# Installation Instructions for Cassini Plank Herringbone

Trammel Points

Trammel points, which are used to scribe a circle or radius, consist of two points mounted on a beam – typically a piece of wood – designed to slide along the beam to increase or decrease the radius. Typically, one of the points is a pencil or pen, while the other is usually a metal point used to anchor the center of the circle or the radius. The size of the radius can be adjusted by sliding the marking point along the beam to the desired length and locking it into position.

Trammel Point Method for Squaring a Room and Finding the Center

FIGURE G-1
TRAMMEL POINT METHOD TO SQUARE A ROOM AND LOCATE CENTER POINT
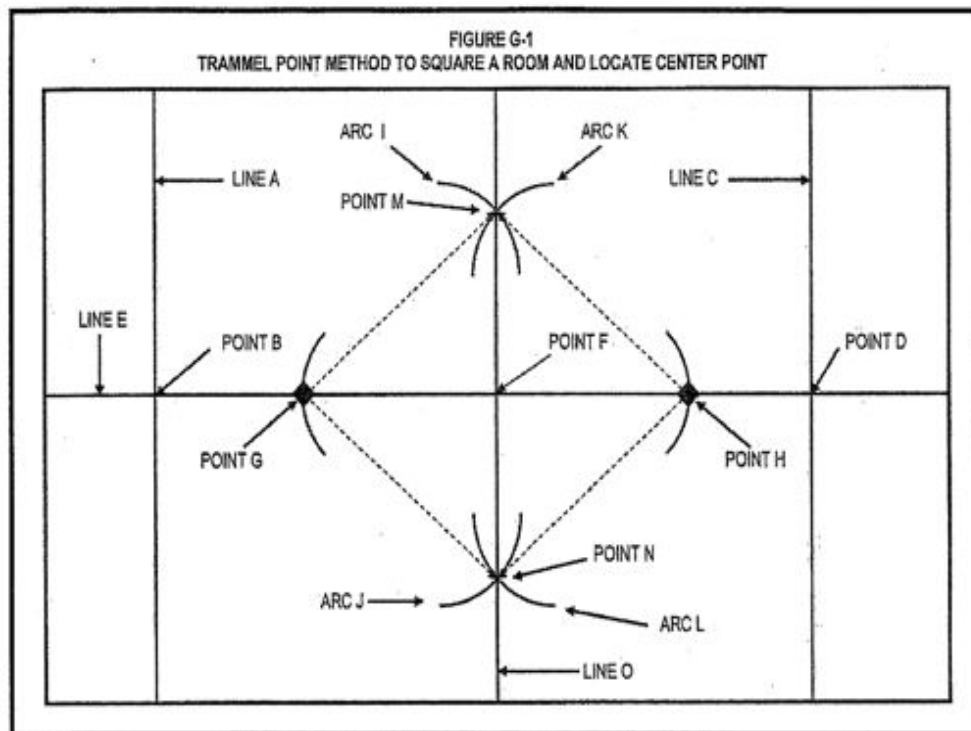
1. Measure the width of the room from top to bottom left of center (Line A).
2. Find the center of Line A and mark it (Point B).
3. Measure the width of the room from top to bottom right of center (Line C).
4. Find the center of Line C and mark it (Point D).
5. Adjust for any difference in center between Point B & Point D. For example, if Point B is one inch different than Point D, divide the difference by two to establish the new center point of Line A.
6. Snap a line the length of the room from Point B through Point D. This is now Line E.
7. Find the center point of Line E and mark it Point F.
8. From Point F, use trammel point at fixed position on flat board to mark through Line E left of center, and mark it Point G.
9. From Point F, use trammel point at the same fixed position on flat board to mark through Line E right of center, and mark it Point H.

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10. From Point G, use trammel point at a fixed position on flat board to draw arc above Line E. Mark this Arc I.
11. From Point G, use trammel point at the same fixed position on flat board to draw arc below Line E. Mark this Arc J.
12. From Point H, use trammel point at the same fixed position on flat board to draw arc above Line E. Mark this Arc K.
13. From point H, use trammel point at the same fixed position on flat board to draw arc below Line E. Mark this Arc L.
14. Where Arc I and Arc K intersect, mark it Point M.
15. Where Arc J and Arc L intersect, mark it Point N.
16. Snap a line from Point M through Point N, and mark it Line O.
17. Where Line O intersects Line E is the center of the room. Line E and Line O also form a 90-degree angle.
18. Check the 90-degree angle using the 3-4-5 method as shown in Figure 7-1

