

Jouplast®

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CREATE A WOODEN
DECKING WITH FIXEGO®



10
WARRANTY
YEARS

www.jouplast.com



LAYING YOUR WOODEN DECKING WITH FIXEGO®

FIXEGO® SHOULD ONLY BE USED FOR TIMBER DECKING PROJECTS CONSISTENT WITH CURRENT BEST PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS.



Estimated installation time (average estimate for a skilled timber decking contractor) :

Our estimates suggest that it takes 10% to 15% longer to install decking using the Fixego® system than with conventional techniques (joist preparation and installation being identical). The majority of the additional time required is used to begin the deck laying process, which is a little more technical than conventional methods.

GENERAL RULES RELATING TO THE WOODEN FRAME

Wood is a material that reacts to environmental stresses. Therefore, take care when choosing your materials and building the frame for the decking to limit degradation due to poor hygrometry * or bad weather: moisture on the underside, surface exposure to UV, mechanical stresses, etc.

(Examples of degradation: cupping*, warping*, lifting, deformation of decking boards and frame).

› [CONTACT YOUR DEALER FOR MORE INFORMATION](#)

Make sure that there is a gap between the wood and the ground.

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. Where possible, opt for a cross-braced* wooden frame. Installing braces * or supports between the joists will make the frame stronger and more stable.

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. $w \div d$. 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.

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](#)

HYGROMETRY : The measurement of the moisture content or level. Hygrometry is the ratio between the actual amount of water and the maximum permissible quantity. This is called the moisture content and is expressed as a percentage. Therefore, it corresponds to the percentage saturation of the air with water vapour.

CUPPING : The term «cupping» refers to the deformation of a plank of wood when its edges are higher than its centre, giving it the appearance of a hollow tile. This deformation is due, on the one hand, to an imbalance between the drying of the two sides of the plank and, on the other, to the structure of the plank.

BOARD WARPING : Warping is the action of bending and twisting. When a wooden board warps, it becomes deformed along its entire length.

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

BRACE : A piece of wood placed between the joists to strengthen the frame.

SLENDERNES RATIO : Ratio between the thickness and width of the board.

PRE-DRILLING RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend pre-drilling the decking boards, adapting the depths of the holes to the different board thicknesses:

	Board Thickness 19-25 mm	Board Thickness 25 mm and more
For soft wood : 3.5 mm diameter	Depth 15 mm	Depth 20 mm
For hard wood : 4.8 mm diameter	Depth 16 mm	Depth 21 mm

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.

JOIST DISTANCE*

According to the suppliers' recommendations, in the case of unstable wood, reducing the distance between the joists reduces the risk of the boards warping.

JOIST SECTION

When using Fixego®, it is preferable to work with joist sections that are at least 45 mm wide. For joists between 45 and 65 mm wide, we recommend the installation of double joists to support the decking boards. Decking boards can be fixed to single joists wider than 65 mm.

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



Before starting work, it is important, even essential, to draw up an installation or layout plan, being sure to include:

- › Cutting plans
- › Installation with/without adjoining boards
- › Distances between the joist

DISTANCE : The centre-to-centre distance is the distance between two axes on one object or two objects (e.g. the centre-to-centre distance of a joist).

RECOMMENDATIONS

⚠️ **FIXEGO® SHOULD ONLY BE USED FOR TIMBER DECKING PROJECTS CONSISTENT WITH CURRENT BEST PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS.**

VIDEO

Click on the QR CODE or scan it and you will be redirected to the «Product» video.



Safety first!

Safety glasses and gloves are recommended.

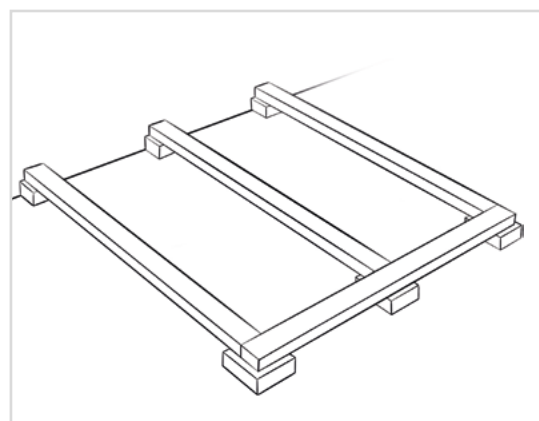


1

IMPLEMENTATION

› Building the decking frame: on [risers](#) or [shims](#).

