

170 x 570 mm

Lets get started

Wooden flooring is a natural product which will mature with age and every plank is unique in design, variations in grain and colour which adds to the character of your floor. It will react to moisture and temperature therefore it is normal to expect during certain times of the year, as different levels of humidity and temperature occur, that the joints between planks will open and close. The planks will change shade over time as a reaction to exposure to sunlight and this is also perfectly normal. It is recommended that you occasionally relocate rugs and furniture to ensure even shading. Wooden floors are suitable for all rooms other than those that are subject to excessive moisture and high levels of humidity for example bathrooms and/or kitchens.

Before you start

Please ensure you read these instructions thoroughly and carefully before starting to fit your flooring. If you are using a professional fitter ensure you pass the instructions to them. Ensure you have sufficient packs of flooring to complete your project by referring to the table on the pack or calculate the total surface area of the room/s and add 10% for cutting and wastage.

Things to check before you start

- It is important that you check each plank for any manufacturing faults; any faults should be reported back to the store for a replacement prior to the flooring being installed.
- Examine the colour and structure of the planks and arrange them to ensure you get an even pattern without darker or lighter areas. It is advisable to open a few packs at a time to mix planks from each pack as they are installed.
- It is very important, to avoid issues after completion, that the flooring packs are placed unopened in the room in which they are to be installed to acclimatise for 72 hours and should be stacked carefully to allow air to circulate.
- The planks in this pack are various lengths and should be laid randomly across the floor to create the best effect.
- If you are storing the flooring prior to fitting you should ensure it is stored flat in unopened packaging, humidity should be between 45 - 65% and a room temperature between 18°C and 20°C.
- All floors must be structurally sound, dry and flat (no more than a 2mm deviation over a 1m distance). The surface should be free of all contaminants and loose material.
- All sources of damp must be rectified prior to installation of the floor and moisture levels in rooms fitted with laminate flooring must be maintained at a stable level, in line with normal living conditions. All construction dampness for example newly applied plaster or screed, plumbing and domestic appliances must be checked and completely dried out/repaired before installation. In good drying conditions allow one day per 1mm of new screed/concrete to ensure it is dry. Further time maybe necessary depending on weather and heating conditions in the room/s.
- The planks should be fitted lengthways towards the main incoming light source and, where possible down the length of the room/s.
- If the room is wider or longer than 8m, you should split the installation into two parts by using an expansion gap. This gap can be hidden using a T-Bar moulding.
- You must leave a 15mm expansion gap around the whole perimeter of the room, at all doorways and around pipework etc.
- Always select and use a suitable underlay (please see underlay pack for further advice), if you are fitting on a solid sub-floor (eg concrete) you must also use a damp proof membrane.
- Remove soft laid floor coverings e.g carpet and vinyl. This flooring must be laid as a floating floor and not glued or fixed down.

You will need

Spacer wedges, safety equipment – mask, goggles, pencil, tape measure, tapping block, underlay - dependant on sub floor. Hand saw, circular saw or jigsaw, utility knife.

