

Jouplast®

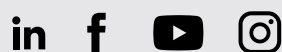
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

USING WEDGES TO CREATE A NATURAL TIMBER OR COMPOSITE DECK



10
WARRANTY
YEARS

www.jouplast.com



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RECOMMENDATIONS



- To prevent any accumulation of water, extend the life of decked terraces and minimise any distortion of the decking boards (cupping, cracking, etc.), we advise:
1. Doubling up on joists where boards meet to facilitate effective drainage of water.
 2. Applying joist protection tape to the tops of joists.
 3. Preventing direct continuous contact between decking boards and joists by inserting ventilation spacers at least 3 mm thick.
 4. Ensuring good ventilation of the space beneath the decking by leaving at least 100 mm between the ground and the underside of the joists.
 5. Using decking boards with drainage grooves on the underside and a sloping or curved profile on the top face.

WARNING, WHEN USING RISER PEDESTALS, THE SUB-FRAME MUST BE CONSTRUCTED USING WOODEN OR METALLIC JOISTS ONLY (NOT COMPOSITE).

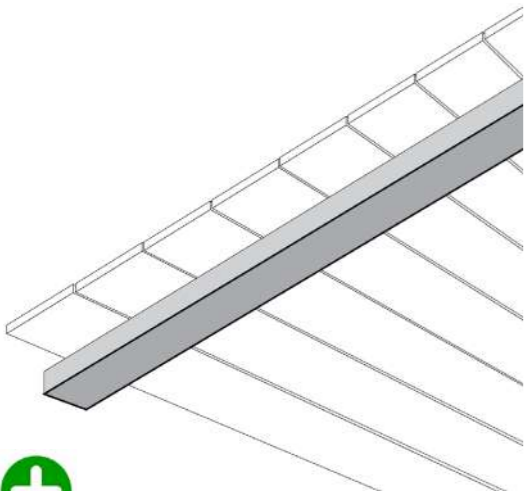
› GENERAL RULES RELATING TO THE WOODEN FRAME

Leave a gap between the floor and the decking

Wooden flooring* must be raised off the ground to ensure that the frame is well ventilated. Use polymer shims or risers to lift the frame off the ground.

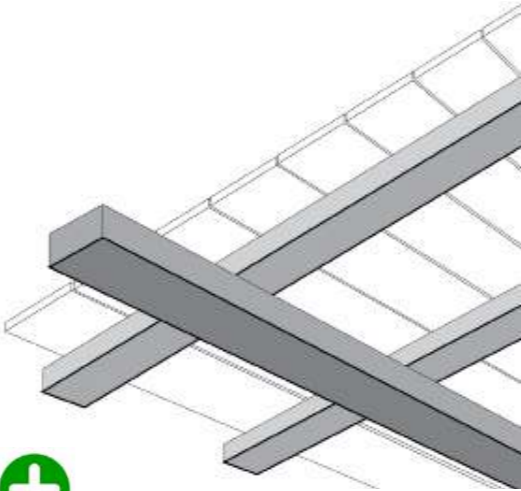
Different types of joists can be used:

Single joisting



- Lower cost.
- Minimal height required beneath the direct surface.
- Ensures constant centre-to-centre spacing of joists.
- Easy installation.

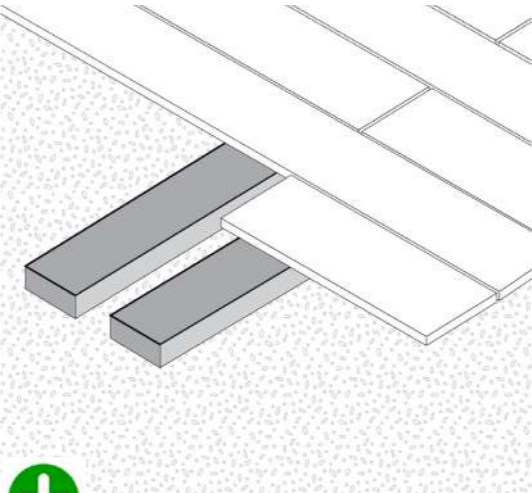
Cross joisting



- Improves ventilation beneath the finished decking.
- Enables the creation of a self-supporting structure by distributing stresses more evenly across the surface.
- Easy installation.
- Ensures uniform structural stability over time.

