

Preparations (please contact SIMPLY BAMBOO if you have any questions)

Subfloors must be checked prior to installation. Subfloor should be dry, level and clean. Floating method possible on most subfloors: concrete, wood, chipboard, plywood. Sub-floor must be dry, flat and self-supporting. Examples of non-acceptable subfloors : All types of carpeting and thick cushioned floors

Moisture Barrier: A moisture barrier needs to be installed between the floor and the subfloor. 3mm PVC plastic (taped at the seams) or an acceptable underlay with waterproof characteristics is acceptable.

Climatic conditions of the subfloor: Humidity content of concrete, sand cement screed: max. 2,0 CM% / 90% RH (max. 1,8 CM% if installed on under floor heating). If installed over under-the-floor heating, please refer to the under the floor heating manufacturer for specific installation requirements related to your system.

Installation on floor heating: Installation temperature: between 15 °C and 25 °C
Never more than 29 °C on the surface of the parquet floor.

Acclimation. Remarks on acclimatization & storage: Min. 72 hours in at in room temperature Windows and doors must be installed, and acclimation should be done with the temperature the room will be at. Open boxes and break shrink wrap plastic to fully acclimate.

During installation

Make sure to maintain at least a 15mm expansion gap around the room. You may cover this expansion gap with baseboards and / or quarter rounds.

Underlayment

An underlay is recommended to be installed prior to the installation (Floating method) the underlay material should be thin and slightly compressible.

Needed Tools

1. Tapping block
2. Jig Saw
3. Sliding Mitre Saw
4. Fine pencil
5. Ruler
6. Straightedge (2 m)
7. Spacers

Installation

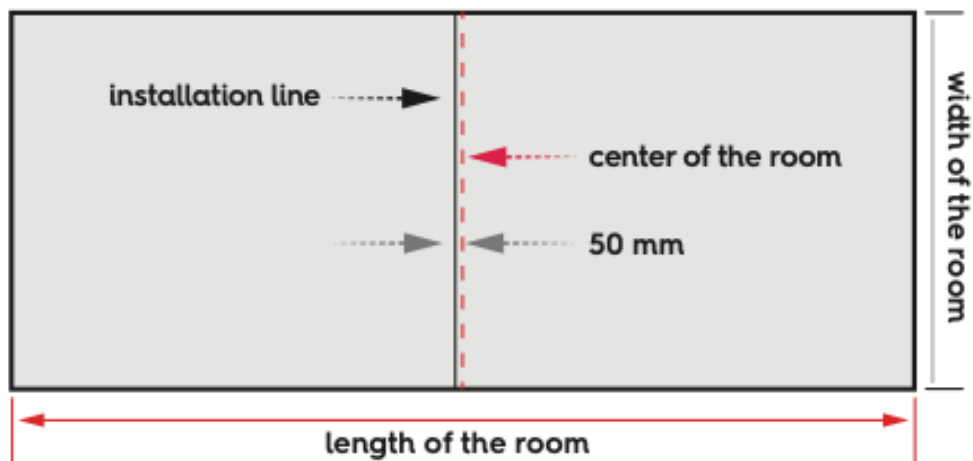
Preparations in the room. Separate A-planks and B-planks. They are identified as shown below, there is an additional stamp in the profile on the backside indicating A or B.

Define the wall from where you intend to start the installation. Define the center of the room and draw the installation line 50mm left from the center line.



