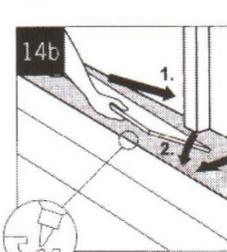
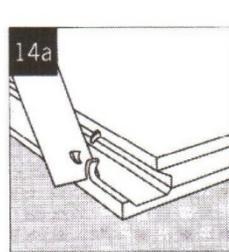
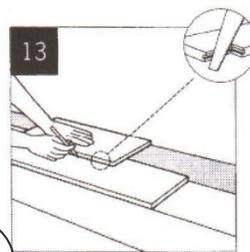
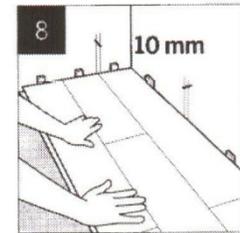
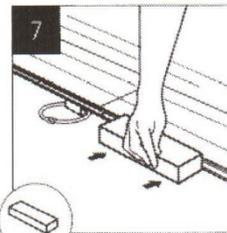
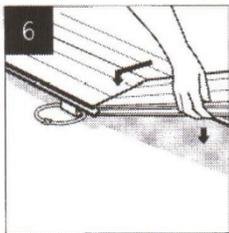
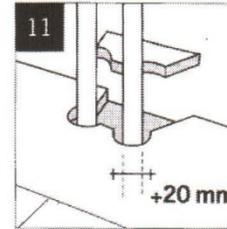
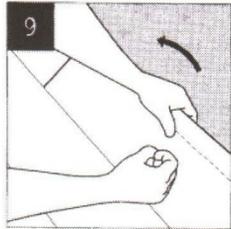
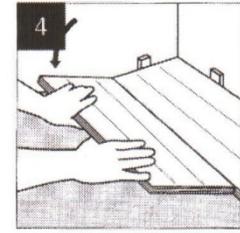
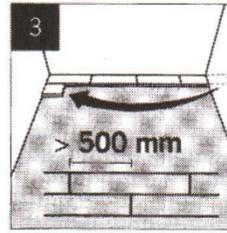
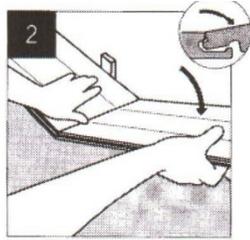
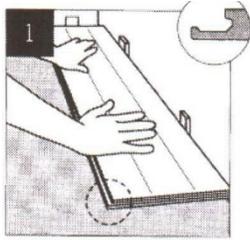


Laying Instructions



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Laying instructions

Engineered bamboo flooring with Uniclic® joint, laid floating. Please make sure that the substrate has a moisture content of no more than 3%.

Preparation

Store the floor planks in their packaging. Open packages as needed. Read the instructions carefully before laying. Bamboo floor with the Uniclic® joint is laid as a floating floor. Therefore, it is joined together without being attached to the sub-floor. Note that the planks are joined together without glue.

- The sub-floor must be dry, level and solid. Remove fitted carpets. Refer to the special the floor and wall, the skirting board must be at least 12 mm otherwise there is a risk that floor's shrinkage will

create a gap between the floor and the skirting board.

Laying a floor

- First, calculate how many planks you will need. If the last plank is narrower than 30 mm you should cut the first row to leave the start and finish boards at equal width. When installing flooring with Uniclic® joints, it is easier if you start next to the wall with the most doors. If there are doors on the short side of the room, begin each plank row at these. Remember that the planks should be laid from left to right.

1. Start in a corner and work from left to right with the long under-lip out towards the room. The distance of the long side to the wall can be adjusted later when three rows have been laid.

Lay the sawn plank. Do the same with the next one. Fit the skirting board. It must not be pressed down so that the floor is locked. 14. Planks can be laid from all directions if necessary.

Uniclic® is also easy to take up. This facilitates installation around doors, for example. Proceed as follows if you cannot gain access to angle in a plank under a door architrave or low radiator, etc. 14a. Cut away 2/3 of the locking edge. 14b. Glue. Tap the plank into place using a jimmy.

If you plan to carry out more building work in the room, remember to protect the floor with material that allows moisture through, for example protective paper.

Contact your floor supplier if you have any questions concerning building moisture, if you plan to install a floor on a floor structure

other than those described, if you plan to install a large floor, or if anything else is said.

Instructions when installing on expanded polystyrene (EPS)

- Floor can be laid on underfloor heating provided that the heating system gives an efficient and even distribution of warmth across the floor. The surface temperature of the floor must never exceed 27°C (this also applies to pipes for radiators and under any rugs, etc.). Underfloor heating causes increased drying and this result in extra shrinkage. If the climate is cold and dry, gaps between strips and between planks could occur.

- Check the level of the sub-floor over a measured length of 2 m and a measured length of 0.25 m. If any unevenness is greater than ± 3 mm over a measured length of 2 m or greater than ± 1.2 mm over a measured length of 0.25 m, the sub-floor must be levelled first.