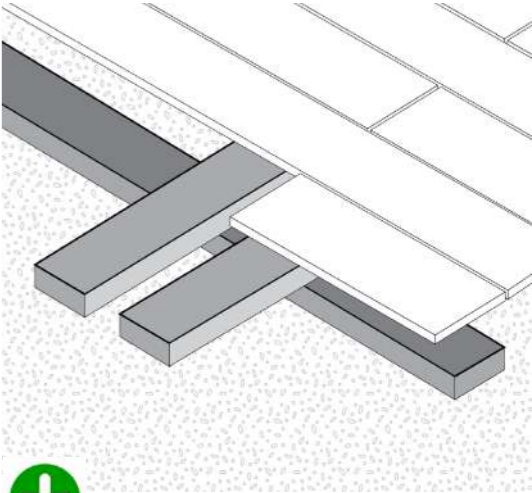
* **WOODEN FLOORING** : Exterior floor surface consisting of boards with joists fixed to frames with stabilised foundations (risers, shims, beams, etc.).

Double joisting



- Improves water flow by reducing potential stagnation points.
- Enables the use of joists less than 60 mm wide.

Double cross joisting



- Combines the advantages of cross joisting and double joisting.

› DIRECTION OF LAYING

For reasons of appearance, decking boards should be laid parallel to the wall that contains the doorway providing access to the terrace.

› **ON A CONCRETE BASE OR ONTO THE GROUND, A SLIGHT INCLINE OF 1% IS RECOMMENDED FOR DRAINAGE. THE GROUND MUST NOT ACT AS A WATER RETENTION AREA.**

WHY DOES THE GROUND SURFACE NEED TO BE PREPARED FOR BUILDING A TERRACE ON RISER PEDESTALS?

The surface on which the terrace will be built must be prepared before work can begin.Unprepared ground (e.g. unprepared soil or lawn) may change over time and can be subject to movement, depending on the weight it is required to bear and the weather conditions to which it will be subject (dry periods, heavy rainfall, etc.). For these reasons, it is important to stabilise the ground beneath the terrace to ensure its long-term stability.

› CHOOSE THE RIGHT DECKING BOARDS

Board slenderness ratio *

The slenderness coefficient is calculated as the ratio between the width (w) of the joist and its depth (d), i.e. w ÷ d. The higher the slenderness coefficient, the greater the risk of the joist warping*. We therefore recommend a slenderness coefficient of between 4 and 6, depending on the type of timber used.

Board quality

Any idiosyncrasies noted on the boards could have negative consequences. Check for buckled, warped or curled boards, or boards with an irregular pattern in the wood fibre.

* **BRACE** : A piece of wood placed between the joists to strengthen the frame.
* **BOARD WARPING** : Warping is the action of bending and twisting. When a wooden board warps, it becomes deformed along its entire length.
* **SLENDERNESS RATIO**: Ratio between the thickness and width of the board.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Drying the boards

Ensure that the board drying techniques used meet the requirements for the selected species.
AD: Air drying for naturally stable wood (e.g. IPE exotic wood).
KD: Kiln drying for wood requiring a more controlled drying environment.
We also recommend that the moisture content of the timber decking boards should be between 18% and 22% at the time of installation, otherwise there is a risk that the installation will degrade.

THIS MUST BE VERIFIED WITH THE WOOD DISTRIBUTOR

› MAINTAINING THE WOODEN DECKING

Over time, the decking boards may turn slightly grey. This is a natural phenomenon whereby a thin surface layer oxidises due to UV rays and bad weather. This grey layer can be removed with a wood brightener and brush. You can also apply a saturation oil in the same colour as the wood species.

› CHOOSING THE RIGHT WOODEN FRAME

The quality of the wood used for the frame is as important, perhaps even more so, than that used for the boards.
You must use joists made from the same or better quality wood than that used for the decking boards.

BEFORE STARTING

Before starting work, it's important - essential even - to prepare a joint layout plan* clearly showing:

- › the cuts.
- › the spacing between joist centrelines.
- › the quantity of accessories required : riser pedestal, decking cover tape, shims...
- › Installation with or without adjoining boards.
- › Edge finishes must be considered and planned before the start of installation.
- › Make sure you don't have to cut the deck boards lengthways.

Minimal tools required

- A screwdriver.
- A level.
- A saw (jigsaw, circular saw)
- Wood drill with stop
- Screw for decking board (countersink with depth stop)

Advices from the Pros

- Also recommended
- Screed tool
 - Chalk or line marking spray
 - Joist hanger
 - A vibrating plate
 - Stainless steel fasteners

* LAYOUT PLAN: the plan to follow when laying the decking.