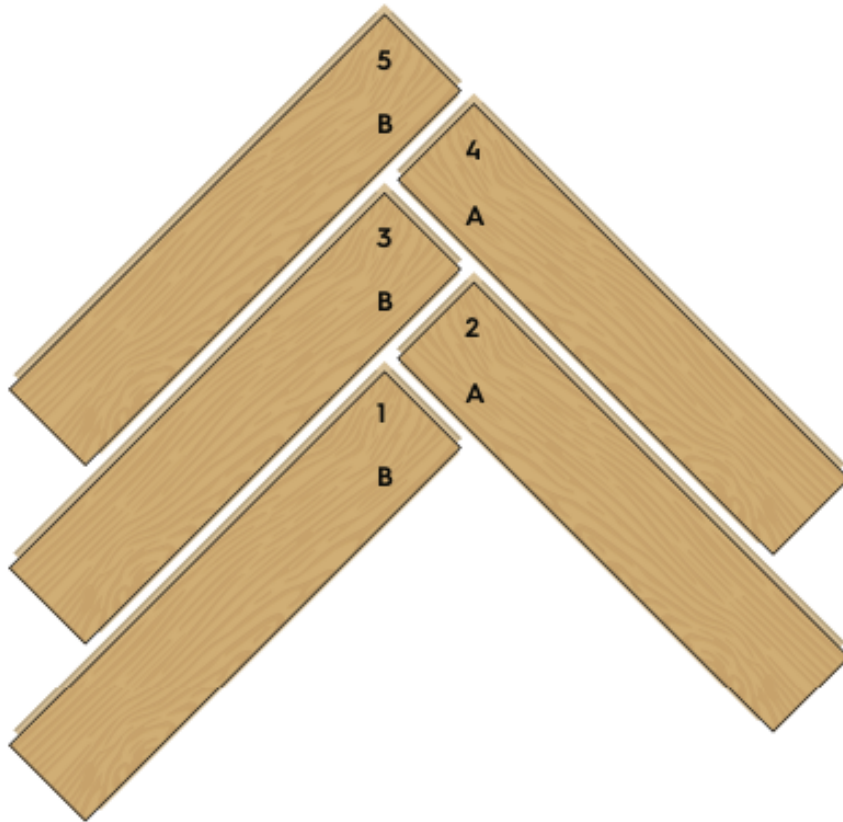
Begin by making starting triangles. Calculate the number of needed starting triangles:

- Measure the length of the wall where you intend to start, in mm.
- Add 50mm and divide that length by 636 mm.
- Then round up to the next full number.
- Example: wall length = 5,300mm + 50mm = 5,350mm 5,350 mm divided by 636 mm = 5,48
next full number = 6
build 6 starting triangles