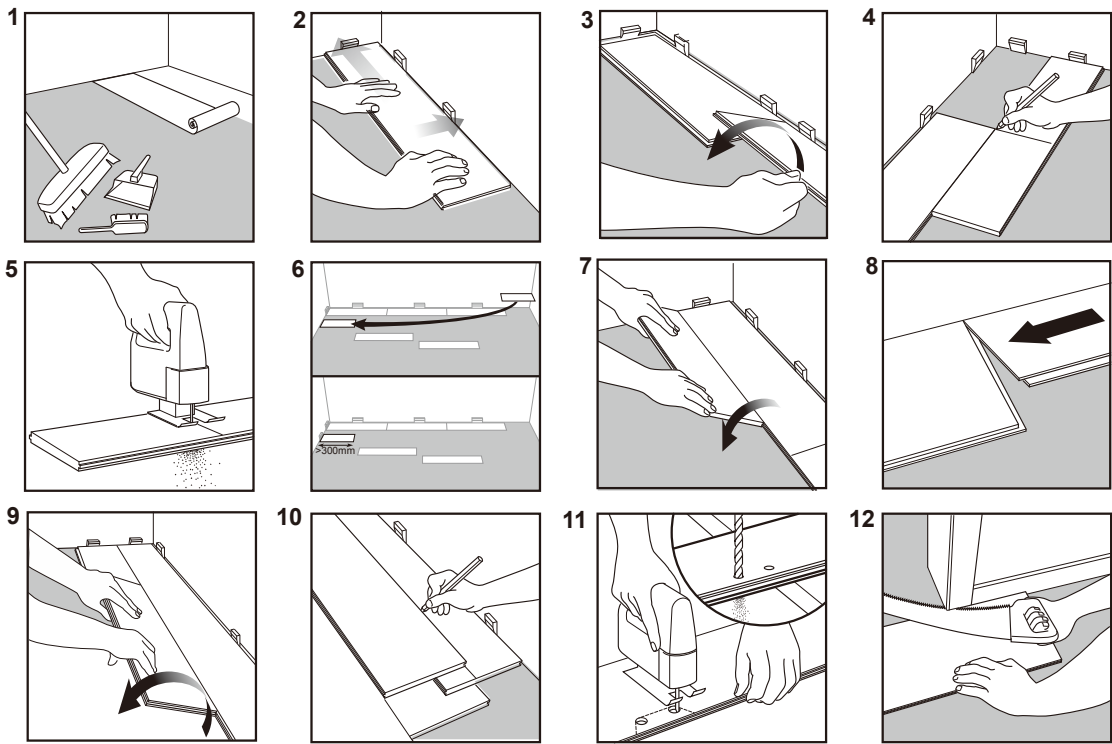
How to lay the floor panels

Existing screeds/concrete must be checked for moisture. This can be carried out using a moisture meter, or alternatively sheets of polythene approximately 1m x 1m square can be taped on to the screed and a heavy weight placed on top for 24 hours. Presence of moisture in the screed will be confirmed if the screed is discoloured, or moisture is apparent on the underside of the polythene. If moisture is present wooden flooring must not be fitted until the problem has been rectified. Please seek specialist advice.

Screed floors must be flat and level with no surface lumps or depressions in the surface, if this is not the case it must be levelled. This can be achieved by an even, uniform application of a good quality-levelling compound. This must be allowed to dry out completely before applying the suitable damp proofing liquid or membrane.

Where possible lay the planks lengthways towards the direction of the light. The last row installed must be at least 10cm wide, therefore if needed the first row should be adjusted by narrowing the planks. To work this out measure the width of the room and divide by the width of the plank to calculate the width of the last plank. If you are intending to remove the skirting boards you should do that now. After cleaning the sub-floor you can lay the underlay, (1) additionally a damp proof membrane will be necessary on all subfloors, except wooden subfloors. Lay your chosen underlay butting the joints, it should not be necessary to tape the joints. Before starting place the first row along the wall to check if you need to scribe the first row of planks to achieve correct alignment. If the flooring is not straight and tightly fitted at this point, you will experience gapping and other problems the more rows that are installed.

Begin laying in the left hand corner (2). Use a spacer to create a 15mm expansion gap on the short edge and start the row by placing the plank (tongue to the wall) press the end section of the next plank at an angle to the first then lay down to join (3). Continue to lay the rest of the first row in the same manner. For the final plank of this row place it face down as shown, tongue to tongue, use spacers to ensure the 15mm gap on the short edge and mark where the plank is to be cut (4). Place the plank face down and cut to size using a jigsaw (5). If you are using a handsaw cut the plank face up. Fit in place. If the off cut is longer than 30cm this should be used to start the next row (6). This ensures minimum wastage but also means that you can properly stagger the planks to achieve the correct finish. If the plank is too short start the next row with a new plank cut in half. Place the first plank at an angle against the plank in the previous row, press forward and fold down at the same time to connect (7). Place the short end of the plank at an angle against the previously installed plank and fold down. Ensure that the plank is positioned on the integral locking strip of the plank in the previous row. Lift the plank (together with the previously laid planks in the same row) up slightly (about 30mm) and push it against the row in front (8). Put it down when the planks are positioned tightly together (9). Once you have completed 2 rows they can be moved out and spacers placed against the length of the wall to create the necessary expansion gap. This method may be easier than initially fitting against the expansion wedges. Continue to lay the rest of the rows following the above instructions. To lay the last row, position a loose plank exactly on top of the last row laid. Place another plank on top with the tongue side touching the wall along with the spacers to form the 15mm expansion gap. Draw a line along the edge of this plank to mark the first plank (10). Cut along this line to obtain a plank of the required width. Fit this cut board. Holes for pipes - measure the diameter of the pipe and drill a hole that is 30mm larger, giving a 15mm gap around the pipe. Saw off a piece as shown in the diagram (11) and lay the plank in place then the sawn off piece can be fitted. For door mouldings, lay a plank face down next to the door moulding and saw as shown, then slide the plank under the moulding (12). Once the flooring is laid, you can remove all the spacers and cover the gap around the room by replacing the skirting or with laminate flooring trim, this should be fixed to the skirting/wall not the floor.