- The humidity in the room must not exceed 60% RH. If the RH is less than 30% there is an increased risk of the planks becoming concave. Both the room and the planks should be warmed to normal room temperature. In most cases, floor needs to be protected against moisture from the surface below by using a vapour barrier. We recommend Tuxep or a 0.2 mm age-resistant polythene sheet that is laid with a 200 mm overlap. Note that installing a vapour barrier is obligatory on sub-floors made of newly-cast concrete joists, lightweight concrete joists, concrete flooring directly on the ground, crawl space foundation or underfloor heating systems. The sub-floor should be cleaned thoroughly to avoid mould. Flooring must not be installed if the relative humidity in the sub-floor is more than 75%.

- Lay an intermediate layer on top of the vapour barrier to reduce the sound of footsteps (this is not required if you are using Tuxep). Use 2-3 mm good quality polythene foam plastic or flooring paper. The intermediate layer is laid edge to edge. Contact an acoustic engineer if there is a nominal requirement for impact sound insulation.

- In narrow areas the planks are laid in a longitudinal direction. The floor moves as the relative humidity varies and should, therefore, have an expansion joint of at least 10 mm between walls and fixed objects (stairs, pillar, door frames etc.). For larger floor areas (> 6 m) it is necessary to allow for 1.5 mm of expansion joint per meter width of floor. This expansion joint should be provided around the entire floor. For bamboo flooring with Uniclic®, the maximum floor width is 18 m.

The floor must be divided with an expansion joint if the floor width is greater. You can cover

the expansion joint with a moulding.

- A skirting board or T-moulding needs to be 50% thicker than the expansion joint.

Example: If you have calculated that you need an expansion joint of 8 mm between.

2. Press the next floor plank at an angle against the first one and lay it down. Continue in the same way along the length of the first row.

3. Cut the last plank in the first row to the correct length and begin the next row with the piece that is left over. The plank end joints must be staggered by at least 500 mm (at least 300 mm for 1.2 metre planks).

4. Press the floor plank at an angle against the plank in front. Tap lightly with a block while carefully pressing down the plank at the same time.

5. Insert a laying wedge under the short end of the plank already installed.

6. Press in the next plank's short end at an angle and lay down the long side.

7. Pull out the laying wedge and tap lightly with the block on the long side at the same time as you carefully press the plank down, to make it easier to position.

8. The distance to the walls can be adjusted when three rows have been laid. Insert wedges between the floor and wall.

9. The first floor row sometimes needs to be adjusted to a wall that is crooked. Draw the contour of the wall on the floor planks. Then detach the planks in the first row by taking hold of the long side, pulling it upwards while knocking gently against the joint. Saw.

10. Then replace the sawn floor planks from left to right. First angle in the short side and then the long side as described previously under items 5-7. Place wedges between the floor and wall.

11. Holes are drilled in the plank for radiator pipes. The holes should be at least 20 mm greater in diameter than the pipe. Saw as illustrated. When the plank is fitted, the sawn-out piece is glued in place and the holes covered with pipe collars.

12. If you need to cut a door architrave, use a floor plank as a guide so you get exactly the right height. If you need to knock a plank lengthways protect the plank joint with a cut-off from a short end that is inserted into the joint.

13. The last plank row is sawn to a suitable width. Place the last plank on top of the next

to last plank row so that there is a 5 mm stagger next to the wall. Mark where the saw cut should be using a piece of plank without a locking moulding. If you find a damaged or faulty plank, put it to one side. It could be surplus, used for finishing off, or can be exchanged. The person laying the flooring is responsible for ensuring that boards with obvious faults are not installed.

Care and maintenance

One of the major benefits of floor is that it is so easy to maintain. From day to day, it can be vacuumed or wiped with a well-wrung cloth or mop when necessary; use cleaner diluted in lukewarm water. Useful tip: When you damp-clean the floor it should dry within one minute if you have used the right quantity of water. Follow the instructions for the respective surface treatment during maintenance. Spillages will not leave a trace on flooring if wiped up immediately. Do not allow any water to remain.

In rooms where you know water is frequently spilled, and also where it may be left on the floor, we recommend that you re-lacquer your factory-lacquered floor or continue to maintain your oiled floor once you have laid it. In this way, you can cover the joints between the planks to provide better protection against water.

Place a doormat both inside and outside any external door, to prevent the ingress of dirt and grit that could otherwise cause considerable wear to your floor.

Fit pads to furniture feet (but not metal pads, since they can cause marks on wood flooring) to prevent unnecessary marks and scratches.

If the floor is subject to heavy wear, it can be renovated by machine sanding and applying a new surface treatment. Engineered bamboo floors have a thick surface layer that can be sanded and lacquered time and time again.

If you get a mark on the floor you can try and remove it using a mild detergent (without ammonia) or washing-up liquid diluted in lukewarm water. If this does not help, refer to the recommendations in the table below. Take care when using strong stain removal materials, since applying too much and exerting too much pressure could affect the lacquer.

Marks from

- Asphalt, rubber, oil, shoe, cream, soot or dried-in residues of chocolate or fat.
- Wax crayons, lipstick, felt tip pens.
- Candlewax, chewing gum
- Blood

Can be removed using

- Cleaning spirit, white spirit, etc.
- Methylated spirits and water 50/50.
- Coolant spray or place a plastic bag containing ice cubes on the mark. Then scrape off carefully
- Cold water