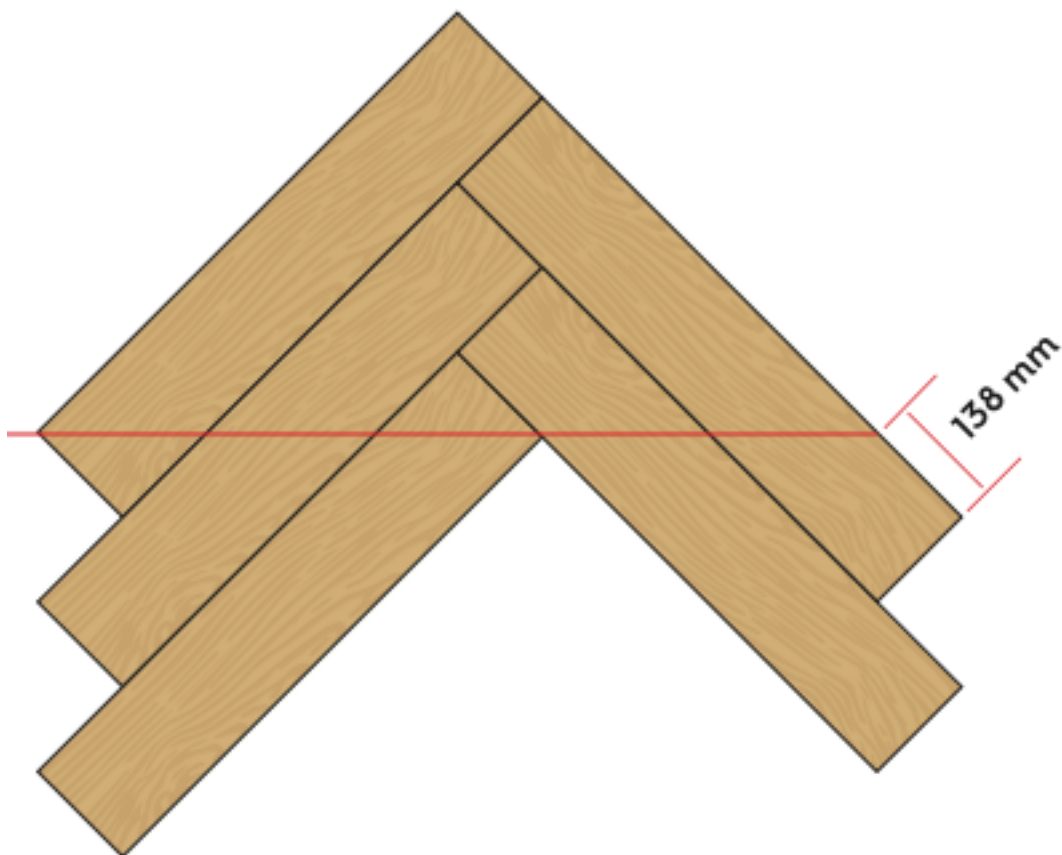
2. Build starting triangles

Take 3 B-planks and 2 A-planks and position them as follows:

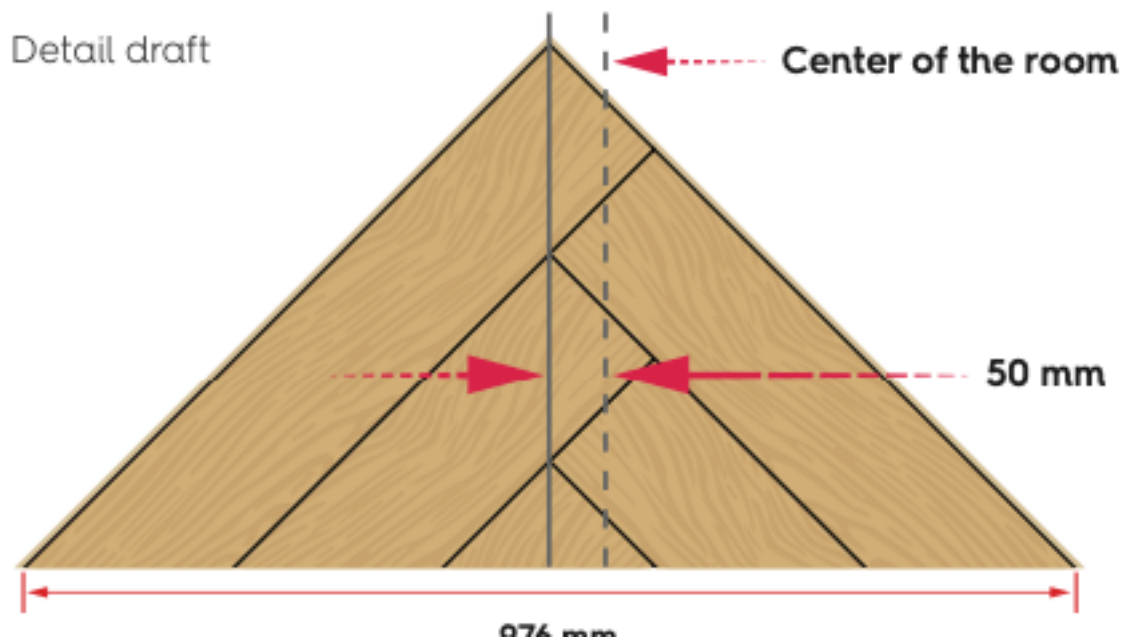


Install the boards precisely and in the order indicated by the numbers on the boards. Carefully check the joints between the planks after every plank which is added. No protruding edge should be felt.