Figure 7-1

BAROQUE FLOORING
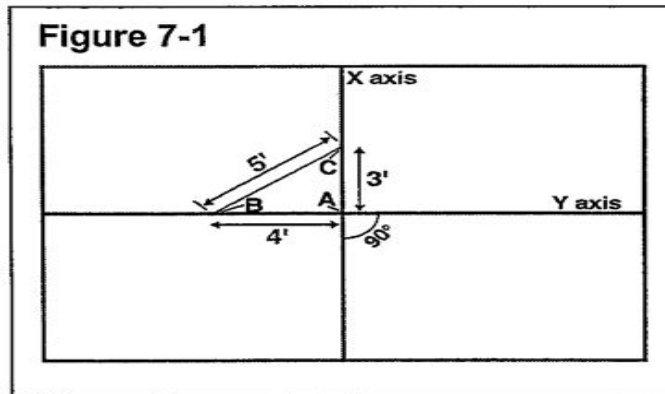
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Herringbone Layout

Herringbone is a difficult and unique layout posing many challenges to the installation professional. Herringbone is installed in individual alternating strips at right angles to one another. As the installation progresses, a distinct directional pattern develops, lending great importance to orienting the layout in a visually appealing manner to the end user.

The overall board pattern is readily definable in herringbone layouts.
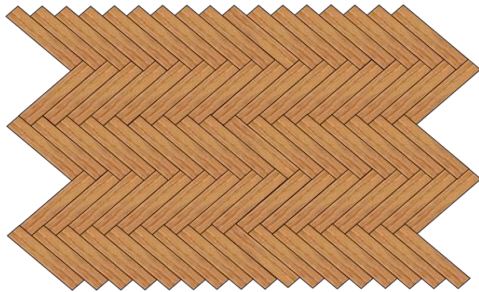
Tongues and grooves, used for a herringbone pattern is unique in that tongue and groove boards may require 'left' and 'right' pieces because the pattern is directional. When looking at the face of the boards, they are a mirror image of each other. Equal amounts of each style are shipped with flooring orders. A universal form has grooves on both ends and slip-tongue or spline is used at each end connection.

Laying out a herringbone pattern:

- Determine the herringbone pattern orientation in the room. Always confirm this information with the work order or your contact, customer, architect, salesperson, designer.
- Measure the room for center and strike the main control, perpendicular and diagonal reference lines using the trammel point method.
- Measure for true center on the herringbone pattern to establish working lines.

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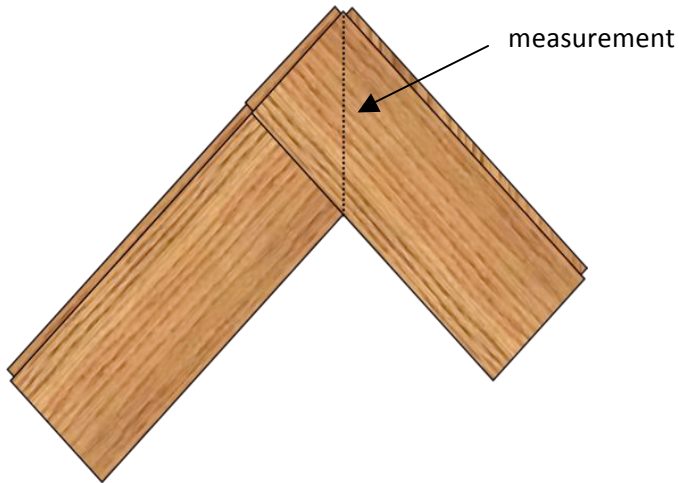
measurement

- Divide the diagonal measurement by 4.