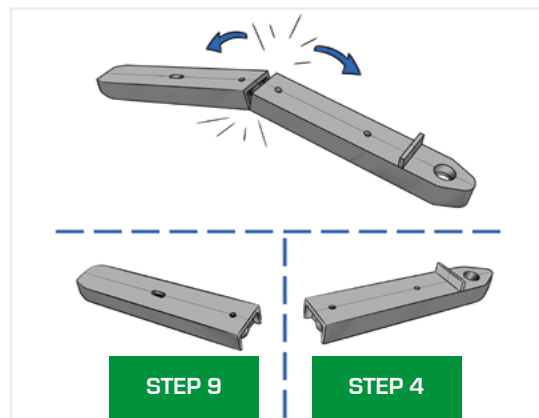
› The joists must be wooden and at least 45 mm wide (65 mm in the case of adjoining boards*).



2

PREPARING SPECIFIC PARTS

› For each joist, break one Fixego® in half so that you have two half-fastener (keep to one side for starting and finishing off the decking, step 4 and 9).



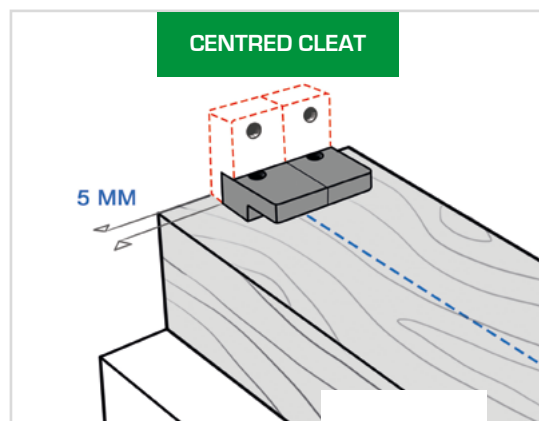
3

STARTING THE DECKING

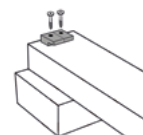
› Position a cleat at the end of every joist.

NB: The cleat must be centred on the joist's axis and positioned 5 mm from the end (this can be measured by standing a cleat in a vertical position).

› Fix the cleat with a screw (4x25 screw).



Repeat this process for every joist.



Adjoining boards : Describes two decking boards placed end to end.

INSTALLATION WITHOUT ADJOINING BOARDS

4 PREPARING THE FIRST DECKING BOARD

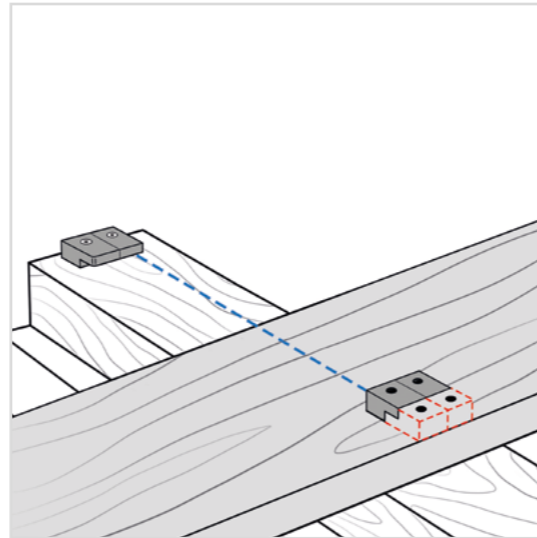
› Position the board on the joists and attach a cleat and a half-fastener to the underside:

A THE CLEAT

› Position the cleat 3.2 cm from the edge of the board and opposite the cleat on the joist (a cleat at the end of the blade can be used as a gauge).

NB: Ensure that the cleat is correctly aligned on the joist

› Fix the cleat with a screw (4x25 screw).

