

# Titan

## Laminate Long

Attention: Please open pack just before installation

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLATION

### Important Information

It is important to employ safe working practices when cutting or fitting floor coverings. Protective eyewear and safe footwear (steel capped preferably) should be worn throughout the installation to help prevent against injury. Dust extraction and respiratory protection (appropriate dust masks) should be used when cutting flooring or trims using a saw of any type. Materials Safety Data Sheets are available by contacting your local Premium Floors or Floorscape Branch. If using ancillary products like levelling compounds etc, it is recommended to adhere to the specific safety requirements as stated by the manufacturer of the product.

### QUICK AND EASY INSTALLATION WITHOUT GLUE

- After installing, the floor can be walked on immediately
- Extremely durable, wear and indentation resistant
- Resistant against stains, cigarette burns and chemicals
- Easy-care and hygienic surface
- Suitable for installation over heated subfloors (conditions apply)
- Not suitable for installation in wet areas (bathroom, laundry etc.)

### YOU WILL NEED THE FOLLOWING TO INSTALL YOUR FLOORING:

- hammer
- wooden wedges or spacers
- drop saw or hand saw
- jigsaw
- straight edge
- pencil and sharp knife
- pulling bar
- recommended underlay with damp proof and finishing trims/profiles
- Note: an installation kit containing a pulling bar and spacers is available from your retailer

### BEFORE INSTALLATION:

A laminate floor performs at its best in occupied environments where temperature and humidity levels can be controlled. Prolonged exposure to high levels of humidity, direct sunlight, excessive moisture or environments in which temperature and relative humidity cannot be adequately controlled may cause damage to, or failure of, the flooring system. It is advised to install laminate flooring in the final stages of building or renovation.

In areas of higher relative humidity or in large, multi-room installations, it is a requirement to allow greater expansion gaps to the perimeter of the floor and in-floor profiles designed to compartmentalise different areas.

It is important that prior to installing each board a visual inspection is undertaken and boards with visible faults be removed (not installed). Any boards with visible faults will be replaced. Claims for boards with visible faults, that have been installed cannot be accepted.

Prior to installing your laminate floor a thorough inspection of the subfloor (concrete, floorboards, particleboard, etc) must be undertaken. Subfloors should be sufficiently dry (<75% R/H for concrete floors, and < 12%mc for wood sub-floors) and level (no deviation >3mm over one lineal metre in any area) prior to installation.

It is essential to use the recommended foam underlay when installing your floor. A list of recommended underlays is available from your place of purchase.

When installing your floor over any subfloor that is obviously or knowingly wet, first ensure that the source of water is rectified. A 200µm builders plastic can be used in these instances, ensuring that all joints are overlapped 300mm and taped using a vapour-tight tape.

Use a scrap of flooring and underlay as a guide to undercut timber door jams. This will allow the cut edge of the flooring to slide in underneath, leaving a neat and professional finish.

To protect your floor against premature wear or unnecessary damage, it is advisable to apply high quality felt floor protectors to the underside of all moving furniture. Place dirt trapping mats at all external entrances and use protective matting under any castor wheels.

Please ensure that you have thoroughly read the maintenance instructions (available from your place of purchase) prior to cleaning or maintaining your floor as improper cleaning and maintenance may lead to permanent damage to your floor.

If you have any questions during the installation process it is advisable to contact your place of purchase prior to proceeding with the installation.

### INSTALLATION:

First inspect the sub-floor and ensure it complies with the requirements listed above for levelness and moisture content. Levelling may be necessary (or other work) to provide a dry, stable and flat sub-floor. Too much unevenness may result in the flooring moving excessively when walked on, often making unpleasant sounds underfoot. Install the recommended underlay with its built in damp proof, ensuring the damp proof is taped and the underlay runs to the wall.

When sawing the planks, please note: If you use a bench saw or drop saw, keep the decorative finish side of the plank facing upwards, when using a jigsaw keep the decorative side facing downwards. Always use protective glasses, earmuffs and appropriate personal protective equipment when using saws or hand tools.

