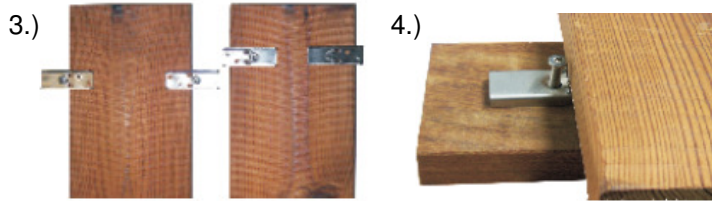
b.) Installation conditions on firm subsurface: The supporting structure can be built without subsurface preparation on firm subsurfaces (concrete, stone, and tiles). However the subsurface must have a slope of approx. 2° to facilitate water flowing off.

Installation: check the boards for possible defects before you fit them. Claims for visible defects can only be accepted before fitting. If boards have to be shortened or cut narrower in width, the fresh cut edges should be impregnated with **Xterior maintenance oil** or **Xterior joint protection** when fitted. Screws should be pre-drilled in particular in thermo-treated wood.

FIX boards: fit first decking board with visible face downwards.



1.) Only when fitting the first decking board (when fitting near the edge, e.g.: house wall) the fitting stops of the FIX board must be pressed flat. 2.) For all the other decking boards, the FIX boards are laid in such a way that the fitting stops touch the edge of the board. Fasten FIX boards with the two stainless steel screws provided.

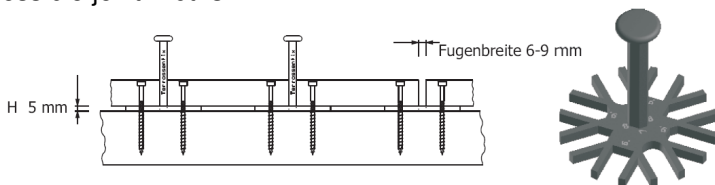


3.) Always fit FIX boards in pairs per board. In each subsequent board, the fitting clip must be fitted laterally offset (note the width of the substructure). 4.) The first decking board can thus be fastened to the substructure using the stainless steel screw supplied.



5.) Insert the next decking board with the fitted FIX boards under the first decking board, keep required joint width clear (8mm are recommended to facilitate the option of dismantling) or at least visibly screw a row every 2-3m (as an inspection opening).

FIX TC decking: The distance bolts supplied can be used to set the joint width optionally to 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 mm. The joint widths possible are clearly marked at the top. To speed up the application, a geometric form is stamped for each of the four possible joint widths.



Fitting material required: 1 pack of FIX boards (invisible installation) or 1 Pk. FIX TC decking (visible installation) is sufficient for an area of approx. 5m² with 138mm width, approx. 4m² with 110mm width, approx. 3.5m² with 92mm width; with 8mm joint, (depending on substructure and board width).

After installation: Through maintenance you can help the floor cope better with environmental influences. If traces of wear appear or the wood becomes grey and cracked, then your floor needs re-oiling. These traces of wear are features of genuine wood and are inevitable in the long-term but good maintenance will reduce or delay them.

Cleaning and Maintenance: Although cleaning removes any soiling and stains, it is stressful for your floor. What really helps, is appropriate maintenance. Maintenance involves impregnating the wood so that it can better cope with the elements. Invest your precious time in maintenance; excessive cleanliness standards in outdoor areas are not recommended.

Maintenance cleaning: "Less is more". In outdoor areas, sweeping should be sufficient. Remove dirt and stains with a damp sponge, cloth or brush. Do not use any aggressive cleaners like washing-up liquid or vinegar-based cleaners. The surfactants they contain are not suitable for wood. Cleaning with mild cleaning agents (soap) should also only be done if it is really necessary – wipe off with clear water.

Refreshing / maintenance: When it comes to maintenance, please use **Xterior maintenance oil**. How often you need to re-oil, depends on your individual building situation. Maintaining the boards is only recommended after a specific weathering period; do not oil right after installation, as at this stage the wood is not yet absorptive. However, it should be carried out before the surface gets raw and cracked (weathered). A warm, dry day in spring would be the ideal time to prepare your floor for the coming season. If there is heavy weathering, re-oil occasionally if necessary. Make sure you carry out active cleaning before you start oiling.

Apply **Xterior active cleaning solution** as per the instructions on the canister and wipe the floor with it. Depending on the soiling, scrub more or less intensively. Then wipe the floor again with clear water to neutralise it. Let the freshly wiped floor **dry off really well!** The wood has absorbed moisture during the cleaning, which could prevent the extremely valuable maintenance oil penetrating the wood. Apply **Xterior maintenance oil nature or brown** with a paintbrush to the well-dried floor. Disperse it until the wood is saturated but there are no wet or glossy spots. Follow the instructions on the tin.

Infos: Surfaces in outdoor areas, may, depending on their condition, be slippery, uneven as a result of the boards warping or show splinters. The use of these types of surfaces requires particular maintenance and we would therefore recommend not walking barefoot. We do not accept any liability for accidents or injuries of any kind.

Fresh wood bleeds, if it is wet. Coloured water is biologically harmless but can cause discolouration if it has not been properly drained off.

Avoid any contact with iron (garden tools - furniture), as woods containing tannic acid discolour, if necessary use stainless steel screws.

Natural UV-light and the elements will cause greying. This natural patina and the abovementioned features typical of wood (warping, cracks, splinters etc.) are not reasonable for a claim.

Wood needs air, in other words, if you wish to cover the floor during the winter, make sure you do so in a way that it can still breathe – do not place any cover sheeting (e.g. foil) right on the wood to avoid incipient decay and damp spots.

Any more questions? – Please contact your dealer.