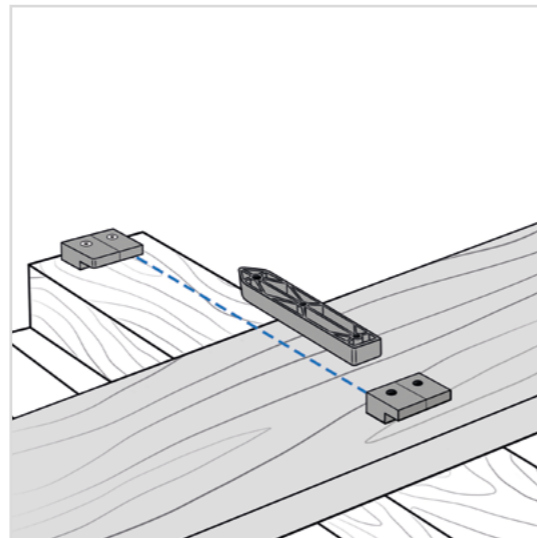


B THE HALF-FASTENER (WITH STOP TAB)

› Position the half-fastener at the other end of the board. Use the stop tab to wedge the half-fastener against the edge of the board.

NB: Shift the position to the right or left of the cleat according to the installation plan.

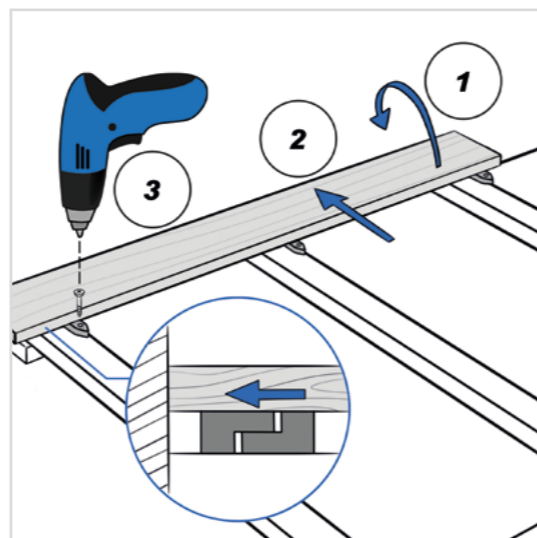
› Fix with screws using the 2 holes provided.



Repeat step 4 along the length of the board, at every joist.

5 FIXING THE BOARD

- › Turn over the decking board.
- › Slide it onto the frame until the cleats engage.
- › Fix the half-fastener on each joist (screw \varnothing 6mm).



6 PREPARING THE DECKING BOARD

TOP TIP !

Place all the decking boards upside down on the frame.

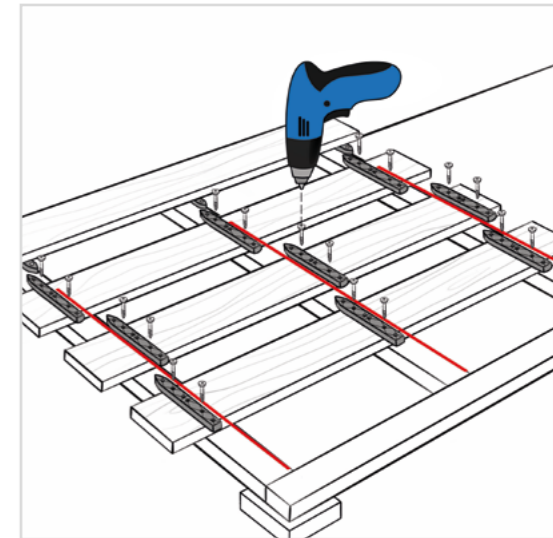
› Draw a line representing the central axis of the joists from the position of the half-fastener on the first blade.

› Screw the fasteners to the back of the boards, alternating between a position to the right and left of the axis for each board.

› Fix with screws at the two locations shown in the blue box:

BOARD LENGHT 120 mm

150 mm



Repeat the process along the entire length of each boards.

7 FIXING THE BOARD

Turn the board over.

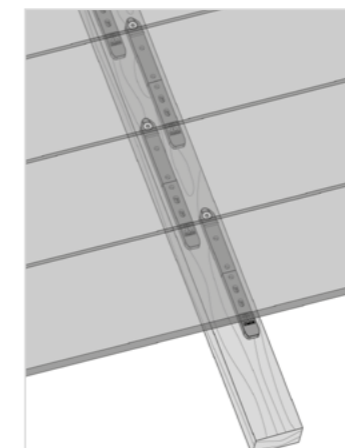
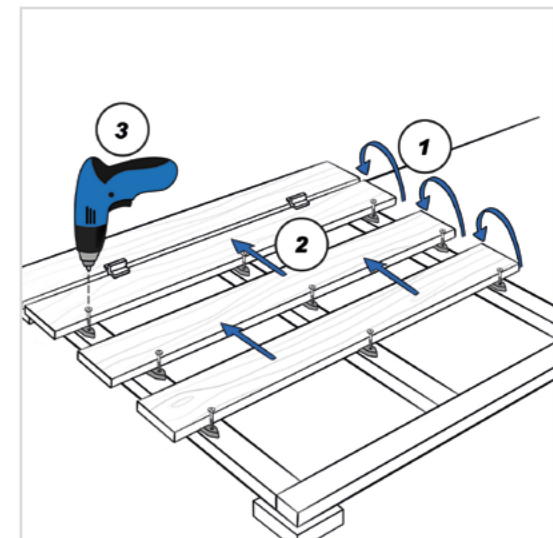
› Slide it onto the frame next to the previous board, ensuring that the boards are evenly spaced.

