



# Installation Instructions

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## Room Preparation

Sweep, vacuum or dust floor/sub-floor before beginning installation. Ensure all grease, foreign particles, protruding nails etc are removed so the surface is clear, dry and smooth. If installing over old floors etc make sure there is no delamination of old flooring or any unsound areas are left unattended.

Make sure the sub-floor is free of moisture, alkaline substances. This is usually present only in below grade sub-floors or basement areas where a high water table or poor drainage is present. The surface temperature of the sub-floor at the time of installation should be at least 15 deg. C with an ideal relative humidity of 55%.

Check to see if sub-floor is level ensuring a straight edge is used, if you find that there is more than 3mm variation in the level of the sub-floor over a 1 meter length, then flooring levelling compound will be required or even concrete grinding to reduce any bounce in floor.

## THE QUALITY OF YOUR FLOOR INSTALLATION WILL BE DEPENDENT ON THE QUALITY OF YOUR SUB-FLOOR PREPARATION

Door jambs and architraves need to be undercut (trimmed) to allow for the flooring to fit underneath. Also, make sure there is plenty of clearance under the door jamb for the floor to expand.

## Materials Required

Moisture barrier underlay is required and approximately 5% more material is required than total area measured, this is for wastage. Duct tape is required for fastening seams on underlay.

## Installation Steps

- If installation is done on a concrete slab, make sure the concrete is fully cured. If not, seal the slab with an approved sealer.
- Lay the moisture barrier underlay over the entire floor in the same longitude direction as the plank is laid, do not overlap the edges. Fasten the seams with duct tape.
- First row of flooring will be laid alongside the longest wall.
- A space must be allowed for expansion/contraction of flooring due to varying temperature/humidity conditions in the room, which takes place throughout the year. Start the first row minimum of 10mm off the wall using spacers to create this expansion. Timber and Bamboo flooring expand much more in the width of a board than the length, so if the width of boards exceeds 6 lineal metres across the room then more expansion will be required.
- Adhesive is not required in the Uniclic locking system while tongue and groove flooring requires PVA crosslink adhesive.
- Subsequent rows may be laid one by one, the off cut at the end of the room is to become your next starter for the next row. End grain joins should have a minimum stagger of 300mm apart.
- When installing your flooring, use a tapping block to avoid damage to the board edges.
- The last row of flooring doesn't usually fit perfectly in width, some ripping/sawing must be done. To fit this last row special pulling bar is required for this final stage.
- Once installation is complete, fit skirting or beading to cover the expansion gap and transition trims to all doorways.

**NOTE:** Due to the natural variation of timber and bamboo flooring, it is a good idea to mix the material from several cartons ahead of your installation to ensure a good colour mix is achieved. Our products are guaranteed against any manufacturing defects, it is the sole responsibility of the installer not to install any material thought to be defective. No claim shall be entertained for any materials installed which have visible defects or damage prior to installation. We will not be responsible for damage due to poor installation, transport or storage.

All products must be stored indoors, at room temperature and protected from the elements.