

Pattern

Additional instructions

Pattern

This instruction manual describes the installation process for the individual patterns under Pattern, including deviations from Dinesen's "Installation" instructions. The instructions are exclusively supplemental to Dinesen's general instructions, and we therefore refer you to these instructions for additional information:

Dinesen instructions

Before installation

Installation

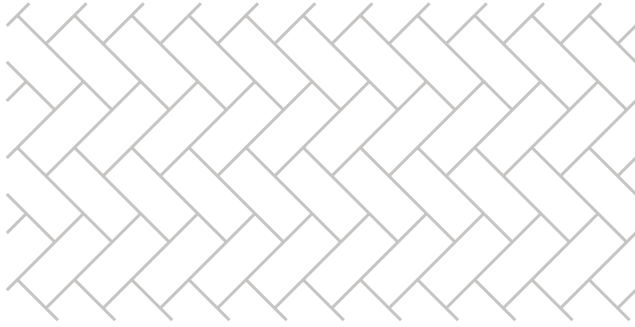
After installation

Pattern

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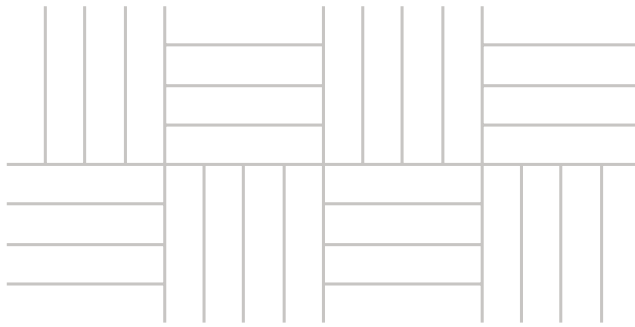
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Patterns



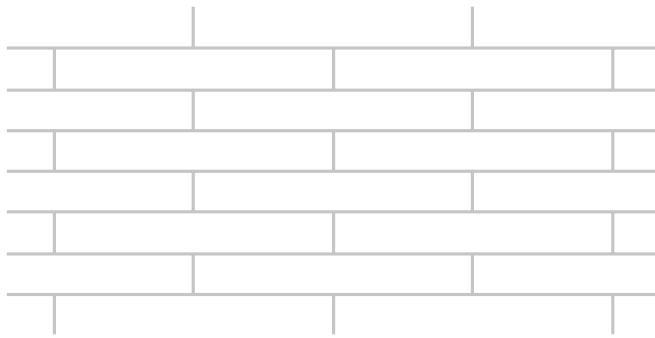
Herringbone

Solid planks laid in a herringbone pattern is a timeless solution. Choosing large dimensions in the individual oak planks takes the classic pattern to new heights with an impressive expression and an elegant look. Depending on the dimensions, the planks are delivered as right/left planks or with loose tongues for the end matching. This minimises waste. The planks are delivered ready for installation but will need to be fitted where they come up against walls etc.



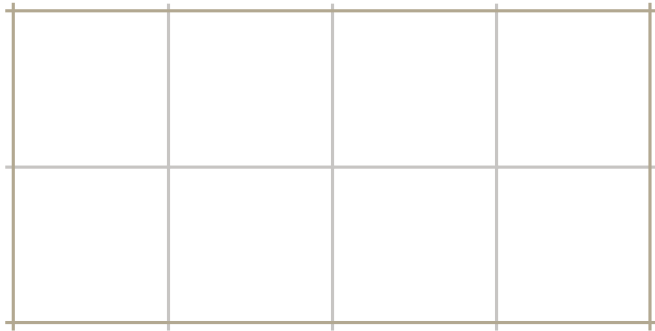
Mosaic

The mosaic pattern is a classic solution which achieves a new and elegant expression with solid oak planks in larger dimensions than what is traditionally used. The pattern can be individually customised and attracts attention with its extraordinary dimensions. The planks are delivered ready for installation but will need to be fitted where they come up against walls etc.



Bond

The planks are laid in a bond, giving you the option of adding your own personal touch to the expression through your choice of dimensions. A traditional solution that creates a smooth transition and a beautiful interplay between the solid planks. The planks are delivered ready for installation but will need to be fitted where they come up against walls etc.



Squares

The Squares pattern is a classic design that takes on a new, elegant expression with solid squares in larger dimensions than the traditional style. The pattern, which can be customized, stands out due to its extraordinary dimensions. Planks are delivered ready for installation but need to be cut where the floor comes up against walls etc.

For a successful result it is important to install the floor correctly and to follow the instructions carefully. We therefore recommend having a floor specialist install the floor. A Pattern floor requires a high degree of precision and fitting during the installation process.

