

Transportation

- Stow the boxes flat, i.e. not leaning in a tilted or diagonal manner. The packs should not sag, that is, please do not let them be supported only at the ends, but also in the middle.

Preparations before laying

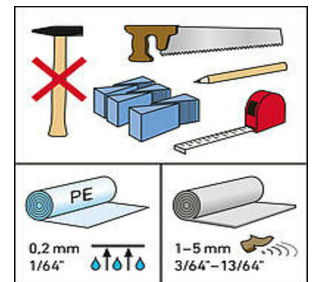
Suitable sub-floors for installing Laminate Flooring

A suitable sub-floor must be level, dry, solid and clean. Irregularities should be compensated. The following sub-floors are recommended:-

- OSB (Oriented Strand Board)
- Old floor coverings such as wooden floors, fully bonded PVC, dry ceramic, linoleum
- Cement screed (max. residual moisture 2.0 CM%)
- Anhydrite and anhydrite-flow screed (max. residual moisture 0.3 CM%)
- Magnesia screed (max. residual moisture 3.0 CM%)

Required tools and equipment for laying laminate

- Pencil, bracket, measuring tape
- Circular or compass saw or laminate cutter
- Spacers - at least 10mm
- PE film, underlay, cutter knife, if necessary, adhesive strips
- Laminate, skirting boards, transition profiles



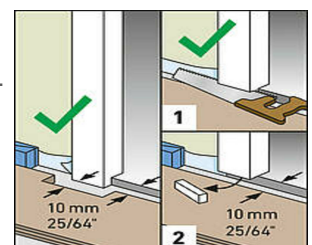
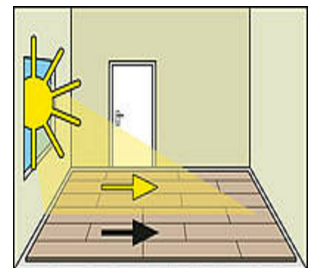
Acclimatization

- Before laying the laminate, please let it acclimatize for around 48 hours at minimum 18 °C.
- Place the panels in their original packaging in the room in which they are to be installed. It is best to place 4 packages next to each other and the next four packages on top of these at a 90° angle so that a grid is created. Laminate which is more than 90% wood, can then get used to the conditions in the room.



Additional things to check

- Please check the Click laminate again in daylight before installation for damage, dimensions and visual uniformity of the surface. In case of justified defects, please contact your seller immediately.
- Before you start working with it, please decide on a laying pattern. It will be very helpful if you calculate the lengths of the panels for the first two or three rows and already cut them to size. Please also note that the panels in the last row should not be narrower than 5 cm and. It may also be necessary to already cut the first row to be narrower.
- For optical reasons, laminate should always be laid in longitudinal direction to the main light source.
- A floating installation is carried out for Kronotex laminate as it must not be glued, nailed or otherwise fixed to the under-floor. Since wood is a natural material, the laminate works and moves. With the floating installation and the distance from the wall, you give the installed surface the necessary scope for minimal movement.
- There should be sufficient clearance under the doors so that the doors can still be closed after the laminate has been laid (including underlays). Shorten doors, if necessary.



- Always install a vapour barrier (PE with a thickness of 0.2 mm) under the laminate flooring. Since our laminate consists of more than 90% wood, permanent exposure to rising moisture, it may warp or swell causing irreparable damage. With a vapour barrier, your floor can be effectively protected against such damage.
- For skirting, we recommend to use readymade Kronotex skirting or a locally procured one but we suggest against using plank skirting in any situation as it doesn't allow uniform expansion gap of 10mm on all four sides.

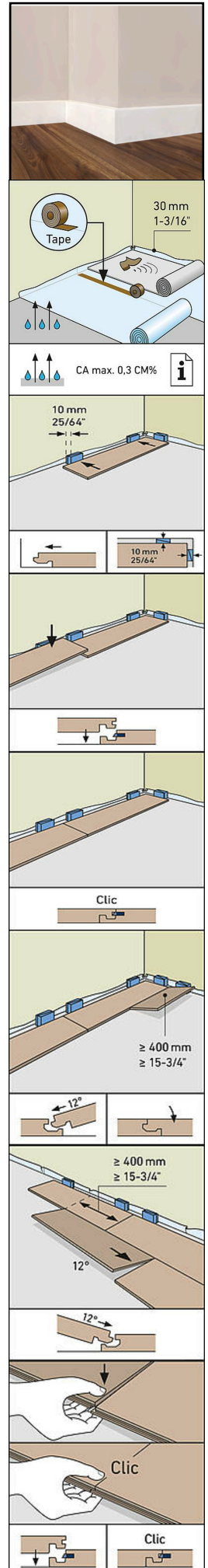
Step-by-step instructions for laying Clic laminate