› Use the spacer provided to position the boards correctly.

› Screw the invisible fasteners onto the joists.

Repeat the process for all boards.

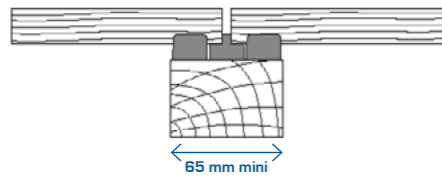
i You can also prepare the boards one after the other, making sure that you alternate the position of the fasteners from the right to left of the central axis of the joist for each board.



Sketch of fasteners under boards for an installation without adjoining boards.

INSTALLATION WITH ADJOINING BOARDS

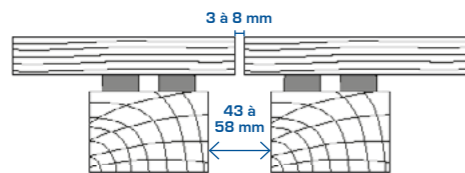
Ensure that the boards are positioned correctly. Here, the joists are more than 65 mm wide. For the middle board without a joint, the FixeGo® should be positioned at the centre of the joist. This means that the adjoining boards can be easily attached at their ends.



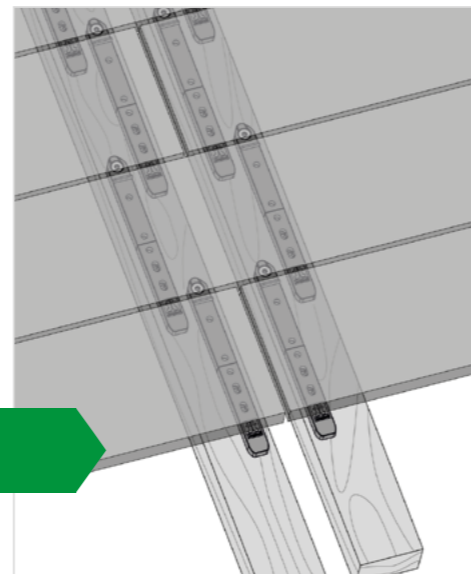
Installation with joints on a joist



Ensure that the boards are positioned correctly. Ensure that the fasteners are positioned correctly under boards without joints so as not adversely affect the positioning of the fasteners on adjoining boards.



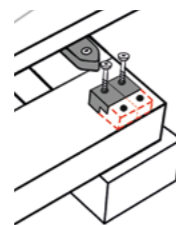
Installation with joints between two joists



8 FINISHING THE DECKING

› Position one cleat 3.2 cm from the edge of the frame. NB: The cleat must be centred on the joist's axis (this can be measured by standing a cleat in a vertical position).

› Fix with screws using the 2 holes provided.



9 FIXING THE LAST BOARD

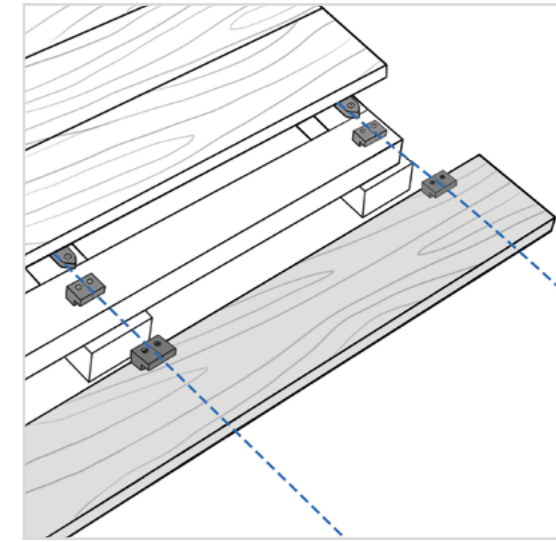
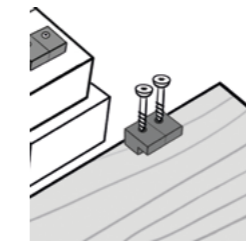
› Turn the board over and attach the following elements to its underside:

A THE CLEAT

› Position the cleat at the edge of the board.

