

Instructions for Installation of Foake Beams and Planks

These products are lightweight and easy to cut and work using good woodworking tools, so installation is relatively easy. Below is our guide on how to install.

The tools you will need:

- Sharp toothed woodworking saw.
- Knives or chisels (for trimming)
- Oval-headed nails
- Nail punch
- Adhesive
- Touch up kit (contains base coat and stain)



Exposing the product core

Whilst the surface of these products is finished to look just like wood, a cut section will expose the core. Usually this will be concealed by a joint but where it is not you should use items from the touch up kit.

Main Beams / Great Beam

As you will see from the profile illustrations shown with each product option, these beams are 'U' shaped. Main Beams are best fitted around a soft wood batten cut to the size of this 'U'. For the Great Beam your RSJ fulfils this purpose, although some 'packing out' may be required.

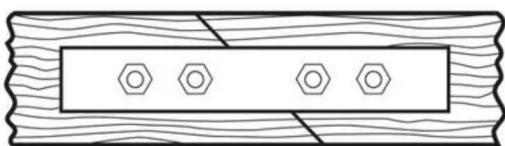
1. Screw the batten to the ceiling timbers. Then fit the beam around it using adhesive where the beam meets the ceiling and where it meets the batten.
2. You should also use oval-headed nails every 2 feet, punching the nail heads beneath the surface and out of sight within the rough grain of the moulding surface (if necessary, you can also cover the head with boot polish).
3. Main Beams 2 and 3 can be simply butt joined, with the joints covered by the relevant Simulated Iron Bracket (see product page).
4. In order for the beam to touch the wall both sides, you will need to manufacture 'some room for manoeuvre'. There are two methods for doing this:
 - a. Knock out a pocket about 1.5" deep on one wall to allow you the manoeuvre room to push the beam tight to the far wall. Attach the beam and then re-plaster up to it.
 - b. Cut a short 2" – 3" piece from the end of the beam, manoeuvre it into position tight against the far wall. Attach the beam and then re-adhere the cut piece to the end.
5. Finish with suitable filler and stain from the touch up kit.



Intermediate Beams

These are best fitted to a soft wood batten that has been securely fixed to the ceiling timbers. Decide which face of your beam will fix to the ceiling (Intermediate beams are 4 sided) and cut out a section that will fit over your batten (this should be no wider than the cavity hole within the product but can be narrower).

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2. You should also use oval-headed nails every 2 feet, punching the nail heads beneath the surface and out of sight within the rough grain of the moulding surface (if necessary, you can also cover the head with boot polish).
3. If you are joining 2 Intermediate Beams together to make a longer beam, you are best to cut diagonally to better hide the join. The make a 'plate' by cutting a piece of hardboard to size and painting it. Join the plate to the beam with plated joint nuts and bolts (see below).



4. Intermediate Beams join to Main Beams with simple butt joints (any exposed inner core areas will then not be visible). You may need to make some room for manoeuvre in which case you have two options:
 - a. Knock out a pocket about 1.5" deep on one wall to allow you the manoeuvre room to push the beam tight to the far wall. Attach the beam and the re-plaster up to it.
 - b. Cut a short 2" – 3" piece from the end of the beam, manoeuvre it into position tight against the far wall. Attach the beam and then re-adhere the cut piece to the end.
5. Finish with suitable filler and stain from the touch-up kit.

Half Depth Intermediate Beams

For these you can follow the instructions for Intermediate Beams as shown above. Alternatively, use glue to adhere to the ceiling and also use oval-headed nails every 2 feet (nailing diagonally into the ceiling). Punch the nail heads beneath the surface and out of sight with the rough grain of the moulding surface (if necessary, you can also cover the nail head with boot polish).

Joists and Planks

Use glue and oval headed nails diagonally every 2 feet. Ensure that the point of the nail is protruding through the back of the joist before you strike it so that it pierces the ceiling plaster immediately, rather than "skating" on the glue. Punch the nail heads beneath the surface and out of sight with the rough grain of the moulding surface (if necessary you can also cover the head with boot polish). Use simple close butt joints where ends meet another surface.

Installing Planks Externally

Follow the above instructions. In addition, cut ends should not be left exposed. To do this you will need to cut a stop end. If you are unsure of how to do this, view the "Cutting a stop end" pdf under our Installation Guides, as the principle is the same for Cornice, Railing, Skirting and wall planks.