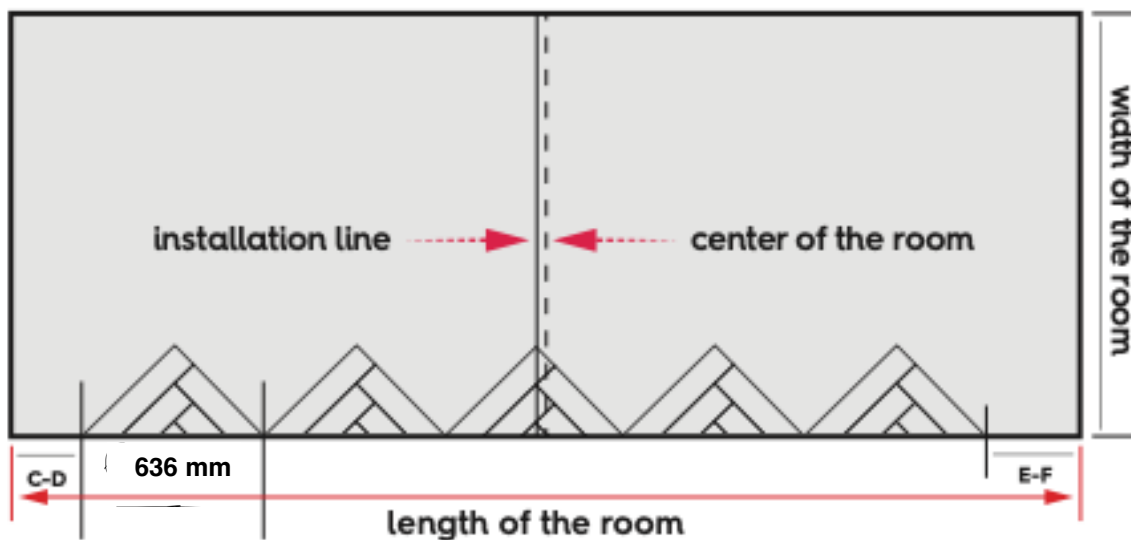
Cut the triangle according to the line indicated below. Depending on the kind of saw that you use, it may be useful to dismantle the triangle before sawing. The excess material (below the line) should be saved.



In case you have calculated and built an uneven number of triangles, leave the outer two triangles aside. In case that you have built an even number of triangles, lay one aside. Lay out the middle triangles with their long side towards the starting wall. Make sure the underlayment is installed beforehand and the installation line remains visible.



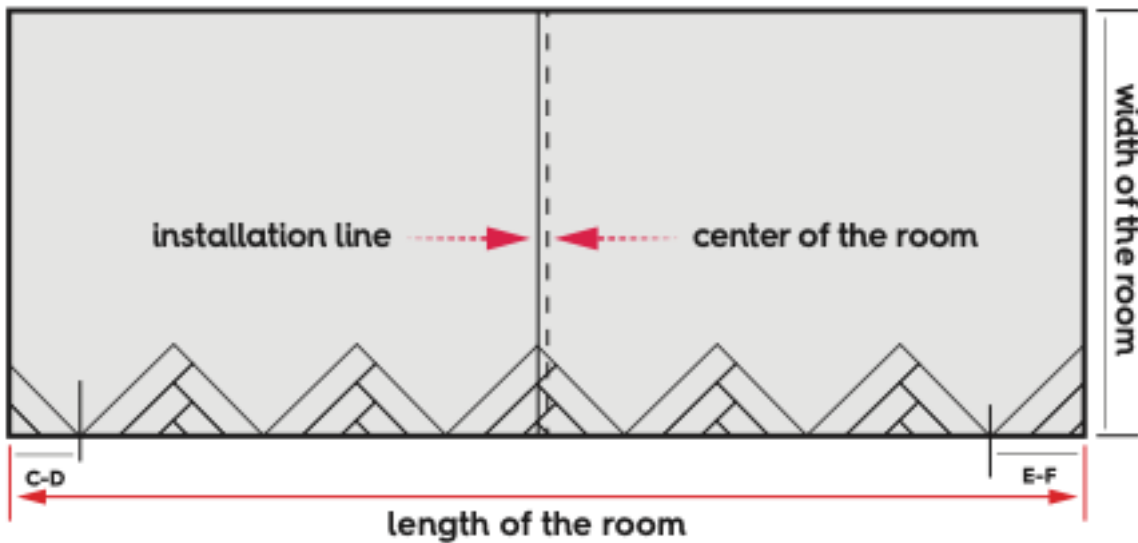
Use expansion wedges for the expansion gap. Make sure the top of the centered triangle is on the installation line (50 mm left from the center). Check the straightness of the starting wall. If it is not perpendicular to the center line, the starting triangles



need to be adjusted.

