

## Installation Instructions

### Finish:

- Remove all spacer blocs and fix the skirting boards to the walls, and finish gaps around pipes with rosettes. Once the floor has been laid it must be covered with a protective cover if further work is to be carried out in the room.
- Do not cover if under floor heating is in operation.
- If small splits/cracks have occurred during the laying these can be repaired using a putty/wax with the same colour as the floor.
- Before using a floor with an oiled surface it may be advantageous to polish the floor with f. inst. A WOCA care paste.
- Finish the gaps around the pipes with rosettes or elastic paste.
- In places where no profiles or skirting boards can be placed, the expansion gap must be filled with elastic paste.

### Daily Care:

- Daily care and maintenance of the hardwood flooring should be limited to dry cleaning, i.e. vacuuming or sweeping with a broom.
- Highly frequented areas may be wiped down with a damp cloth using a commercial ph-neutral hardwood floor cleaner, in compliance with the cleaner manufacturer's instructions.
- Never Use Any of the following products (or products similar in nature) on your floor-acrylic finishes, ammonia based cleaners, wax based products, detergents, bleach, polishes and oil soaps, abrasive cleaning soaps or acidic materials such as vinegar

### Maintenance Instructions:

Important note to keep floor & owner happy

- According to our general terms of warranty it is essential that you keep moisture content of the air in the room all year in between 50—60% and a stable room temperature around 20°C. Once it comes to heating season in the winter you may have to use an air humidifier to keep the moisture at above level.
- Once you allow moisture or temperature be below above you might see some gaps and in worst case cracks on the surface. Wood is still a natural product with normal reaction. Normally the gaps close again in spring time. This is not a defect of the floor and not a reason to claim.
- To keep the value of your nice new flooring, it really helps to use leg protector pads under all furniture legs. Rolls under any office chairs have to be rated „W' soft (according German DIN68131). To protect your flooring from rolls we heavily recommend polycarbonate underlay floor protection.
- Use interior and exterior door mats at entrances to collect dirt and moisture and prevent it from being tracked onto the floor.
- Area rugs are recommended in front of kitchen sinks, at all pivot points and within high-traffic areas.
- Don't allow water to stand on your floor for any length of time—wiped up immediately.
- Don't use rubber, foam back or plastic mats as they may trap moisture and possibly discolor your floor.
- Do not use vacuums with beater bars or hard heads

**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 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 underfloor 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 leveled 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.

**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.

**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.

**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 left side of the room and finish on the right side. Lay the first row in the left-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 it touch the wear-layer.
6. Press the plank down to connect drop down click and planks will engage automatically. 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.