Throughout the process, it is important to remember that a Dinesen floor is a product of nature, made of a living material that interacts with its environment. It is therefore crucial to ensure that the subfloor and the building in general are suited for the purpose and are properly prepared for the installation process. The building must be dry and free of construction humidity in accordance with Dinesen's "Before installation" instructions. Never have the floor planks delivered until the building is sealed, dry and warm, and the humidity levels are under control.

Quality assurance is in everyone's interest, so make sure to check, document and comply with the general requirements, cf. current Dinesen instructions.

2.1 Installation in general

All Pattern floors must be full-surface glued on a suitable subfloor in accordance with Dinesen's "Installation" instructions.

Do not combine gluing with other installation methods unless specifically instructed by Dinesen.

🚫 Never apply glue to the long sides of floor planks!

2.2 Sanding and finishing | Herringbone, Mosaic, Squares

In patterns where the planks are placed at right angles to each other it is important to sand the floor correctly. Sand the floor in a 45° angle to the grain to achieve a uniform surface structure. See Figure 1. Apart from this requirement, sand and finish the floor in accordance with the procedure described in Dinesen's "After installation" instructions. Pattern floors where the planks lie in extension of each other (Bond) must be sanded in the direction of the grain.

See description in Dinesen's "After installation" instructions.

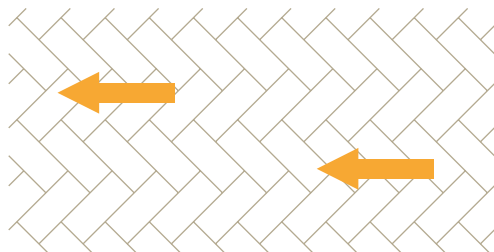
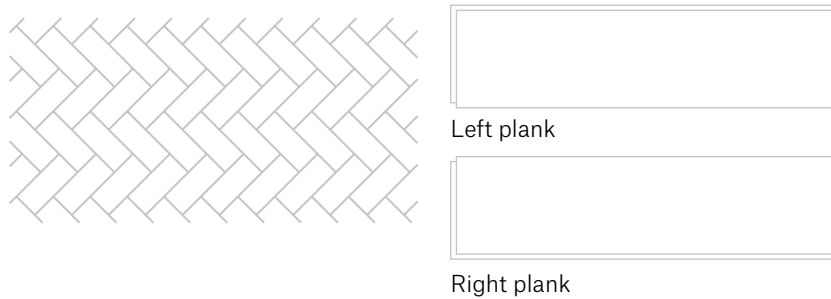


Figure 1: Sanding in a 45° angle to the grain.

3.1 Herringbone with a fixed tongue



Planks are delivered as mirror-image right/left planks.

1. Make sure that the subfloor and the building in general are suitable for the purpose and properly prepared for installation in accordance with Dinesen's "Before installation" instructions.
2. Glue down the initial row using Dinesen's recommended glue system. Always push the planks closely together.
 - ❗ Be very careful in laying the initial row correctly and at a right angle, as this is crucial for the rest of the installation process and the end-result. Use reference lines to maintain the direction, as minor inconsistencies quickly spread to the rest of the floor. See Figure 2.
3. Glue down the next row. Set the planks into the glue as close to the adjacent planks as possible, pushing the planks firmly down and against the adjacent planks to prevent glue from getting into the tongue/groove joint. See Figure 3.
4. Pay attention to colour, knots and grain when installing the floor to distribute the planks evenly and ensure a harmonious appearance.
5. Planks and fitted pieces against a wall should be cut to leave a 10-15 mm gap to the wall. See Figure 4.

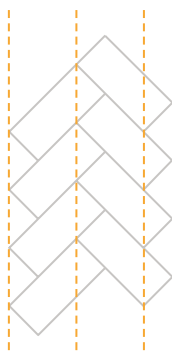


Figure 2: Initial row with reference lines.



Figure 3: Pushing the planks closely together.

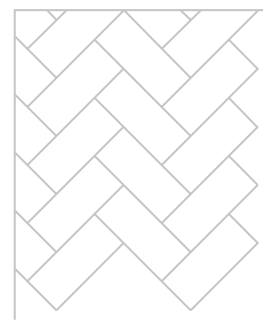
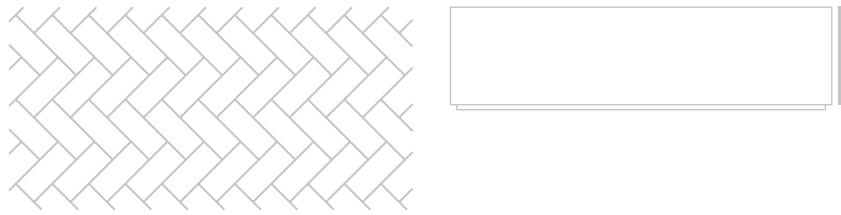


Figure 4: Fitting the planks and smaller pieces up against the wall.

