

LĒGNA

WOOD FOR MODERN DESIGN

Product Information and Installation Manual



For more about our range of products visit us at
www.taranakipine.co.nz

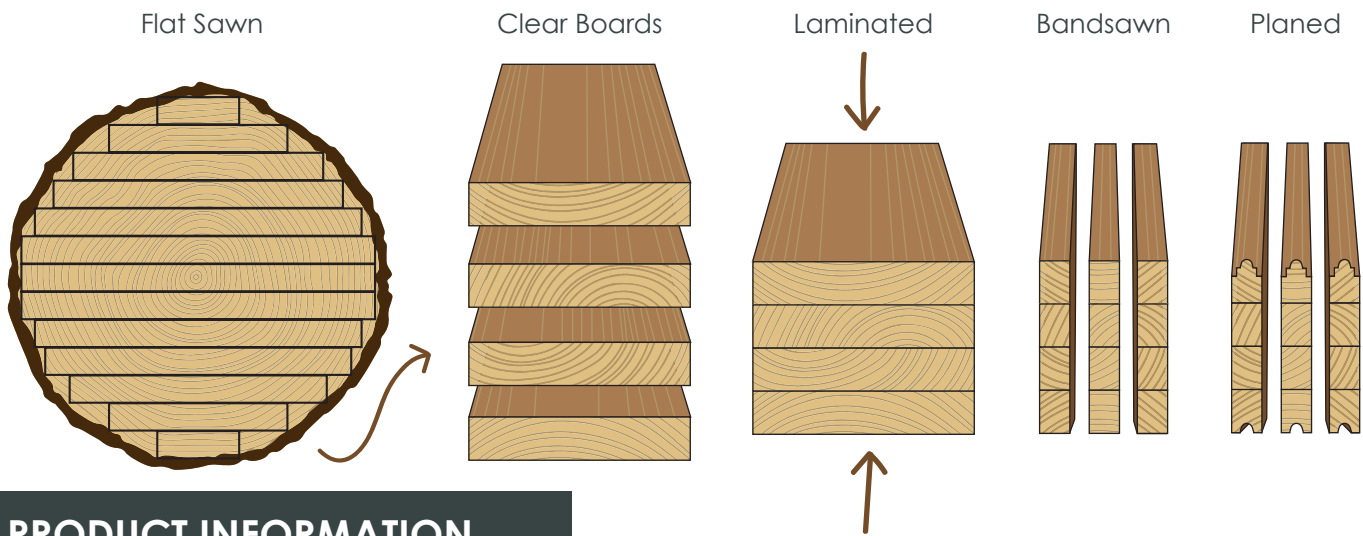
LĒGNA

WOOD FOR MODERN DESIGN

WHAT IS LĒGNA?

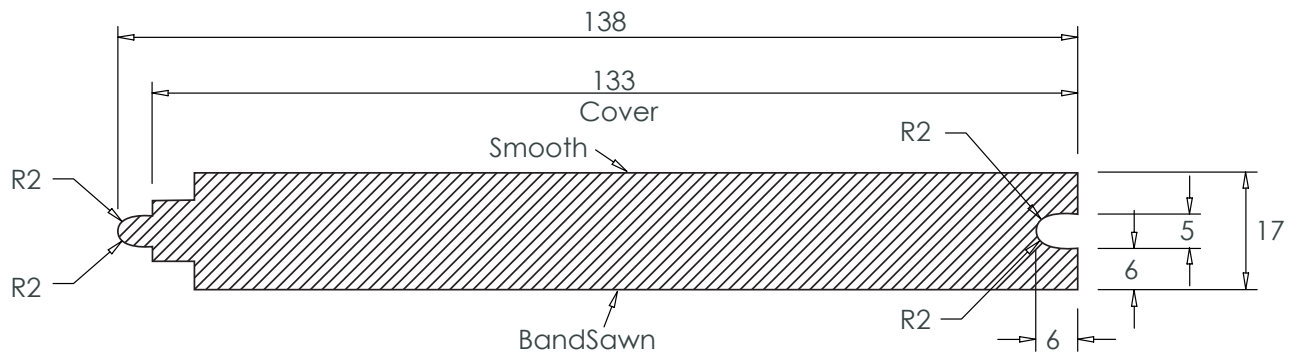
LĒGNA is laminated clear radiata pine. Sourced from sustainable New Zealand forests, LĒGNA is proudly manufactured at Taranakipine. It has been designed to create a beautiful consistent vertical grain finish, while providing the stability and strength of laminated timber.