- This is the dimension used to establish the working lines A and B on both sides of the control line
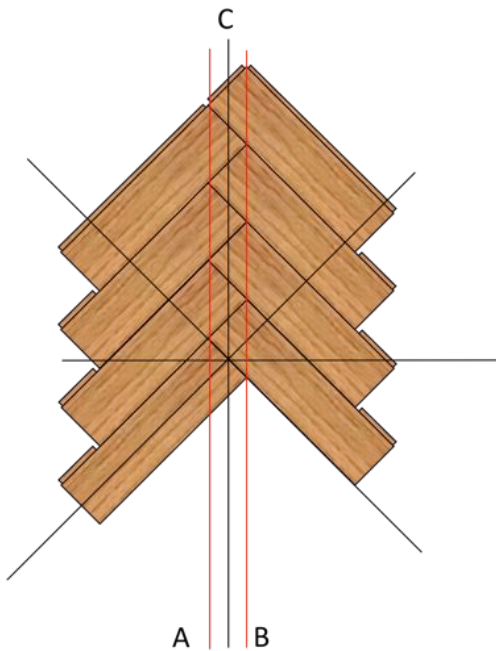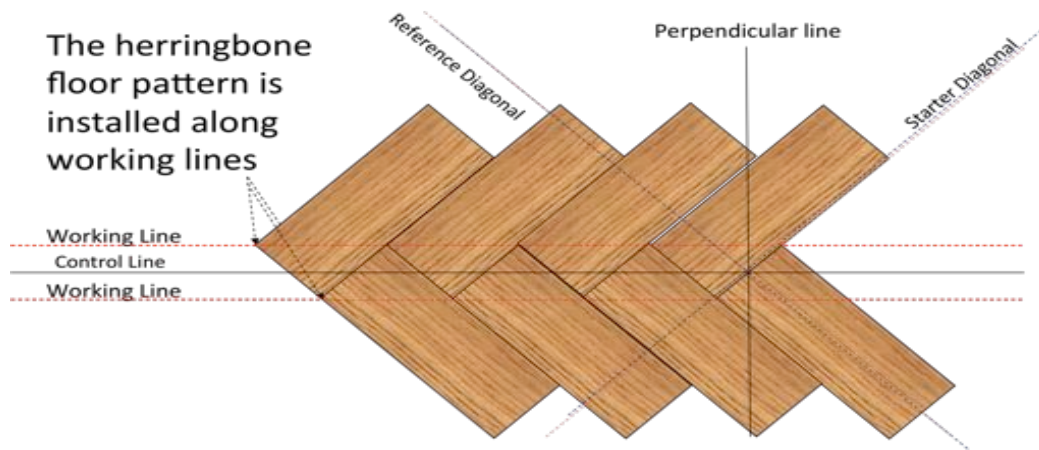
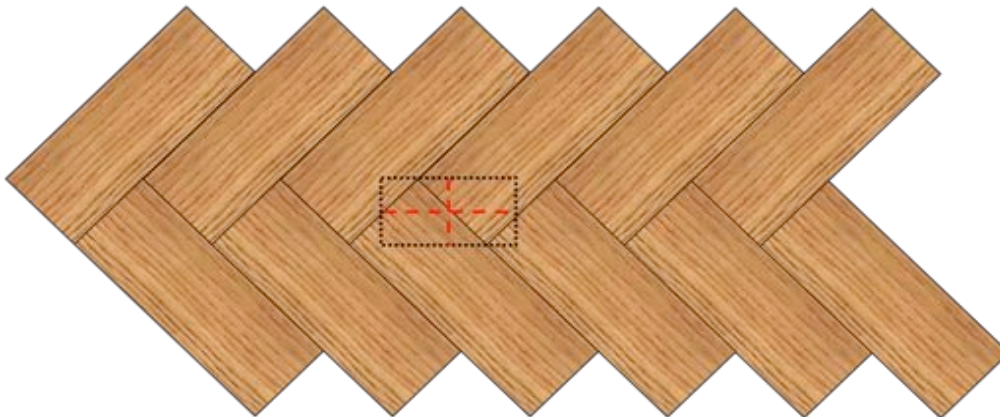- Strike two working lines alongside the main control line.

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- Measure the distance from Line A to Line B. Line C should be ½ that distance and run parallel to Lines A & B. The centerline of the room and the center of the pattern is represented by Line C
- Herringbone parquet can be laid out parallel or at a 45-degree angle to the room. Regardless of direction, Herringbone parquet will require a centerline and two working lines

The herringbone floor pattern is installed along working lines

Reference Diagonal

Perpendicular line

Starter Diagonal

Working Line
Control Line
Working Line

Note the true center <u>position</u> of a herringbone pattern

- Dry lay a small section and measure to confirm a balanced layout.

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- Once the working lines are established the installation can begin.