Now the room needs to look like the drawing below.

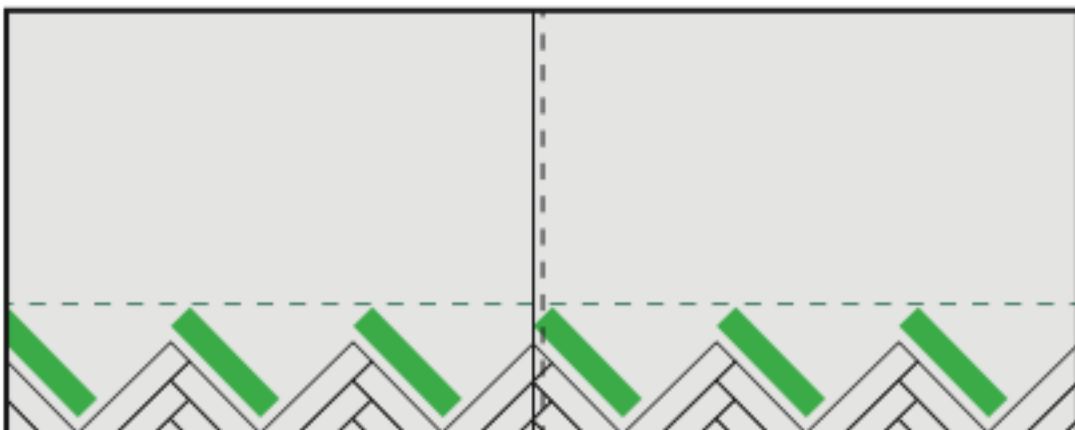
Now cut the distances C-D and E-F from the remaining triangles(s) and position them.



3. Start the installation

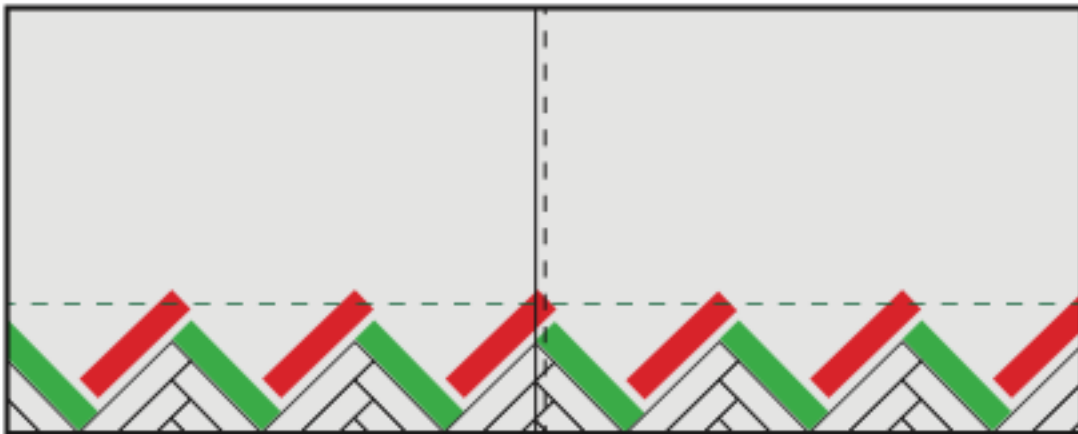
Install A-planks to connect all triangles. The joints between the A-plank and the triangle need to be checked very carefully. No protruding edge should be felt. The planks will be locked into one another, using the 5G Click system. The connection of a new board is confirmed by a slight clicking sound. Push a plank down, in case the connection does not fix the plank.