Finishing Touches

You can cut out a piece of timber behind radiator pipes and glue this into place to cover the gap. Also you can cut away the bottom of your door frame to ensure the planks fit snugly underneath. Once the flooring is installed, whichever method you have used, the expansion gap can be covered by re-fitting the skirting boards if you have removed them. Alternatively, if the skirting has been kept in place attach scotia or quadrant trims to the skirting using a grab adhesive. At doorways a door threshold strip should be used to protect the edges of the floor and provide a decorative transition from one floor type to another.

Golden rules for care

- To extend the life of, and to protect your floor, you must always use felt pads under chairs and furniture (a plastic mat should be used with office chairs on wheels). Rubber based castor cups are recommended for heavy load furniture such as armchairs and pianos.
- Ensure doormats are used on the inside and outside of all external doorways to prevent grit from being carried across the floor protecting the surface from excessive wear and tear.
- For regular cleaning use a damp cloth, this should be wrung until no more drips are present before wiping the floor.
- Occasionally use a laminate and real wood floor cleaner in a bucket of lukewarm water to restore your floors lustre and remove stubborn marks.
- Do not use abrasive cleaners, steel wool or scouring powder as this may damage the surface of your floor.
- Once or twice a year apply a real wood polish to promote effective protection of the surface of the lacquer.
- Be aware under some circumstances some types of shoes, pets, and children's toys etc, may cause addition wear and tear.

Conditions of guarantee can be found on store website.

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Parquet

Informations importantes

Votre parquet est à base de bois, et est donc sensible aux variations de température et d'humidité. Il est essentiel de garder ces conditions stables.

Pour obtenir un sol homogène, mélangez les lames de plusieurs bottes.

L'exposition à la lumière peut modifier la teinte de votre parquet. Pour limiter ce phénomène naturel pensez à déplacer régulièrement vos tapis et éventuellement vos meubles.

Supports

Au moment de la pose, le support doit être propre, stable, exempt de gravillons et de toute autre aspérité de nature à altérer la sous-couche.

Tout revêtement existant non-étanche doit être déposé.

Dans le cas d'un support de forte rugosité ou lorsque la planéité de 2mm sous 1m n'est pas atteinte, un ponçage ou un ragréage doit être mis en œuvre. Dans le cas d'un ragréage, celui-ci doit être parfaitement sec avant la pose.

Le taux d'humidité du support à base de liant hydraulique doit être inférieur à 3% (0,5% pour une chape de sulfate de calcium). Pour y parvenir, ventiler et chauffer si nécessaire, et contrôler à l'aide d'un hygromètre. A défaut, compter pour les chapes rapportées, au moins une semaine et demi de séchage par centimètre d'épaisseur en période sèche, en majorant ce temps de 50% en période humide et une température <5°C. Cette prescription doit être strictement respectée.

Avant la pose

- Le parquet doit être stocké dans la pièce de pose pendant au moins 48h, dans son emballage initial, en position horizontale et de façon à ne subir aucune déformation. Il doit être isolé d
- Il doit être placé à l'abri des intempéries et rester propre et parfaitement sec. Il ne doit pas être sujet aux condensations de vapeur d'eau ou à des remontées d'humidité. Il doit rester dans des conditions de température et d'hygrométrie ambiantes comparables aux conditions de pose.
- La température ambiante doit être d'au moins 15 °C. L'humidité relative de l'air ambiant de la pièce doit être compris entre 45% et 60 %. Ces conditions doivent être maintenues après la pose.
- Un pare-vapeur est à apposer sur les supports à base de liant hydraulique ou tout autre support qui peut être sujet à des remontées résiduelles d'humidité.
- Utilisez une sous-couche isolante adaptée, et la poser selon les indications du fabricant.
- Avant de procéder à la pose, contrôlez à la lumière du jour que les éléments ne présentent ni défauts, ni détériorations visibles et vérifiez leur couleur et leur structure. **Les articles déjà posés ne peuvent en aucun cas faire l'objet de réclamations.**

Indications importantes pour une pose sur sol chauffant

Votre parquet n'est pas compatible avec une pose sur sol chauffant.