We start by using clear timber with consistent grain pattern. These clear boards are laminated together, bandsawn and then planed to produce finished LĒGNA boards.



PRODUCT INFORMATION

LĒGNA is produced in long lengths and is a very cost effective option for high end vertical grain timber. Once laminated, LĒGNA can be machined to profile, our initial profile being Nicklegap - a double sided lining board.

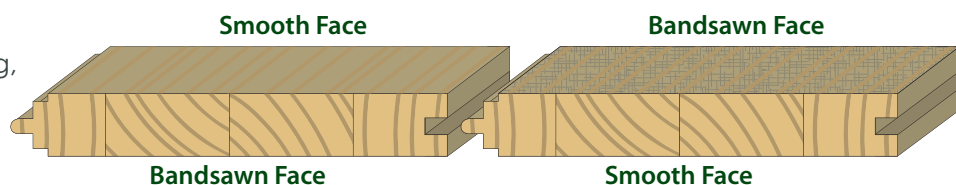


Finish - The boards have one smooth face and the other is a bandsawn finish, providing an option for texture on feature walls or ceilings.

Treatment - Supplied standard as untreated timber, but can be H3.1 LOSP treated by request.

Length - 4.8m or 5.4m.

Coating - Supplied with no stain or coating, allowing for your choice of colour. We recommend a stain or oil to bring out the natural beauty of the grain.



Product Information and Installation Manual

BEFORE INSTALLING

LĒGNA Nicklegap is a natural timber product and will move with change in environmental circumstances. We therefore make the following recommendations when installing this product.

1. Always keep the boards out of the weather in a dry location with good airflow. Do not allow the boards to get wet.
2. Store the boards in the room it will be installed into for 3-5 days prior to installation. For best results, place spacer boards between each layer to allow for air to flow between the boards.
3. We recommend the boards are stained, painted or sealed on all 4 sides to protect against environmental moisture absorption. The first coat should be applied before installing the boards.
4. Check the wall or ceiling is square and pack out adjacent walls if necessary to rectify. It is visually important that the 6mm rebate between each board remains uniform. There is no opportunity to 'creep' boards if a room is out of square.
5. Plan your layout before starting to minimise end joins. Where end joins are needed, use a mitre join over a batten and stagger the joins across the room (Figure 1).
6. Allow for a 3mm expansion gap around the entire perimeter of the Nicklegap surface (walls, ceilings or floors) to allow for movement over time (Figure 2).
7. Maximum distance between fixing points should be no more than 450mm (Figure 2). Ensure the nogs/battens are flat and there is nothing protruding that will affect the Nicklegap. Be sure to check for protruding nails.
8. Moisture content of substrate must be less than 20%. If Nicklegap is installed on wet framing it will absorb moisture causing buckling.

Figure 1.
Ceiling diagram

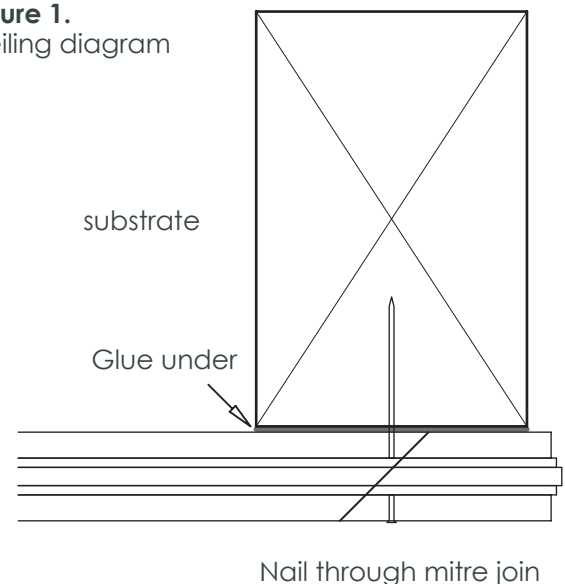
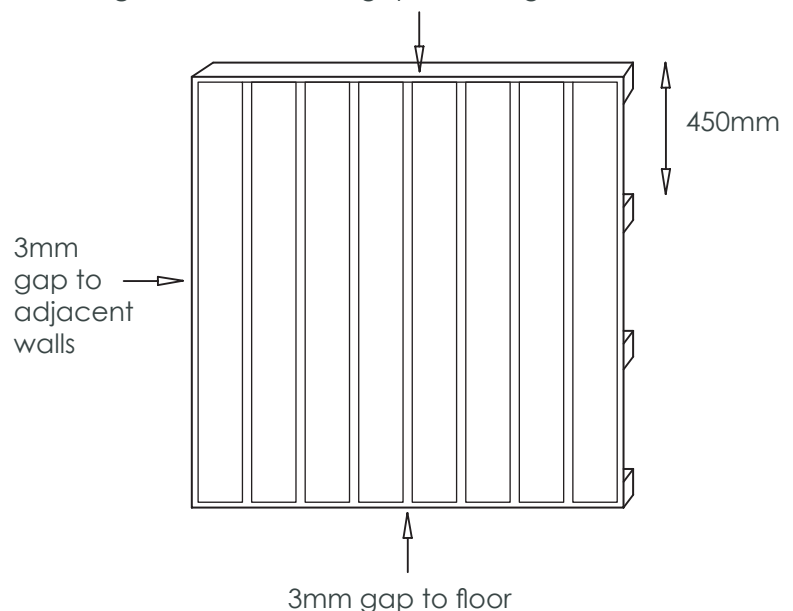


