

DECK D'OBER boat deck jointed wood panelling

Advice for laying and maintenance

Deck d'Ober is a panel composed of boat deck jointed solid wooden strips. It is delivered sanded to 120 grain.

The panels should be glued fully to the ground in accordance with the recommendations for laying and use of DTU 51-2 (Glued parquet), to which we would like to add the following information:

A - Laying

Certain checks must be carried out before beginning to lay the panels:

- The temperature of the room must be higher than 15° C, with a humidity level of between 40 and 60%.
- The major work, coatings and plaster connections must be completely dry.

Make sure that the support does not expose the Deck d'Ober panels to moisture.

NB: For the installation of Deck d'Ober panels either outside or for a swimming pool application, please consult us.

B - Preparation of the supports

Deck d'Ober can be laid on all current wood based supports (particle board, MDF, plywood, etc.), a parquet floor, a concrete slab or tiles, using glues recommended by Oberflex (see section 3 - Oberflex declines any responsibility if an unreferenced glue is used).

The support must be flat, rigid, clean, dry and free of all dust and grease.

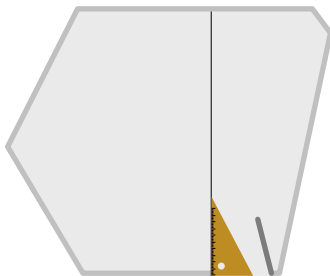
- On a concrete slab, the dryness must be less than 3% (1.5% if there is under floor heating). The slab must not be dusty or cracked. If filling is done, the product used must be classified P3.
- On wood (parquet) or panels based on wood, treat the wood then sand it with a rough grain.
- On an anhydrite slab, the rate of dryness must be less than 0.5%.

If the panels are to be laid on a low temperature heated floor, switch off the heat in order to work on a slab at room temperature. Switch the heating back on progressively one week after laying.

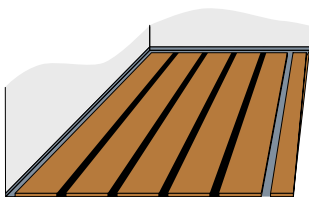
C - Preparation of templates and panels

The aesthetic appearance of the work will depend to a large extent on the direction of the strips and the various layouts selected.

If the room does not have a right angle, take the threshold of the door as the basis for squaring up.

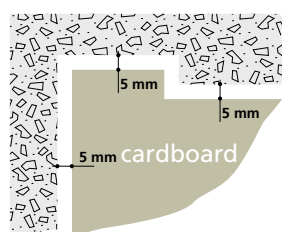
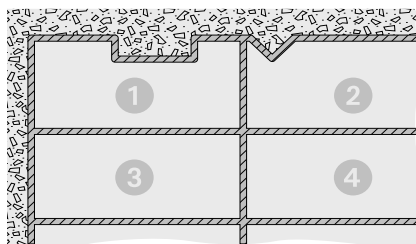


- a) For simple shapes, transfer the measurements taken from your drawings onto the Deck d'Ober panel to be cut. When copying your measurements, do not forget that a 5 mm joint must be provided around the outside of the panel.



NB: When two panels are laid side by side, allow for a 5 mm joint between the panels.

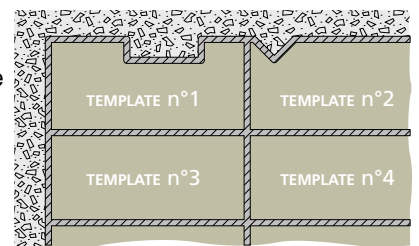
- b) For complex shapes, trace the position of the joints on the floor to be covered, as well as those of the various panels, and number them.



To transfer the various measurements onto the panels, you will have to make templates. To do this use rigid cardboard and cut it according to the marks made on the floor.

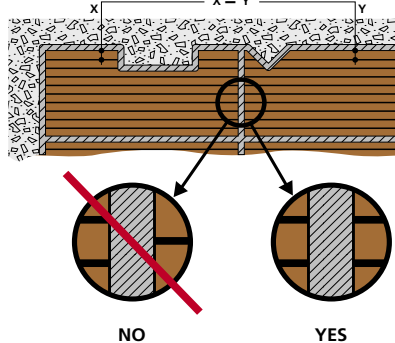
For each line transferred indicate its number on the template.

Before transferring the various lines onto the Deck d'Ober panels, place all the templates on the floor in order to be sure of their correct position.



All the panels must be separated by 5 mm, either from the wall or from each other. At this time, you should be able to see the marks made on the floor during the previous step.

When the lines are transferred to the panels, number each of them as well. This numbering will avoid any mistakes during cutting as well as during gluing.



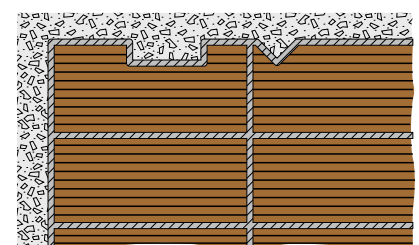
When laying 2 panels side by side in the direction of their length, make sure you start from the same side so that the joints of the panels are in line.

D - Cutting the panels

Using a fine-toothed saw (a manual saw, a jigsaw or a circular saw), cut the Deck d'Ober panel along the lines that you have carefully transferred.