NB: Make sure that the cleat is correctly aligned with the last cleat on the frame.

› Fix with screws using the 2 holes provided.

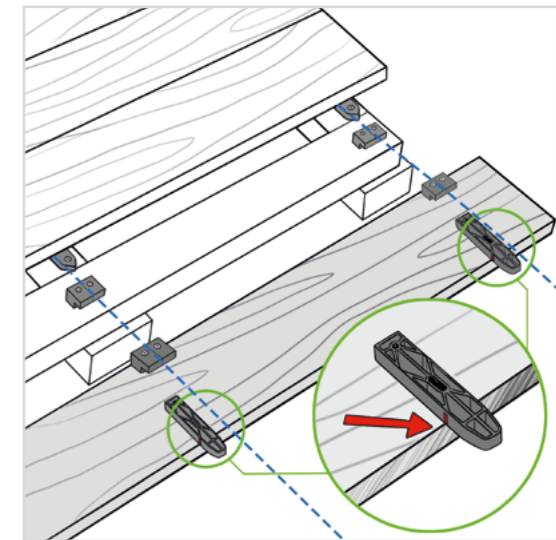
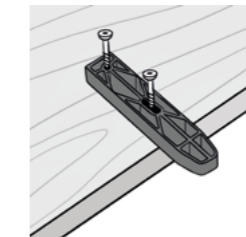


B THE HALF-FASTENER (WITH VISUAL MARKER)

› Position the half-fastener at the other side of the board, to the right or left of the last fastener that was screwed into the joist.

NB: Use the visual marker to ensure that the half-fastener is positioned correctly.

› Fix with screws using the 2 holes provided.

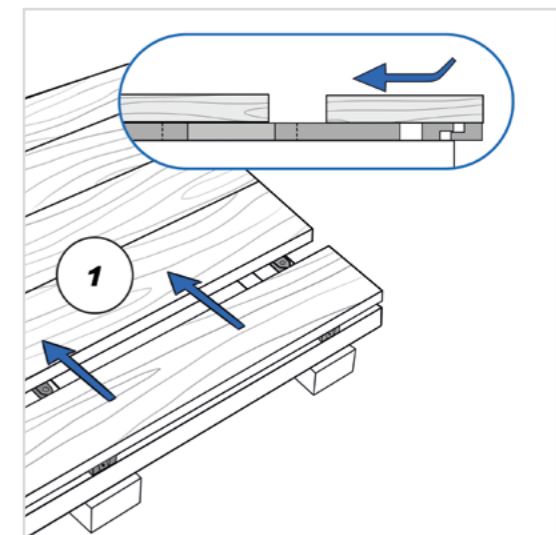
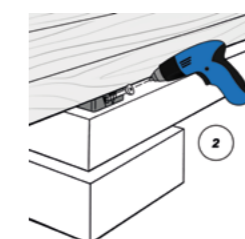


10 FIXING THE DECKING

› Turn the board over.

› Slide the last board onto the frame until the cleats engage.