Herringbone with a loose tongue

Planks are delivered with a groove on three sides and a tongue on one of the long sides. Loose tongues are delivered in the width of the plank.



- ❶ When you install the floor, we recommend that you consider and take into account the expected indoor climate and seasonal variation. See Figure 1 Dinesen's "Installation" instructions.

 1. Make sure that the subfloor and the building in general are suitable for the purpose and properly prepared for installation in accordance with Dinesen's "Before installation" instructions.
 2. Glue down the initial row using Dinesen's recommended glue system. Always push the planks closely together.
 - Be very careful in laying the initial row correctly and at a right angle, as this is crucial for the rest of the installation process and the end-result. Use reference lines to maintain the direction, as minor inconsistencies quickly spread to the rest of the floor. See Figure 5.
 3. Push a loose tongue into the end groove on all the glued-down planks and into the end groove of the new planks. All joints between planks must have a tongue/groove joint. Do not glue the tongue. Discard any tongues that are too thin or too tight. See Figure 6.
 4. Glue down the next row. Set the planks into the glue as close to the adjacent planks as possible, pushing the planks firmly down and against the adjacent planks or the temporary spacing blocks to prevent glue from getting into the tongue/groove joint. See Figure 6.
 5. Pay attention to colour, knots and grain when installing the floor to distribute the planks evenly and ensure a harmonious appearance.
 6. Planks and fitted pieces against a wall should be cut to leave a 10-15 mm gap to the wall. See Figure 7.

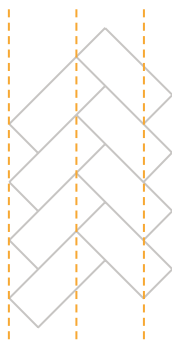


Figure 5: Initial row with reference lines.

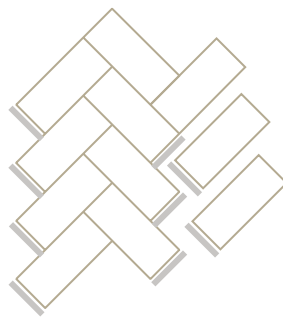


Figure 6: Pushing the planks closely together. Inserting the loose tongue in the end groove.

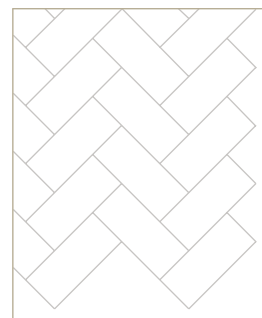
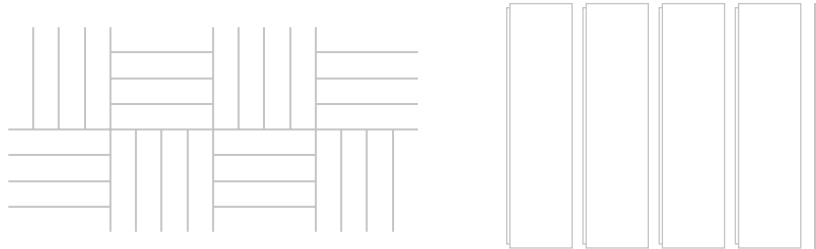


Figure 7: Fitting up against the wall.

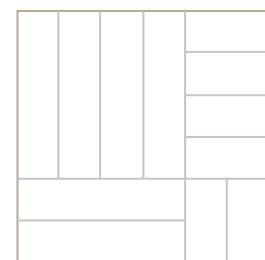
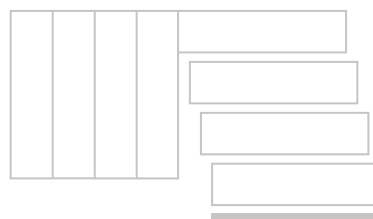
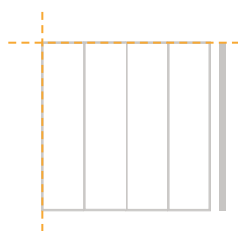
Mosaic

Planks are delivered with a groove on three sides and a tongue on one of the long sides, the four planks together forming a square mosaic tile. Matching loose tongues are delivered in the full width/length of the tile. Narrow/short Mosaic planks are delivered as left-/right-handed planks.