#### **Step 1**

Start by laying the first complete plank, generally along the longest wall in the left-hand corner of the room with the tongue sides facing the wall. Remove the tongues on the long sides of all the other planks you want to lay in the first row (Fig. 1). Using wedges, keep a gap of at least 10 mm from the wall, more in areas of high humidity.

#### **Step 2**

Insert the end of the next complete plank into plank No. 1 (Fig. 2). Lay the other planks in this row in the same way across the entire width of the room.

#### **Step 3**

Cut the last plank in each row so that you leave a gap of at least 10 mm to the wall (Fig. 3). You can use cut-off pieces of planks, as long as they are at least 40 cm long to start row number 2.

#### **Step 4**

Make sure the planks in the first row are straight. Cut the first plank in the second row to approx. 80 cm, or use an off-cut at least 40cm long.

Fit the tongue of this short piece into the groove of the first row. Push in, while rotating downwards until it is engaged. (Fig. 4). The plank should lock into the first laid row (Fig. 5).

#### **Step 5**

Similarly, engage the long side of the next full plank, ensuring that the end is hard up to the previous board before pushing down. Press the plank down slowly, using a forward and downward turning motion (Fig. 6). The plank must lock into the row previously laid and the end joint must fit tightly into the previous plank.

#### **Step 6**

Lay the flooring row by row in this way. Remember that all end joints must be offset by at least 40 cm (Fig. 7).

#### **Step 7**

To cut the last row to size, use an off-cut to scribe the last boards to the correct width (leaving at least a 10-mm gap to the wall).

#### **Step 8**

Begin cutting the plank to size at the end of the plastic tongue (Fig. 9). After the plank has been cut to size, push the plastic tongue on the end back into the end groove (Fig. 10).

#### **Step 9**

Begin cutting the plank to size at the end of the plastic tongue (Fig. 9). After the plank has been cut to size, push the plastic tongue on the end back into the end groove (Fig. 10).

#### **Step 10**

Begin laying the last row in the right hand corner of the room (leaving at least a 10mm gap to the wall) and angle the sides of the plank into the second-last row. The next plank is pivoted in the same way and lowered down at the end (Fig. 11).

#### **Step 11**

Push the plastic tongue which is pointing out towards the wall (Fig 12). back into the end connection using a pulling bar, scraper, screw driver or similar.

#### **Step 12**

Finally, remove the wooden wedges from around the walls. To cover the perimeter gap use skirting boards, scotia or appropriate profiles; ensuring that any profile or expansion cover is not adhered or secured to the flooring.

To take a plank row back out again, lift the entire row, levering it at the side out of the last row (Fig.13,14). Then you can separate the plank ends by angling them (Fig.15). Should you wish to reuse the disassembled planks, you should push the end plastic spring flush back into the top groove.

### **CARE INSTRUCTIONS**

Laminate flooring is easy to keep clean and maintain. General, daily maintenance involves sweeping with a soft broom or using a vacuum cleaner (bristles down). When cleaning your floor, it is important that you use the recommended maintenance product (available from your place of purchase). Use a barely damp micro-fibre mop, ensuring that you wipe off any excess moisture on the floor as soon as possible.

In the same light, it is important to wipe up any liquid spills or standing water from the surface of your floor as soon as is possible.

To protect your floor against premature wear or unnecessary damage, it is advisable to apply high quality felt floor protectors to the underside of all moving furniture. Place dirt trapping mats at all external entrances and use protective matting under any castor wheels. Use protective masonite or MDF sheets on your floor when moving appliances or heavy items back into position.

Stubborn stains (e.g. paint) can be removed with acetone (fragrance free nail polish remover), applied sparingly on a white cloth. Do not use scouring agents, or steam cleaners as these may permanently damage the surface of your floor.

The most up to date care and maintenance instructions are available from your point of purchase. We strongly recommend obtaining a copy and following these instructions well as they have been written to help ensure that your floor looks better for longer!