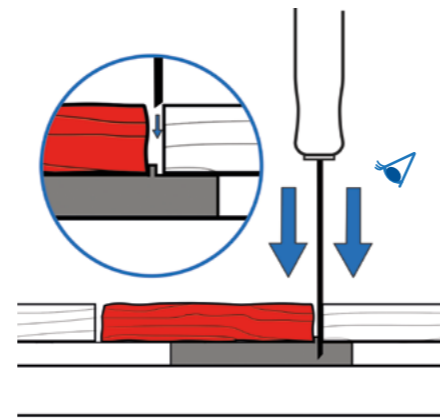
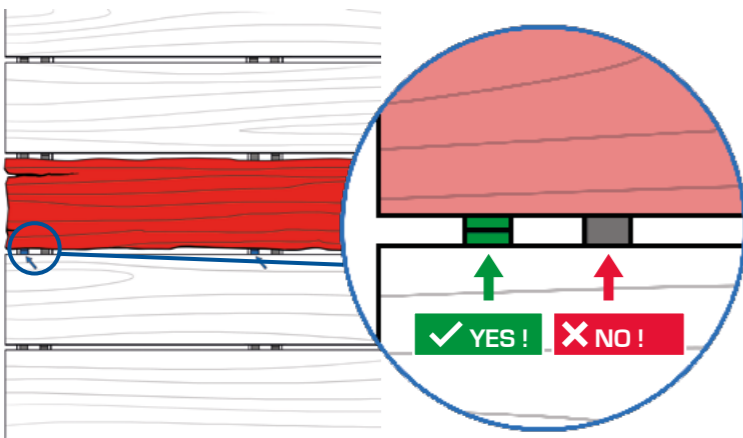
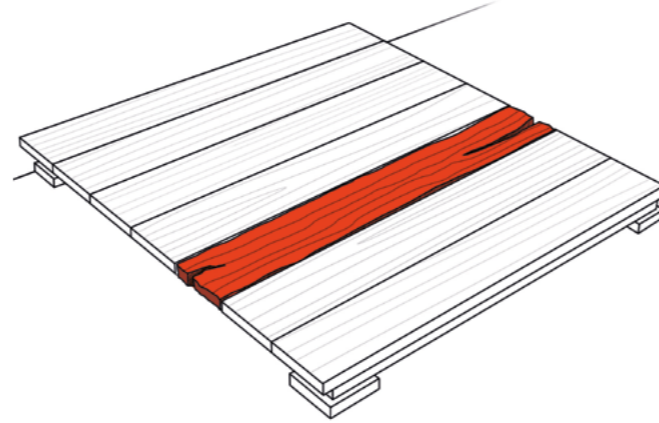
› Secure the blade by placing a 4x25 screw into the slanted housing on each tab.



REPLACING A DAMAGED BOARD

With Fixego®, you can replace a damaged board without having to lift the other boards. Use our spare part kit to replace the board in question.

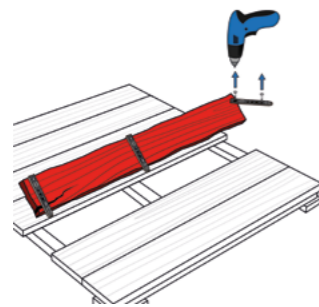
Prepare a tool for breaking the strips (chisel or flat screwdriver) and follow the instructions below:



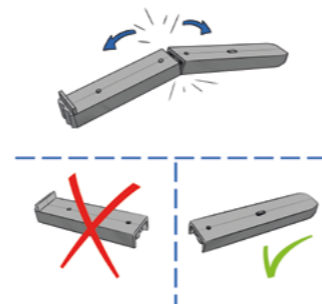
1 Locate the fasteners with stop tabs on the underside of the damaged board.

2 Locate the fasteners with stop tabs on the underside of the damaged board.

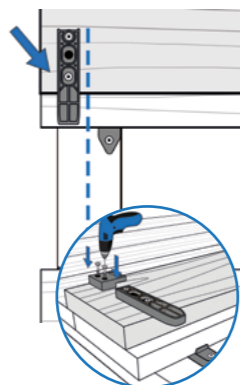
3 Lift the damaged board and unscrew the strips.



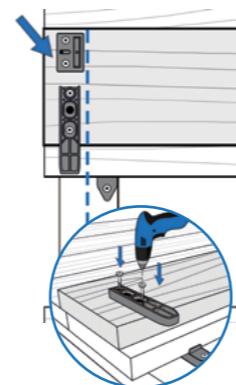
4 Break the removed fasteners in half with your hands, keeping only the pointed part.



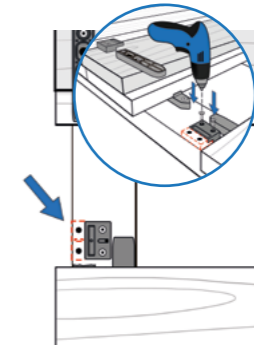
5 Position the half-fasteners on the bottom of the new board, allowing them to overhang as per the marks. Fix with screws.



6 Position the cleats at the edge of the new board according to the diagram. Fix with screws.



7 Position the cleats on the joist, leaving a one cleat gap from the edge as per the diagram. They will interlock with the cleats screwed into the new board. Fix with screws.



8 **9** Turn the board over and slide it into position. You will need one or two screws to secure it.