Cut the most left piece to fit into the room, leaving an expansion gap. Measure the straightness of the installation along the green line. Repeat that measuring with the straightedge progressively throughout the installation. Deviations need to be corrected, should they occur (reference drawing below).



Now install B-planks and cut the most right piece to size.

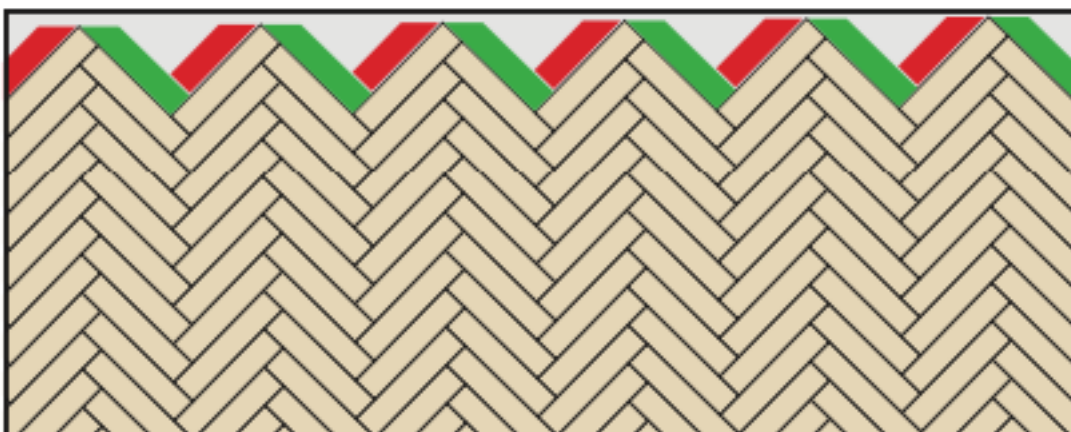
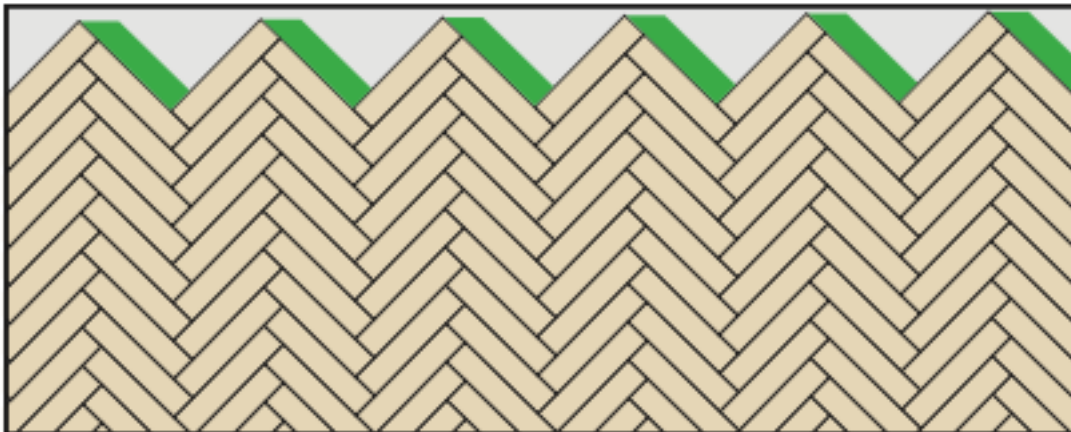
This alternating installation of A-planks and B-planks continues throughout the whole room. It is important to check frequently that:



- all expansion wedges remain in their position (keep expansion gap all around the perimeter of the room).
- all joints are closed and the planks are locked into one another. If necessary, use a tapping block to push a plank into the right position.
- you follow the installation line.
- the tops of the boards in one line remain straight and perpendicular to the installation line (measure approx every fifth row.)

The last rows:

Dismantle the excess material from the triangles. Use



it to close the open gaps to the finishing wall. Use the leftover from planks 1, 2, etc. consecutively and cut to size if necessary.

When angling is not possible or you need to install backwards. Remove the locking element according to the picture and use white PVAc glue to connect the planks.