Pose en pièce humide

Votre parquet n'est pas compatible avec une pose en pièce humide.

Instructions générales de pose

Ce parquet ne doit être ni cloué ni vissé ni collé sur le support.

La dimension maximale, en longueur ou largeur cumulée des lames, ne doit pas excéder 8m sans joint de fractionnement.

Laisser un joint de dilatation périphérique de 15mm tout autour de la pièce et autour de tout obstacle de manière générale.

Après la pose

Retirez les cales de dilatation, posez les plinthes.

Toujours garder les mêmes conditions de température (min. 15°C) et d'humidité (taux compris entre 45% et 60%).

Précautions

Protégez les pieds des meubles avec des feutres et utilisez des roulettes de type W à bande de roulement souple pour les chaises de bureau.

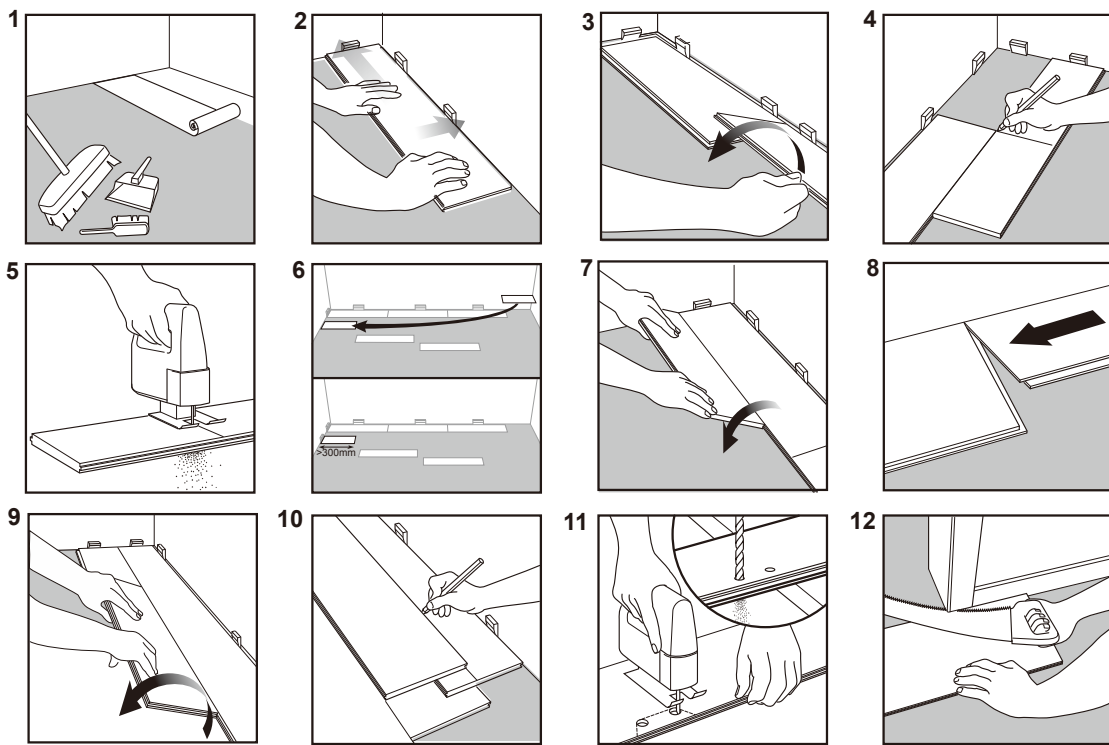
Limitez l'apport de poussières et d'éléments abrasifs ainsi que l'humidité depuis l'extérieur à l'aide de paillassons et épongez immédiatement tout excédent d'eau.

Veillez à éviter les variations importantes d'hygrométrie ambiante. (La non-occupation des locaux chauffés et non-ventilés pendant plusieurs semaines est susceptible de causer au parquet des désordres importants).

Évitez toute fixation de nature à bloquer le parquet.

Entretien

- Au quotidien vous pouvez nettoyer votre parquet à l'aide d'un balai ou d'un aspirateur.
- Pour un nettoyage périodique, vous pouvez utiliser une serpillière très légèrement humide et bien essorée. N'utilisez jamais de solvants, de produits à récurer, d'abrasifs, de javel, d'acides, de détergents puissants, de détergents chimiques agressifs ou de détergents à base de solvant sur le produit.



Les conditions de garantie sont à retrouver sur le site internet du magasin