Once you have checked off all above mentioned points, you can begin the actual installation:-

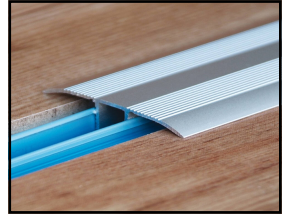
1. Firstly, install a vapour barrier parallel to the joints of the laminate. stick them together edge to edge. In any case, the vapour barrier should have an overhang of about 3 cm on the walls.
2. The next step is the impact overlay. Lay the insulation sheets at a 90-degree angle to the laminate and fix the transitions of the individual sheets with adhesive tape.

CA max. 0.3 CM%
3. Then start with the first row of Clic laminate. To do this, start in the right corner of the room and lay the panels parallel to the incidence of light. Place the panels with the long side against the wall and click them together at the front side. The distance to the wall should be 10 mm wide. This also applies to the front sides of the laminate panels. Wooden wedges are well suited as spacers. The last panel in the row must certainly be shortened, but it should not be shorter than 40cm. You may already have to shorten the first panel, but this too should be at least 40 cm long.
4. The panels are always sawed or cut with the decor side down. Draw your markings on the reverse side. Use a circular or compass saw or a laminate cutter.
5. You can simply start the next row start with the cut-off piece from the previous laminate row – provided it is at least 40 cm long. This creates an attractive stair pattern. The offset of the joints between the rows must also be at least 40 cm so that the tongue and groove connection remains stable.

Simply place the panel to be laid at an acute angle on the already lying panel and press it down until it audibly clicks into place. You can very easily do this by lifting both panels at the joint a little and then pressing on the joint from above with your thumb until it clicks. The angle is correct if the panels can be connected easily without effort.
6. The last laminate row must be adjusted mostly in terms of the length. Also note the distance to the wall and cut the panels accordingly. If the panel is not only too long but also too wide, it must be adjusted lengthwise. Remove the blue spring on the front side. At this point, the panel must be glued to the neighbouring panel with a water-free nuthatch.
7. Before attaching the skirting boards, first cut the vapour barrier with a cutter knife so that it does not protrude beyond the boards. It would be best to use a miter saw to cut the skirting boards.



8. Transition profiles conceal the switch of different floor coverings between two rooms .
 And for particularly large rooms, expansion joints are necessary even within a continuous laminate floor surface, which are also concealed with transition profiles.
 Depending on the model, the transition bars are either glued, screwed on or snapped in.



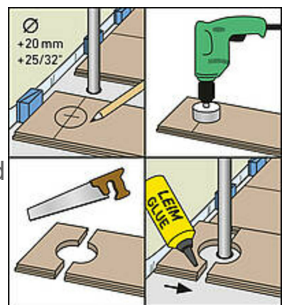
Transition profile or compensation profile?

Transition profiles when two floors with the same height meet.
 Compensation profiles, on the other hand, are used for floors of varying thickness.
 They compensate for different heights of different floor coverings and thus minimize the risk of tripping.

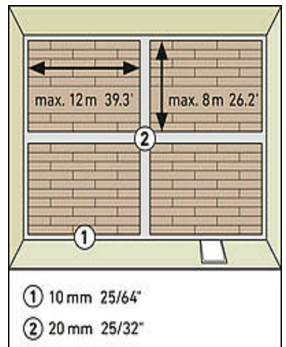


Expansion Gap

When laying laminate, leave a space around the walls to the panel. The base material of laminate is high-density fibreboard (HDF). The natural wood fibres react to environmental influences such as heat, cold or moisture. the absorption and release of moisture that causes the material to expand or contract. The laminate panels need space for this. With the distance from the wall, you give the wood the space it needs. The gap between laminate and wall should circumferentially be 10 mm. This distance must also be maintained for other solid objects such as door frames, heating pipes, stoves or furniture legs. This centimetre of space will not be visible later because it will be covered by skirting boards or transition profiles.



If a room is more than 8 m wide and/or 12 m long, additional expansion joints are required. If a room is over 25 meters long, several expansion joints will be necessary. To cover this gap, transition profiles are available. If you do not keep the distance from the wall, you increase the probability of damage to your new laminate. Possible consequences are bulges and compression of the floor, crack formation, flaking decor or breaking of tongue and groove. It will no longer be possible to repair this consequential damage. The damaged floor must be replaced.



Word of Caution :- In a situation where client insists us to proceed with installation without complying with above mentioned guidelines, the said warranty on our product will become void and we will charge additional to the customer for any future rectification work.

Signature
Client / Site Supervisor