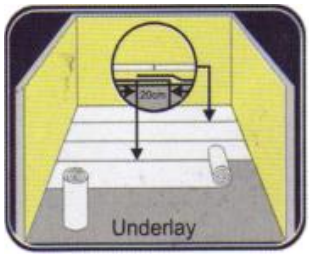
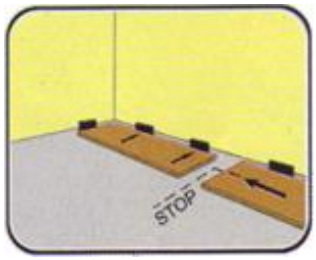


STEP 1

Laying the underlay:

If the laminate is to be laid on the ground floor installation, a suitable vapour barrier must be fitted between floor substrate and the laminate, to prevent the ingress of dampness to the laminate. This barrier MUST be a minimum of 80micron thickness made form virgin plastic High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), alternatively a 200 micron virgin plastic Low Density Polyethylene LPDE can be used, but in either case there should overlap on the plastic of approximately 100mm when laid. In addition to the vapour barrier a foam or rubber cushion must be used in which case we recommend a minimum cushion thickness on 1.5 to 2mm. Underlay is often supplied as a combination of the vapour barrier and cushion underlay, such as offered with our KronoLay product.

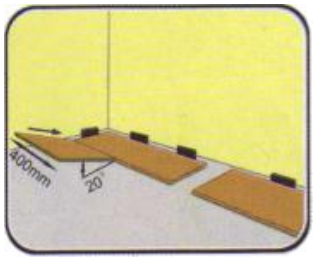


STEP 2

Laying the first planks:

Starting in the far corner of the room, choose a full plank. Use the spacers to ensure there is an equal 10mm cap left on both sides of the plank around the wall.

It is best to use at least 2 spacers on the length and one spacer on the width of the plank to ensure enough support before fixing the next plank. The plank must be placed with the open lid facing you for the next to fit into. Put the next plank against the wall with the spacers for the 10mm cap, and about 30mm cap between it and the first plank.

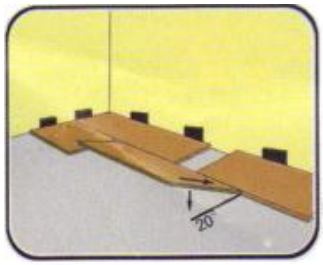


STEP 3

Laying the first cut plank:

Laminate floors need to be staggered with a minimum of 400mm between the joints to ensure the strongest possible structure. To achieve this effect, cut 400mm of one if the planks, remembering the open joint should be facing you.

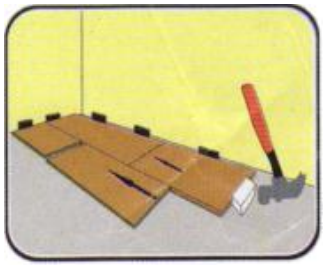
This 400mm should be lined up with the first plank 10mm from the wall and positioned into the open joint at a 45° angle so it slots into place and then gently be pushed down until it clicks into position.



STEP 4

Fitting the second row:

Using a full plank, position it so that you have about a 30mm cap between it and the first cutting you put in. Slot it into position on the first and second plank in the first row at a 45° angle and gently push the plank down until it clicks into both planks.



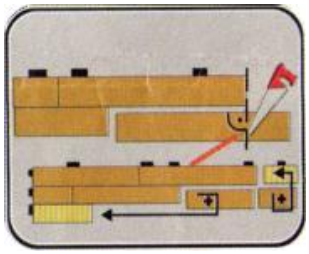
STEP 5

Using your hammer and tapping the block:

Using your hammer and tapping the block, align the tapping block up with the top edge of the top end of the second plank so that the edges make contact. Now gently tap against the tapping block with the hammer so that the second plank slides down towards the first plank.

Tap with precision until the top end of both planks join up perfectly, it's very important not to hit it too hard after the planks have joint seeing that this will damage the joint and boards.

