## How to estimate the number of boxes needed for your Chevron floor installation

Mirage Chevron floors are a distinguished flooring option that can be installed in a variety of patterns. However, a high degree of technical ability is required when installing Chevron flooring. It is therefore strongly recommended to use the services of qualified professionals and experienced installers.

This document is a guide to help you estimate the number of boxes of flooring needed for installing the Chevron pattern with 24-7/16-inch-long ( 620 mm ) wood boards ONLY.

Please contact our technical department for assistance if you are installing another Chevron flooring pattern (e.g., Spearhead, Brooklyn Bridge, Leaf line, and Boardwalk).

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NOTE: See the reference chart at the end of this document for a list of typical room dimensions for which the number of boxes is already provided. If the dimensions of your room do not correspond exactly to the dimensions in the chart, follow the instructions below.

## Right Boards and Left Boards

A Chevron floor requires left and right wood boards to create the pattern. Each Chevron box contains 8 right wood boards and 8 left wood boards, covering 13.6 square feet.


A row of wood boards is 17-1/4 inches ( 438.4 mm ) wide.


Installing a Chevron flooring pattern requires a larger number of wood boards than other types of installations because the boards at the edges of the room-those adjacent to the walls-must be cut. As a result, the surface area of wood boards needed will be larger than the actual surface area of the room.

## 1- Measuring the dimensions of the room

Draw the floor plan of your room and measure the length of each wall in inches.

The walls of the room where you will install the Chevron must be straight to get the correct calculation at the end


Also, if your room has an irregular shape, divide it into sections, and take measurements separately for each section. However, note that when the Chevron pattern is centred in one section of the room, the other sections will follow the same alignment.


Do not subtract the area occupied by low walls, columns, or any other interior partition of the room.


## 2- Determining the installation direction

The direction in which you install the Chevron pattern on your floor largely determines how it will look and directly impacts the number of boxes of wood boards required.

A zigzag pattern that follows the room's longest wall usually requires fewer wood boards.
For instance, in the images below, Installation 1 (room and hallway) usually require fewer wood boards the Installation 2 orientation.


Because the boards adjacent to the walls of each row may need to be cut, installing along the "narrow" edge of the room multiplies the risk of having unusable wood board cuttings. However, some wood board cuttings can be used to finish the edges.

When a Chevron pattern is well-centered in a room, the rows ending near the walls on either side of the room will be composed of opposite boards (left and right).


## 3- Calculating the number of boxes required

The calculations in the following examples are based on a room with the following dimensions:

a) Divide the width of the room (216 in.) by the width of a row of Chevron boards (17-1/4 in.) to calculate the number of rows.

[^0]b) Divide the number of rows obtained in step a) by 2 to find the number of rows of left and right boards and the fractions of wood boards needed to finish the floor adjacent to the walls.

Ex. $\quad \frac{12.52 \text { rows }}{2}=6.26$ rows of left $\&$ right boards

*REMINDER: For an irregularly shaped room, calculate each section separately and according to the chosen pattern.
c) Round up the decimal number calculated in step b) to the next whole number to determine the number of rows of whole wood boards needed.

Ex. $\quad 6.26$ rows $=7$ rows
d) Calculate the estimated width first by multiplying the result in step c) by 2 , and then by $17-1 / 4$ inches.

Ex. $\quad(7 \times 2) \times 17.25=241.5 \mathrm{in}$.
e) When installing Chevron boards along wall A (see image below) of the room and all the walls parallel to it, fractions of wood boards forming triangles will be required to finish the pattern along the wall. To account for the "missing triangles", add $\mathbf{8}$ inches to the room depth measurement (144 inches).


Ex. $144+8=152$ in. depth
f) Calculate the total area of wood boards required by multiplying the depth of the room by the estimated width. Then, convert the result to square feet by dividing it by 144 .

Ex. $\quad \frac{241.5 \times 152}{144}=254.9$ sq. ft.
g) Determine the required number of boxes of wood boards by dividing the total area of wood boards required by the area of wood boards in a box ( 13.6 sq. ft.) and round up the result to the next whole number.

Ex. $\quad 254.9 / 13.6=18.74$ boxes
Number of boxes required $=19$

## REFERENCE CHART

Here are a few sample calculations for specific room sizes.

| Measured Width of Room | Measured Depth of Room | Number of Boxes to Order |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 ft . (120 in.) | $12 \mathrm{ft}$. (144 in.) | 11 |
| $11 \mathrm{ft}$. (132 in.) | $12 \mathrm{ft}$. (144 in.) | 11 |
| 11.5 ft . (138 in.) | $12 \mathrm{ft}$. ( 144 in .) | 11 |
| 11.7 ft . (140.4 in.) | $12 \mathrm{ft}$. ( 144 in .) | 14 |
| $12 \mathrm{ft}$. ( 144 in.$)$ | 12 ft . (144 in.) | 14 |
| $13 \mathrm{ft}$. (156 in.) | $12 \mathrm{ft}$. (144 in.) | 14 |
| $14 \mathrm{ft}$. (168 in.) | $12 \mathrm{ft}$. ( 144 in.$)$ | 14 |
| $15 \mathrm{ft}$. ( 180 in.$)$ | 12 ft . (144 in.) | 17 |
| $16 \mathrm{ft}$. (192 in.) | 12 ft . (144 in.) | 17 |
| $17 \mathrm{ft}$. (204 in.) | $12 \mathrm{ft}$. (144 in.) | 17 |
| $18 \mathrm{ft}$. (216 in.) | $12 \mathrm{ft}$. (144 in.) | 19 |
| $11 \mathrm{ft}$. ( 132 in.$)$ | 14 ft . (168 in.) | 16 |
| $12 \mathrm{ft}$. ( $144 \mathrm{in}$. ) | 14 ft . (168 in.) | 16 |
| $13 \mathrm{ft}$. (156 in.) | 14 ft . (168 in.) | 16 |
| 14 ft . (168 in.) | 14 ft . (168 in.) | 16 |
| $15 \mathrm{ft}$. ( 180 in.$)$ | $14 \mathrm{ft}$. (168 in.) | 19 |
| $16 \mathrm{ft}$. ( $192 \mathrm{in}$. ) | 14 ft . (168 in.) | 19 |
| $17 \mathrm{ft}$. (204 in.) | $14 \mathrm{ft}$. (168 in.) | 19 |
| 17.3 ft ( (207.6 in.) | $14 \mathrm{ft}$. ( 168 in.$)$ | 22 |
| $20 \mathrm{ft}$. ( 240 in .) | $20 \mathrm{ft}$. ( 240 in .) | 31 |
| $25 \mathrm{ft}$. ( 300 in .) | 30 ft . (360 in.) | 59 |
| 28 ft . (336 in.) | $35 \mathrm{ft}$. ( 420 in .) | 76 |
| 30 ft . (360 in.) | 40 ft . (480 in.) | 95 |
| $34 \mathrm{ft}$. (408 in.) | $42 \mathrm{ft}$. (504 in.) | 109 |


[^0]:    * Note: In many cases, an odd number of rows is more economical than an even number