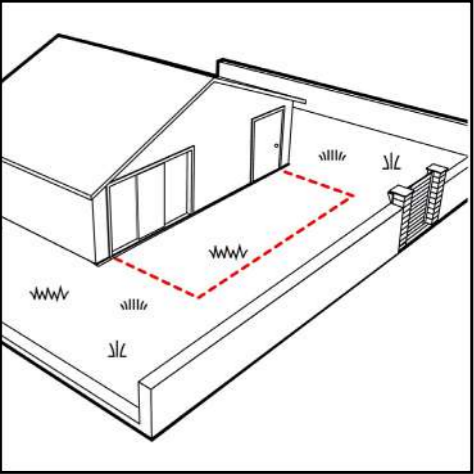
Safety first!
Use protective glasses and safety gloves



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

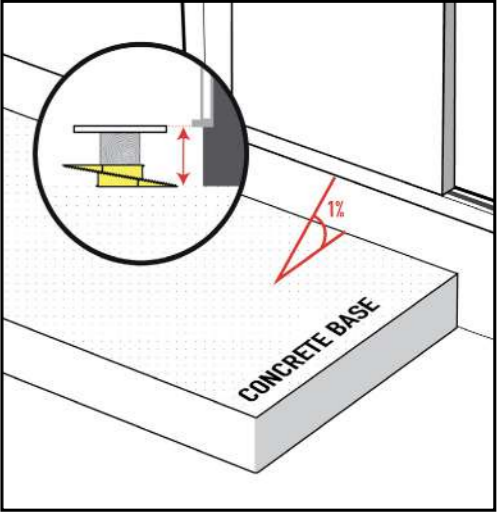
1 DEFINE THE AREA

- › Firstly, define the area for the installation of the terrace.
- › Before starting work, it is important - essential even - to prepare a joint layout plan clearly showing: the direction of laying, cuts, number of plastic shims, etc.



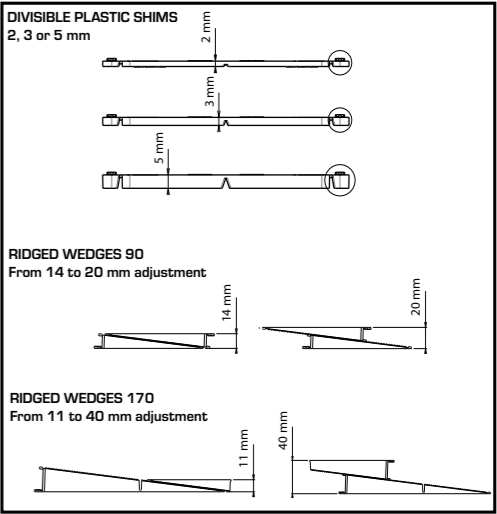
2 SITE PREPARATION

- On a concrete base
- › Remove any debris, stones, etc. that could make it more difficult to position and stabilise the joists.
 - › Check the available heights at the door or window sills.
 - › Allow a minimum of 7 cm and 1 cm additional if using the invisible fixing system FIXEGO®.
 - › Wedges (min. height 10 mm) + joist + decking board = 7 cm
 - › Check if the concrete base is in good conditions and check the slope.



3 CHOOSING THE RIGHT PRODUCT

- › Divisible plastic shims or ridged wedges allow adjustment from 2 mm.
- › Joists must not be in direct contact with the concrete slab.
- › wedges must be used to provide clearance of at least 10 mm where joists are laid parallel to the direction of water flow, or wedges must be used to provide clearance of at least 20 mm where joists are laid at right angles to the direction of water flow.



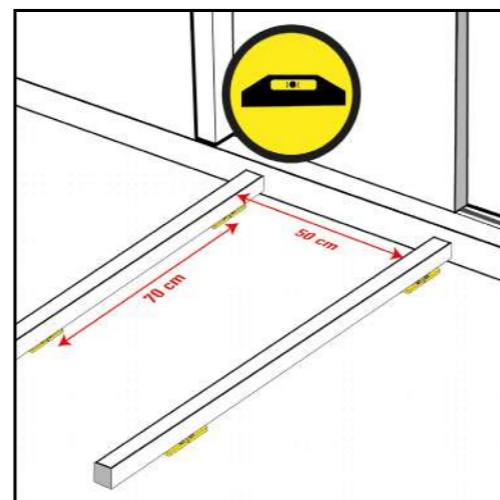
4 WEDGES POSITION

› Lay directly the wedges onto the surface according to the recommended spacing.

- 70 cm between each wedge (according wood essence type) and the section of the joists.
- A distance of 50 cm between the timber joists.
- Ensure a 40 cm centreline spacing between joists where composite boards are used.

› Lay the joists.

› Always check with your timber supplier.

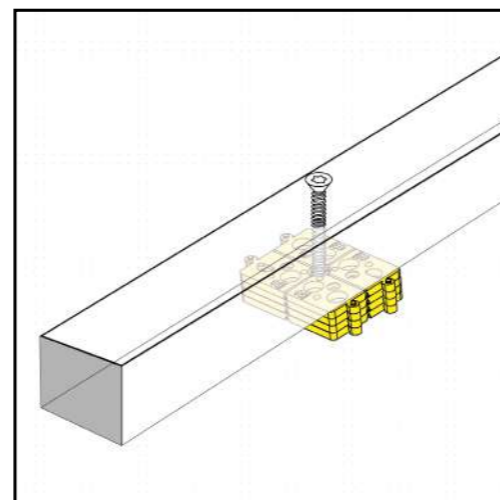


5 FIX THE JOISTS

› For easier assembly and to make sure that the wedges remain fixed in the correct position over time, we recommend that the entire structure is securely fixed.