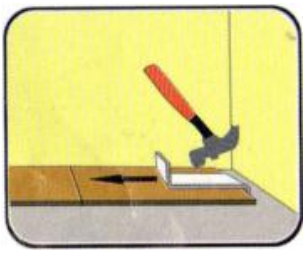
Do the same with the fourth plank.



STEP 6

Cutting the first row's end:

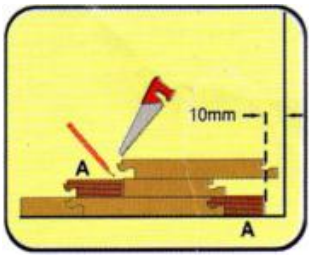
To measure out the length of the last piece in the first row, place a full plank with the open lip facing away from you. Keep the top end 10mm away from the wall to allow for expansion. Mark the length and draw a line over the width of the plank for cutting. Cut the plank and place the cut piece in the gap (see7.11 below for fitting this piece) and use the off cut at the beginning of the next row.



STEP 7

Using the pull bar:

Use the pull bar to hook the cut piece as shown. Hit the pull bar with the hammer to pull the joint close between the two planks.
By repeating this procedure from 7.6 to 7.11 you will be at the last row on the other side of the room in no time.



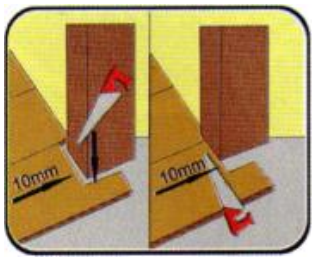
STEP 8

Fitting the last cutting:

By placing a plank (A) on top of the last row in the room and taking another plank and positioning it 10mm form the wall on top of this plank A, as illustrated in the diagram, you can in effect mark the closing plank exactly to fit the gap leaving a 10mm expansion.

This is very important where walls are not square as the plank will be marked exactly according to the wall and will drop into the closing gap exactly right regardless of the room square ness.

The last row of laminate should not be less than 50mm wide, and you can check this before starting, and if necessary cut the first row narrower than a full plank to ensure that the last row is not too narrow.



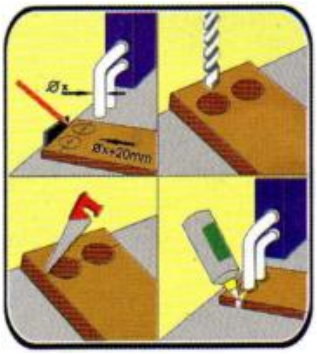
STEP 9

Doors and entry points:

Doors and entry points also need a 10mm expansion and on most steel or aluminium door frames you have to measure the cut out carefully and cut the plank accordingly. This is best achieved by using a gauge or by fitting the plank next to the frame and then measure out the cut out shape required.

With wooden door frames you can cut the frame away at the bottom by marking the height of the floor and then sawing 10mm or more out of the bottom of the frame so that the plank can slide in under the frame, this gives a neater finish and allows the expansion to take place.

Contact Details
Tel: (011) 608 1105
www.kronoloc.co.za



STEP 10
Cutting around pipes:
Measure out the position of the pipes on the plank. Place the plank next to the pipe to double check your distances you have marked and to find the centre of the pipe so you can cut the board through the width. Drill out the holes according to the diameter of the pipe.

Now cut the plank through the width through the middle of hole you have made for the pipe.

STEP 11
Difficult places:
If you have a space that is difficult to get into or get the plank in there at an angle that allows you to click it into the other panels, you can plain the locking system down so that the plank can slide in and then glue it.

This is best achieved by planning down the locking system on the long side, on both planks, which will allow the planks to slide over each other and fit together without using the clic loc, but you will then need to glue the joint together to secure the joint.

NOTE:
Do not use laminate flooring in a shower, a bathroom or a sauna. Do not install laminate flooring using nails, screws or glue. Use only virgin underlay that is not bio-degradable as this will ensure you have the proper protection against water seepage.
Bio-degradable underlays will perish over time and leave your laminate flooring exposed to seepage.

Contact Details
Tel: (011) 608 1105
www.kronoloc.co.za