- ❗ If the individual planks and tiles are to be installed with a gap, this must be factored in at the time of ordering. The accumulated distance between the planks must be added to the length of the plank to achieve a square.



- ❗ When you install the floor, we recommend that you consider and take into account the expected indoor climate and seasonal variation. See Figure 1 Dinesen's "Installation" instructions.
1. Make sure that the subfloor and the building in general are suitable for the purpose and properly prepared for installation in accordance with Dinesen's "Before installation" instructions.
 2. Glue down the initial tile using Dinesen's recommended glue system. Set the planks into the glue as close to the adjacent planks as possible, and press the plank firmly down and against the adjacent plank. Always push the planks closely together, unless the planks are installed with a fixed 2 mm gap. In the latter case, use temporary spacing blocks.
 - ❗ Be very careful in laying the initial row correctly and at a right angle, as this is crucial for the rest of the installation process and the end-result. Use reference lines to maintain the direction, as minor inconsistencies quickly spread to the rest of the floor. See figure 8.
 3. Push the loose tongue into the tile. All joints between planks must have a tongue/groove joint. See Figure 8. Do not glue the tongue. Discard any tongues that are too thin or too tight.
 4. Glue down the adjacent tiles. See Figure 9.
 5. Pay attention to colour, knots and grain when installing the floor to distribute the planks evenly and ensure a harmonious appearance.
 6. Planks and fitted pieces against a wall should be cut to leave a 10-15 mm gap to the wall. See Figure 10.



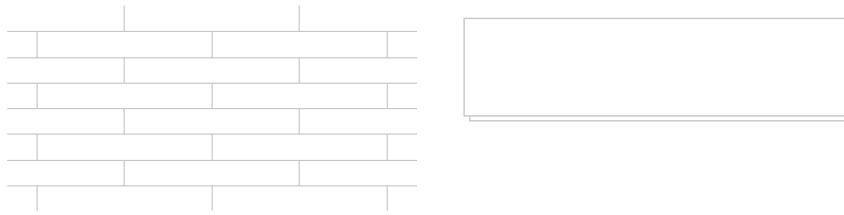
9 Figure 8: Initial tile with reference lines.

Figure 9: Gluing down adjacent tiles.

Figure 10: Fitting up against the wall.

Bond

Planks are delivered in specific lengths with tongue/groove joints for continuous installation.



- ❗ When you install the floor, we recommend that you consider and take into account the expected indoor climate and seasonal variation. See Figure 1 in Dinesen's "Installation" instructions.
1. Make sure that the subfloor and the building in general are suitable for the purpose and properly prepared for installation in accordance with Dinesen's "Before installation" instructions.
 2. Glue down the initial rows using Dinesen's recommended glue system. Distribute and then cut the first and last planks in the first two rows to size to form a harmonious floor in the full width of the room. Always consider the interplay with adjacent rooms. Lay the first row of planks 10-15 mm from the wall. Use temporary spacing blocks. Use string to check that the first row is completely straight. See Figure 11.
 3. Glue the ends of the floor planks together with moisture-resistant PVAc glue – we recommend Dinesen Wood Glue. Apply the glue to the upper side of the tongue and the lower side of the groove. Wipe off excess glue with a damp cloth.

❗ Never apply glue to the long sides of floor planks!

Now, lay the next rows following the same procedure. Stagger the end joints by half the length of the plank to achieve a symmetrical look. Set the planks into the glue as close to the adjacent planks as possible, and push the plank firmly down and against the adjacent planks. Always push the planks closely together, unless the planks are installed with a fixed 2 mm gap. In the latter case, use temporary spacing blocks. See Figure 12.

- ❗ To achieve symmetry, check continuously to ensure that the direction of the joints is aligned across the floor.
4. Pay attention to colour, knots and grain when installing the floor to distribute the planks evenly and ensure a harmonious appearance.
 5. Planks and fitted pieces against a wall should be cut to leave a 10-15 mm gap to the wall.



Figure 11: Gluing down initial rows with reference lines and fitted pieces.

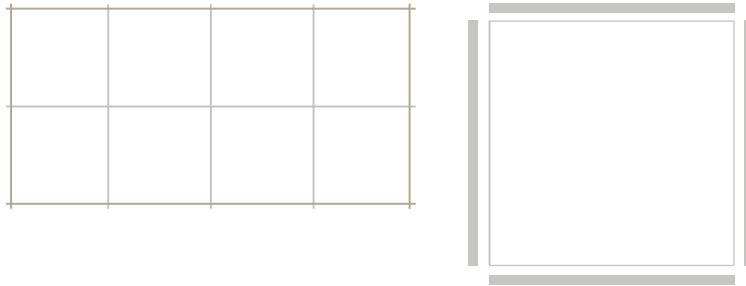


Figure 12: Continuous installation with reference lines.

