

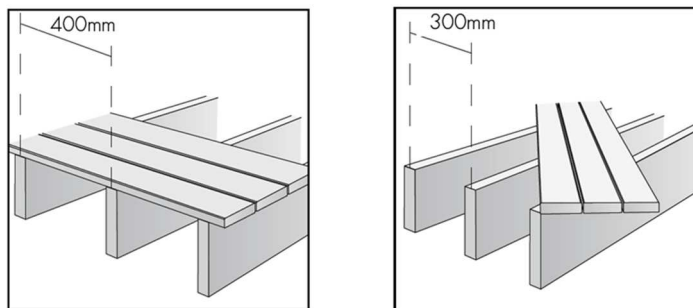
## SUB-STRUCTURES AND THE OPTIMAL ALIGNMENT OF DECK BOARDS

Design should be determined in advance as the substructure is depending on the design pattern. To use the cleaning effect of the rain water: install boards in direction of water flow with about 1-2 % incline.

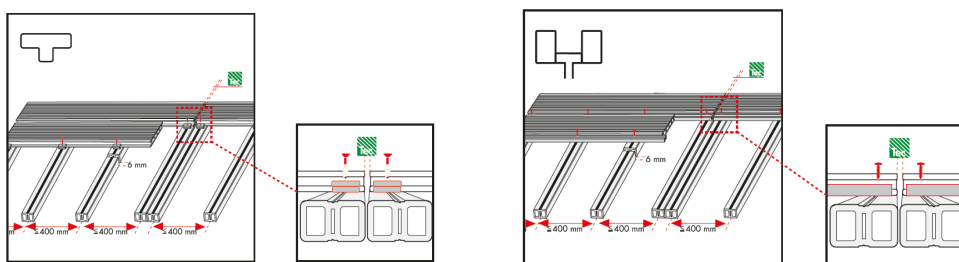
The substructure should not hinder the drainage of surface water. If the rails are positioned at 90 degrees to the direction of the water flow, the substructure can be supplemented with UPM ProFi rubber pads laid underneath. This allows water to drain around the profile base. The amount of pads per joist depends on the type of the substructure. UPM ProFi Support Rail: 20 pieces/4 m Support Rail (max. 20 cm distance), or 14 pieces/m<sup>2</sup>.

Elevated terraces should be built with UPM ProFi Alu Support Rail Large or timber joists. UPM ProFi Support Rails must be installed on a hard flat surface only. The substructure should be fixed to the base surface or it must be built as a floating interconnected stable frame of timber joists or Alu Support Rails.

The span of support rails is max. 40 cm if the direction is 90° to boards. Less span needed at angles  $\neq 90^\circ$ . Heavy items (such as big flower pots, spa baths etc. ) take into account at the planning stage: reduce the distance of the Support Rails.



It will often be necessary to have joints in the decking boards. The position of the joints should be planned and determined beforehand, as one joist is needed at every board end and two support rails must be laid in parallel at every break between the decking boards.



At locations with extreme temperature changes it's advantageous to create as few butt joints as possible:

