

Fertigparkett



Real natural wood

INSTALLATION AND MAINTAINANCE INSTRUCTIONS

WOOD IS A LIVING AND NATURAL MATERIAL

Natural defects, which do not materially change the general appearance, are acceptable. A natural oiled or matt lacquered finish emphasise the woods natural colour and structure, whereas a white matt lacquered and white oiled finish subdue the woods natural colour and structure. Colour variances and gloss levels, which are apparent on newly laid floors, decrease over time through the effects of sunlight, cleaning, and normal usage. A certain variance in colour and gloss levels, on especially white pigmented floors, is acceptable. Apart from this variations can result from the woods original colour and structure.

BEFORE LAYING THE FLOOR

Just prior to laying the floor you should unwrap as many packs as possible, in order to check the planks for possible damage, defects, and colour/structure variances. Minor defects can be used along the walls, larger defects can be cut off or may need to be exchanged. Claims cannot be accepted on an installed floor with visible defects. However, do not unwrap more packs than you can install in the space of a couple of hours, as the floors absorption of moisture may make it more difficult to lay the floor.

PREPARATIONS BEFORE LAYING THE FLOOR

Plank and parquet with our click profile can be laid as a floating floor on a smooth concrete base, floorboards and under-floor heating set in concrete. When laid on ESP (ESP isolation with heat hoses and heat distributing metal sheets) it is necessary to lay a pressure distributing sheet of min. 12mm thickness under the floor. The under floor heating system must be approved for wood floors. Remember that the surface temperature of the wood floor must be max. 27°C, the same applies under carpets, rugs, etc. The base for a floating floor must be level. Variances in the base level must not exceed +/-2mm measured over a distance of 2m. In case of larger difference in the level, bumps, or hollows, the base floor must be levelled prior to laying the floor. Unevenness in the base can result in a creaking floor. Old floor surfaces must be removed prior to laying the floor.

REFERENCE

- The room must be finished, dry and heated.
- The packs must be stored in the room 48 hours prior to laying the floor.
- Do not break the packaging until the floor is being laid.

EXPANSION GAP

In a room more than 8 m wide (measured across the planks) an expansion gap should be left along the whole length of the floor. Floors with a length of 20m must have an expansion gap across the planks.

For all wood floors a breaks should be inserted at door openings and small passages. The gap can be hidden by using a floor rail, a list, a threshold, or similar.

In small corridors, and passages the floor must always be laid in the longitudinal direction, otherwise the floor may bulge when the wood starts expanding.

You should not install fixtures and heavy furniture on top of a wood floor, e.g. built-in cupboards, and partitioning walls.

TOOLS

Hammer, saw, square, folding rule, pinch-bar, spacerblocks, string, and a tapping block.

LAYING THE FLOOR

1 On concrete and other inorganic bases you must always use an underlay with a built in damp-proof membrane and the joints of the underlay should be taped together (See figure 1). Install the underlay allowing it to run up the walls, so it can be fixed behind the skirting boards. If the floor is laid on chipboard or other wood based material, use an underlay without a damp-proof membrane. The bottom of door frames can be cut-off, so they fit the level of the finished floor.

2 Start laying the planks from the right side of the room and finish on the left side. Lay the first row in the right-hand corner with the plank turned so that the tongue faced the longest wall and the tongue facing the end wall. Tongue and the end groove up against the walls are sawn off. 10mm spacer blocks are placed between the planks and the walls (See figure 2), however please remember that the expansion gap you leave should be min. 1.5mm per meter. Therefore, if the width of the room is 8 m the expansion gap should be 12mm.

3 The last plank is turned with the end up against the spacer block. Using a set square mark the point on the plank, where it is to be sawn (See figure 3). Remember to fix the end of the plank facing the wall by putting in a spacer block.

4 The planks are laid in the order shown in figure 4. Adjust the first row of planks using a string. Joints are staggered min. 20 cm by using the off-cut from one row, as the first plank in the next row (shown in figure 4 as plank No. 4).

5 Press the plank down in the clic-system lengthwise first (See figure 5). You may need to use the tapping block to gently hammer the piece in to place. It is important that the wood block is placed so that it does not touch the wear-layer (See figure 6).

6 Lay the next plank and hammer the tongue-end into place using the wood block and a hammer. Protect the groove on the end of the plank by using a tapping block (with a groove) or place the tapping block on top of the lower tongue. Continue the laying in this way.

7 The last row of planks needs to be cut, so that there is a 10mm expansion gap, when the planks are laid (See figure 7). Place these planks one by one next to the planks of the penultimate row and tap the long edges together using a crowbar and hammer. The short edges can be knocked together using the tapping block.

8 Drill holes in the planks for pipes. The diameter of the holes must be 20mm larger than the diameter of the pipe to allow for expansion. Cut out at an angle (See figure 8), lay the plank and glue the cut-off to the plank.