Squares

Squares are delivered with a groove on all four sides. Loose tongues are available in the full width of the square and in random lengths to match the long side of a row of squares.

A finished Squares floor has a 2 mm joint in between all the squares. Install the squares with a 1 mm joint. After the installation, the joints are trimmed to ensure a uniform look with 2 mm joints throughout.



- ! Dinesen recommends laying the individual squares in a Squares floor with alternating fibre direction by rotating each square in a row 90 degrees in relation to the previous square in the same row and to the adjacent square. See Figure 13.
1. Check that the subfloor and the building in general are suited for the purpose and ready for installation in accordance with Dinesen's "Before installation" instructions.
 2. Dinesen Squares must be installed with a mutual distance of 1 mm on all four sides. To ensure a 1 mm gap between the squares, use temporary spacers.

Glue down the initial row using Dinesen's recommended glue system. Place the square in the glue as close to the adjacent square as possible, then press it down firmly and up against the adjacent square. Preserve a 1-mm gap using spacing blocks, as described under point 2.

- ! Be careful to lay the initial row correctly and at a right angle, as this is crucial for the rest of the installation process and the end result. Use reference lines to maintain the direction, as minor inconsistencies quickly spread to the rest of the floor. See Figure 14.

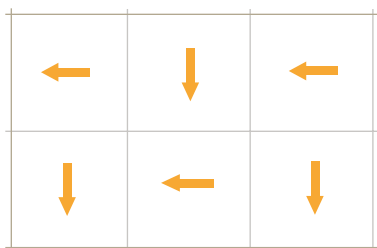


Figure 13: The squares are installed with changing fiber direction.

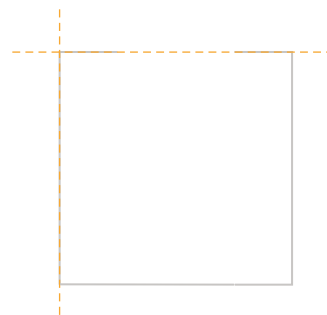


Figure 14: Initial square with reference lines.

3. Push the short loose tongue into the groove of the square. All joints between squares must have a tongue-and-groove joint. See Figure 16. Do not glue the tongue. Discard any tongues that are too thin or too tight.
4. Glue down the adjacent square to complete the row. See Figure 15.
 - ❗ Pay attention to colour, knots and grain when installing the floor in order to distribute the squares evenly and ensure a harmonious appearance.
5. Push the long loose tongue into the groove of the square in the full length of the row. All joints between squares must have a tongue-and-groove joint. See Figure 16. Do not glue the tongue. Discard any tongues that are too thin or too tight.
6. Cut squares and fitted pieces against a wall to leave a 10-15 mm gap to the wall.
7. Trim joints to achieve a uniform joint distribution of 2 mm. Match the depth of the cut to the thickness of the wearing layer.

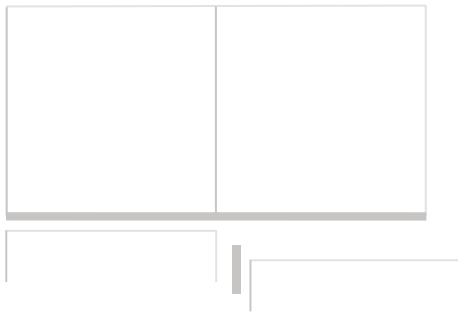


Figure 15: Gluing down adjacent squares.



Figure 16: Cutting squares against a wall.

4 General guidance

4.1 Advice

A Dinesen floor is a unique piece of nature. It is a living material which should be treated with care. Our instructions explain in detail how you get the best result so the floor can last for centuries.

These instructions cannot stand alone. For additional information, we refer you to the general Dinesen instructions. If you need additional advice about Dinesen floors, you are very welcome to contact us.

To order and purchase products in the maintenance series, please go to our webshop at dinesen.com

4.2 Literature

Træinformation: "Træ 63" and "Træ 64" (traeinfo.dk)

Dinesen's instructions are based on Danish building codes and regulations. Reservations are therefore made for national codes of practice. Please note that we can only offer advice about our own product, and thus, any additional advice lies outside the service we offer. Other building components and products require a degree of knowledge and insight that makes it necessary to seek advice from a specialist. Dinesen thus does not offer advice about the positioning of insulation and vapour barriers. As we have no control over the actual quality of workmanship, materials used and worksite conditions, these written instructions do not constitute an implied warranty of any kind. The illustrations in this document are strictly intended as a guide.

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