

# LAYING INSTRUCTIONS for FLOATING FLOORS

## Tools Required for Laying

A few common tools are required

- a wood saw
- hammer (at least 500g)
- measuring tape and pencil
- square
- striking block
- drill and pinch bar.

And, of course, the essential materials - PVA adhesive to join the boards, and small wooden wedges to set the expansion gap between floor and walls must also be provided.

## Preparation

The flooring boards should remain their packaging until ready to be laid. This will protect the product from humidity and damage prior to laying.

Each board should be inspected before installation to ensure that it is of acceptable quality. No claims relating to surface defects can be accepted after installation.

Before commencing work, ensure that the floor will fit under doors, as well as the skirting board. It may be necessary to remove the skirting board whilst the floor is being laid so as to allow a suitable expansion gap around the perimeter.

Determine which way the strip should be laid. For best results, the boards should be installed along the longest dimension of the room and in square rooms, the best effect is achieved if the long joints follow the path of incoming light.

## Sub-Floor

Sub-floor surfaces must be dry, level and sound. Most surfaces are suitable including concrete, timber flooring, particle board, vinyl or ceramic tiles and various screeds. (Concrete slabs must be tested to ensure that the moisture content is acceptable, preferably in accordance with the Australian Standard. All green or damp slabs must be treated with a suitable moisture barrier to prevent migration of moisture to the wooden flooring.)

Whatever the sub-floor, it is recommended that a 2mm thick closed cell polyethylene underlay be used to assist with bedding of the floor and to reduce transmission of impact noise.

The floor should be flat with any abrupt variations levelled out. For concrete or stone floors, a cement based levelling compound should be used and timber floors should be sanded. Old timber surfaces should also be checked for squeaking and fixed as necessary to give a sound sub-floor surface.

The floating floor system should not be applied to heated sub-floors.

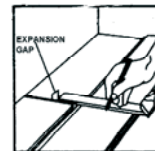
## Perimeter Expansion Joints

As a natural material, timber is prone to movement with variations in moisture content - variations which may be caused by exposure to radiant heat sources and/or changes in relative humidity. To allow for expansion at the perimeter of the floor, it is therefore necessary to leave a gap of at least 12mm at all walls and fixtures (including pipes and columns). A general allowance of 2mm at each end per running metre of floor is desirable. That is, an 8 metre floor would need 16mm expansion joint at each end. When laying the floor, these perimeter spacings are set by the use of wedges placed between the edge of the board and the adjacent wall.

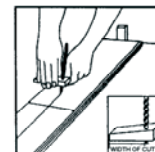
- 2) Place the first board in the corner with the groove facing the wall and place wedges to establish the expansion tolerance at the end of the board. Join other boards according to the room length but without initially gluing them together.



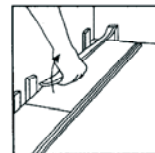
- 3) Turn over the last board of the first row so that the two tongues face each other and mark the cut point on the back. Again set the board correctly leaving an expansion gap at the end without gluing.



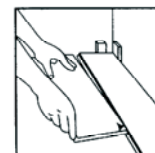
- 4) It is important that the boards follow the direction of the wall. If the wall is not straight, mark its profile on the first row of boards and cut these length-wise accordingly.



- 5) Now place the first row of boards with the groove against the wall and introduce wedges to establish a uniform expansion joint along the length. Apply adhesive to the grooves and tap the boards together with a mallet and striking block. The last board is levered into position using a pinch bar and secured with a wedge. Use a damp cloth to wipe off any excess adhesive squeezed onto the board surfaces.



- 6) Take the off-cut from the previous row and place it at the opposite end of the room always ensuring that board ends are randomly staggered - at least 250mm apart.



- 7) Apply glue to the longitudinal and end grooves and use striking block and hammer to fit the boards seamlessly together.