Figure 2.
3mm gap to ceiling



INSTALLATION GUIDE

We recommend that boards are fixed on the groove side using a 50mm nail. This should be done with a brad or finishing nailer rather than nailed by hand.

When lining walls, boards can be installed either horizontally or vertically. Please note that Nicklegap lining is an aesthetic product and does not provide bracing strength. Nicklegap cannot be substituted for any bracing element.

1. Apply a bead of nail bond construction adhesive to the substrate before installing each board.
2. On the first board, mark the fixing positions at 450mm intervals at 30mm from the edge.
3. Leaving a 3mm gap from the wall, install the first board and fix with a finishing nail through the face of the board as shown below (Figure 3).

Angle a nail into the corner of the groove, as shown in Figure 3, to fix the other edge of the first board. Slide the next board on an angle into the groove of the previous and press firmly to ensure boards are even. Angle a nail on the outer edge groove to fix this board in place. Repeat the process for the entire wall or ceiling.

4. For the last board. Rip the edge of the board on a 25 degree angle to make it easier to fit into place, as shown in Figure 4.
5. Allow for a 3mm gap between the last board and the wall.
6. Slide the last board into place and fix with nail as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 3.

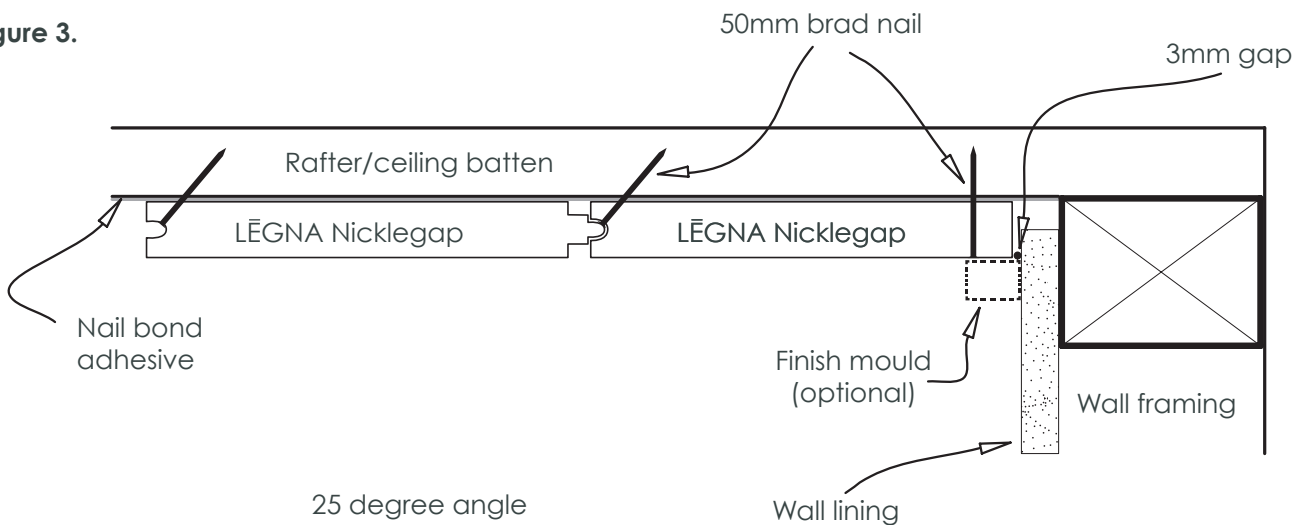


Figure 4.