› Use either push-through or hammer-set anchors to secure the joists and wedges to the concrete slab.

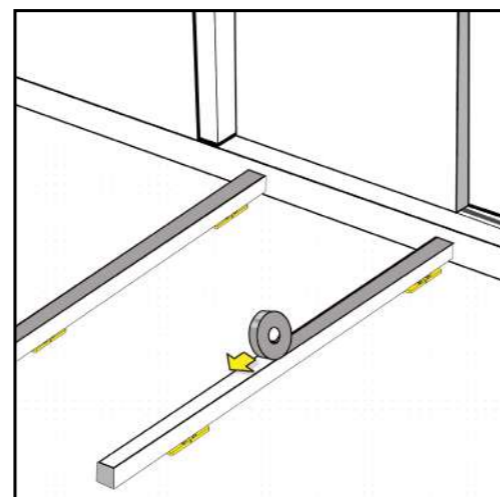
› Jouplast® wedges have integral holes to accommodate fixings.



6 DECKING PROTECTION

› Apply the decking cover tape on the timber joists to prevent from moisture and from run-off water. Ensure that you wrap the tape carefully over the edges of the joist.

› We recommend protecting the top face of the joist using bituminous joist protection tape.



7 DECKING LAYING

› Leave a 5 mm gap between the wall and the start of the decked terrace.

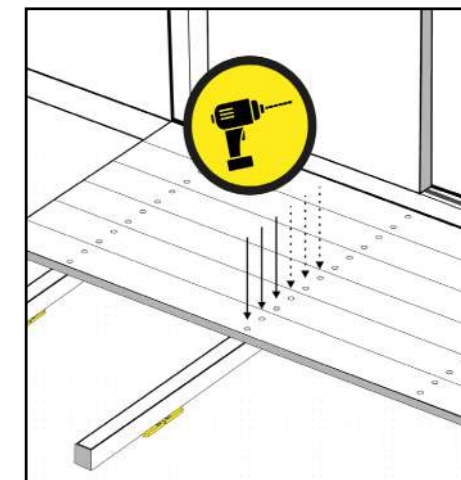
› Use a spacer to leave a gap of at least 5 mm between decking boards (this gap may differ depending on the humidity level).

Fix the decking boards in place using:

- either screws directly through the boards,
- or FIXEGO® secret fixings (available in the Jouplast® range),
- or the fixing clips supplied with composite timber decking boards.



› Choosing the right type of decking board is the best way of ensuring a long life for your finished decked terrace (see the paragraph on "Choosing the right decking boards").

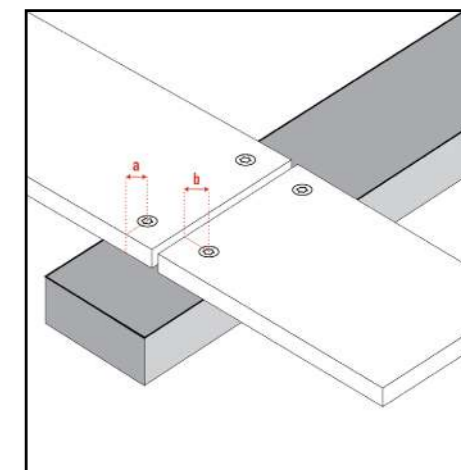


› Screw at least 15 mm from the edge of the board (a).

› This distance increases to 17 mm at each end of the board (b).



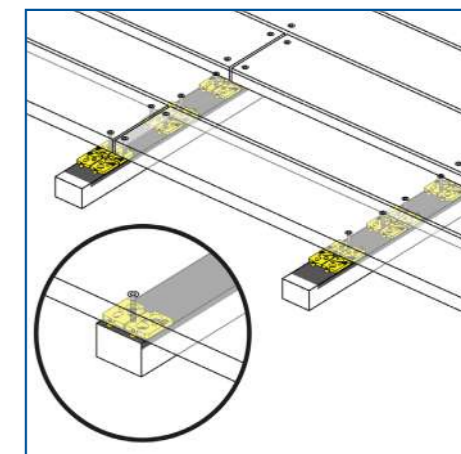
› We recommend pre-drilling.



› To ensure good ventilation of the finished structure, a plastic shim (minimum 3 mm, although we recommend 5 mm) can be inserted between each decking board and its supporting joist.

If you use FIXEGO® invisible fixing system, it is not necessary to use plastic shim for ventilation.

Insert the shims progressively as you lay the decking boards. (see diagram)



› We recommend doubling up on joists where boards meet to facilitate effective drainage of water.