- To keep the installation square, cut a square piece of plywood the size of the herringbone pattern and anchor it at the intersection of the working lines and diagonal lines.
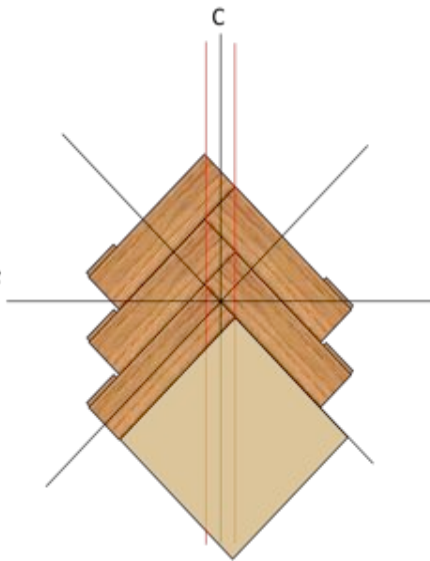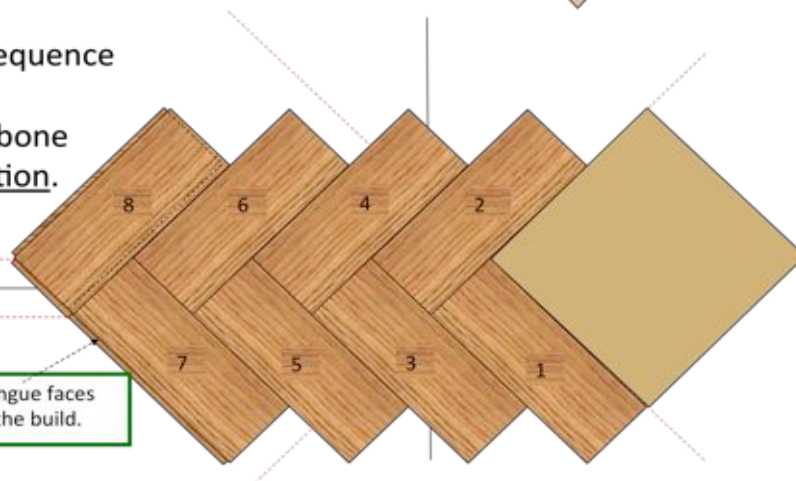
Starting sequence for a herringbone installation.

Working Line
Control Line
Working Line

Note that the tongue faces the direction of the build.

- The starting point must have working lines and diagonal lines.
- For direct glue, do not spread adhesive over working lines.
- Start with the tongue towards the build direction.
- Install pattern one row at a time.
- Periodically check alignment.

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To continue the pattern:
- Dry lay 8 boards
- Lay a framing square from the points on the working line to the outermost point
- Record measurement A, this becomes your working line for the next coarse
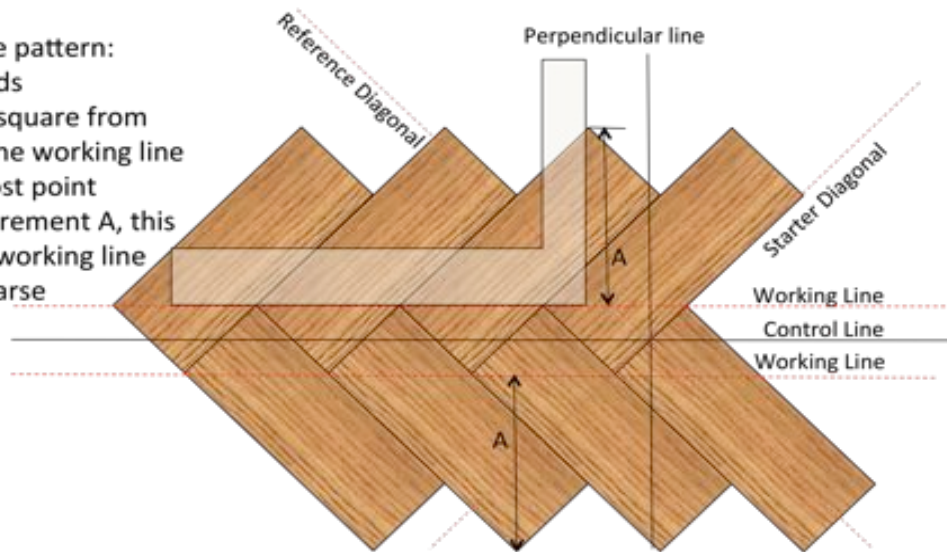
- Once measurement A is established, the working lines can be repeated throughout the installation