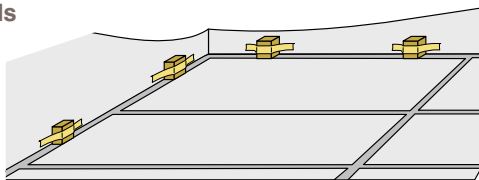
Sand the edges lightly if necessary and remove any dust from the panel after cutting.

NB: If there is complex cutting, position all of your panels in a "mock-up" to check that all the elements are in the right position in relation to the others. Special attention should be paid to the alignment of the joints between the various panels.



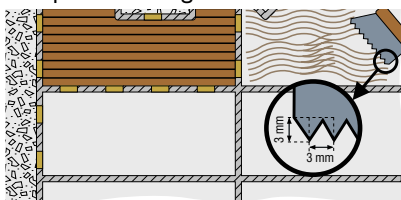
E - Gluing the panels

Place spacer blocks of 5 mm at regular intervals (1 per metre) around the edges of the room. These will serve as support points for laying the panels.



In order to stop the spacer blocks from falling during gluing, keep them in position with a piece of adhesive tape.

In the same way, avoid getting glue on the visible surface of the panels by sticking masking tape 40 mm wide around the edges of the panels. Spread the glue in the position of the first panel to be glued.



Apply the glue with a triangular toothed spatula (in 3 x 3 mm for the panels with 41 mm strip width or in 5 x 5 mm for those with 87 mm strip width).

The marks made on the floor when making the templates limit each zone to be glued. Warning, only glue the area for one panel at a time.

Consumption of glue:

- for Teak panels: 700 to 900 grams per m²
- for Wenge, Bubinga or Doussie panels: 1000 to 1100 grams per m²

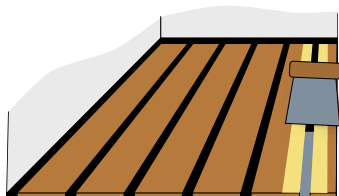
Place the panel close to the spacer blocks, and then slide it until it butts up against the spacer blocks. Cover the whole area, and then maintain it in position with weights at the 4 corners and one in the centre (about 10 kg/m²) for 12 hours.

Proceed in the same way to glue all the panels. Add additional spacer blocks between each panel as laying progresses in order to ensure a joint of 5 mm.

Glue setting time: 12 hours

F - Making the joints

After 12 hours, remove the weights and spacer blocks, clean the whole surface and remove the residues of glue that may be found in the peripheral joints.



Stick masking tape (about 40 mm) on both sides of the zones in which you will be placing the finishing joints.

Pour jointing compound into the slots, in long lengths and in a regular fashion in order to avoid hollows and lumps.

Consumption: 1 cartridge for 6 linear metres.

Next, smooth it in one direction using a spatula of about 10 mm, and then remove the masking tape immediately.

For the joints that are situated at the junction of a vertical and a horizontal surface, make a fillet using a rounded spatula.

After 48 hours, if necessary, cut off the surplus jointing compound using a cutter blade, then sand the whole surface using an orbital sander at 120 grain, then 180 grain.

NB: Do not use band or vibrating sanders, as these will leave micro scratches on the surface of the wood.

G - Finishing and maintenance

Apply 3 coats of oil. Spread them smoothly with a paintbrush in regular coats. As required, wipe off any excess oil with a soft cloth that does not shed fluff.

Wiping the surface will yield a smooth and consistent surface finish.

Allow the surface to dry between each coat.

Consumption for one coat of oil: 1 litre will treat an area of 15 to 20 m².

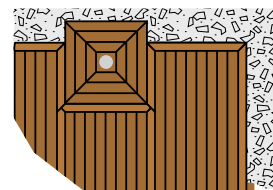
Regular maintenance should be carried out using a slightly damp floor cloth.

Additional information

1 - Insertion of accessory strips

To provide a natural appearance you can surround each panel, as well as the edges of the room, with accessory strips of solid wood (sold by Oberflex)

This system will require very special attention when preparing the panels and strips.



2 - Vertical laying

Deck d'Ober panels can also be laid vertically. Use the same procedure as for horizontal laying.

For gluing, use Mastic Ober 08 (equivalent to MS108 by Bostik®) in particular, as this will avoid having to provide mechanical supports while the glue is polymerising.

3 - Glues and finishing products that may be used:

Oberflex offers to supply glues and mastics for gluing Deck d'Ober and making the joints:

Horizontal gluing: use the Tarbicol MS Elastic reference, available in 7 kg drums.

Vertical gluing: use Mastic Ober 08 (equivalent to MS108 by Bostik®), an elastomer mastic (white), which is available in 290 lm cartridges.

Making the joints: use Mastic Ober 10 (equivalent to MS100 DC by Bostik®), available in 290 lm cartridges.

For finishing, use preferably parquet oil (not sold by Oberflex).

4 - Tools required

Accessory strips in solid wood (if required)

Spacer blocks of 5 mm

Masking tape 40 mm wide

An orbital sander

A jigsaw, a circular saw or hand saw with fine teeth (and inverted)

A smooth spatula 10 mm wide

A spatula with triangular teeth (in 3 x 3 mm for the panels with 41 mm strip width or in 5 x 5 mm for those with 87 mm strip width)

Flexible thick cardboard (for making templates)

Scissors and cutter

Acetone and cloths

A measuring tape, set square and false square, and a 2-metre rule