

ENG // Reminder

ON DELIVERY:

Check for transport damages, and that the delivered goods correspond to the delivery note.

Transport damages must immediately be notified to the freight carrier and clearly written on the CMR consignment note (not on the delivery note!). Make sure the carrier confirms the damage.

PREPARATION

For at least 48 hours before installation, the packs should be stored in the same climatic conditions as those that will be present during and after installation [See Image 1 – Correct information on the image]. Maintaining the room temperature between 18-25 °C and relative humidity between 30-65 % is essential for successful installation and the long life of the laminate floor.

MATERIALS AND TOOLS

PE foil, vapour barrier tape, impact blocks, spacers, a sound-absorbing underlay, a saw, a pencil, a ruler; [See Image 2]

For commercial premises: joint sealer.

SUBFLOORS

The subfloor should be suitable for a laminate flooring installation and as prescribed in the installation instructions. Suitable subfloors include mineral subfloors such as cement, concrete and mastic asphalt floors, chipboard constructions and plank flooring.

The subfloor should be completely level, dry, clean and stable. Any unevenness on the subfloor that exceeds +/- 2 mm on a 2 metre straight run, should be sanded or levelled in accordance with DIN 18202 [See Image 3 – Correct information on image]. The flatness of the subfloor can best be checked using a straight edge or a long spirit level.

When installing on mineral subfloors such as concrete, cement, anhydrite and stone tiles, a moisture measurement is required beforehand. Before laying the floor, ensure that the residual moisture content in the subfloor is not exceeded:

PE film (minimum 0.20 mm) must be used before laying the floor on concrete with residual pore moisture content of maximum 85%, provided that the relative humidity in the room does not exceed 65%. The vapour barrier should be led up the edges and the sheets should be laid next to each other with an overlap of approximately 50 mm. Joints should be secured with vapour barrier tape.

For wooden subfloors, such as chipboard or planks,

do not use PE film on top of organic materials. Any vapour barrier should always be laid under organic materials.

GENERAL

Remove all construction waste, such as plaster residue, plaster residue, etc. Cracks in the subfloor should also be assessed as potential problems.

The provisions of ATV DIN 18365 and Section 4, Para. 3 VOB/B should be observed in order to assert warranty claims.

Checking of each individual floorboard should be carried out under good lighting conditions to weed out any defective boards. Floorboards with visible defects that exceed tolerances, such as height, gloss, dimensional and colour deviations, should be rejected and replaced free of charge [See Image 4]. Once floorboards with visible defects have been processed and installed, no related complaints can be made.

Laminate flooring should be installed floating without the use of glueing, screwing, nailing or other fastening to the subfloor, and without the use of door stops. Kitchens, cupboards, stoves or other fixed installations should not be installed on top of the floor. If these guidelines are not adhered to, it will not be possible to file a complaint regarding the flooring [See Image 5]!

CARPETS

Always remove carpets as they are not suitable for subflooring [See Image 6].

WET ROOMS

Please note that our laminate flooring is not suitable for use in wet rooms, such as bathrooms and saunas [See Image 7].

UNDERLAY

On all subfloors, it is recommended to use a sound-absorbing floor underlay to reduce impact noise. The floor underlay should be laid with butt joints so that they do not overlap. Ensure that the butt joints in the underlay are not placed directly under the joints in the laminate flooring. [See Image 8].

UNDERFLOOR HEATING

Underfloor heating (hydronic/electric) can be used if the installation and system are operated correctly [See Image 9]. The supply and installation of the underfloor heating system should comply with the latest technical standards.

The underfloor heating is commissioned by a professional and ensures compliance with all relevant heating criteria.

There should be a signed protocol for the underfloor heating test. The underfloor heating should be distributed evenly across the entire floor area of the room and be fully functional. Partially functioning underfloor heating is not permitted. The temperature under the floor should never exceed 27°C, no matter where you are in the room. Any claims regarding the use or installation of underfloor heating will be rejected if the specified requirements are not met. Claims can only be asserted in accordance with our standard warranty provisions. For subfloors, both with and without underfloor heating, the floor installer should carry out the necessary moisture measurements and document these in writing before the floor is laid.

COMMERCIAL PREMISES

Laying laminate flooring in commercial premises requires one sealing the joints [See Image 10]. The joint sealer protects the floor from the effects of moisture. The joint sealer does not have a gluing or hardening effect, so it retains the ability to disassemble and reassemble the floor. Follow the specific instructions for use for the correct application of the joint sealer. Sufficient sealer should be applied to the top side of the fibre (once on long side, once on short side) [See Image 10]. Excess sealer should be removed after 15-20 minutes with a plastic putty knife. Any residues can be removed using common solvents.

ENG // Laying instructions

OVERVIEW

Place the floorboards in the direction of the incident light from the main light source [See Image 11].

If the walls are not perfectly straight, adjust the wall course of the 1st row of floorboards and align them by sawing the boards to the depth of the room before starting the installation.

If the last row of floorboards is less than 50 mm wide, distribute the excess space evenly between the first and last row of floorboards so that both rows are adjusted to the same width.

Start-up of the 1st row

Start the flooring in the left corner of the room. Place the first floorboard with the heel side against the wall and use wedges to keep the necessary distance to the wall. Make sure to keep a distance of 12-15 mm to walls, heating pipes, posts, door stops and other building components [See Image 12].

Continuation of the 1st row

Insert the second floorboard into the groove profile at the end of the first floorboard at an angle of 30° [See Image 13]. Gently press the board down onto the floor, making sure that the longitudinal lines of the floorboards are aligned and form a straight line.

End of row

The last floorboard in the row needs to be customised and cut to size [See Image 14]. Turn it 180° and place it laminate side up next to the existing row (groove side to groove side). The distance to the wall should be between 12 and 15 mm. Cut from the back.

The last floorboard in the 1st row should also be inserted into the groove profile of the previous floorboard at an angle of 30° and pressed flat onto the floor. Check that the longitudinal line is aligned and forms a straight line [See Image 15].

Start-up of the 2nd row

Start the 2nd row with the piece left over from the 1st row (≥ 300 mm long) [See Image 16-17].

Ensure that the end joints are staggered by at least 300 mm from row to row.

Continuation of the 2nd row

The next full floorboard should be inserted into the groove profile on the 1st row. At an angle of 20°, push the floorboard to the left, towards the already placed floorboard [See Image 18-19].

Press the floorboard into the groove assembly and make sure the floorboards are in full contact with each other. Use an impact block and a hammer to fully click the floorboards together [See Image 20-22].

EXPANSION JOINTS

For floor areas exceeding 8 metres in length or width, as well as in highly angled rooms and narrow passages, expansion joints are required (min. 20 mm) [See Image 23a]. This allows the floor to expand and contract in varying climatic conditions.

When installing in multiple rooms, it is important to break the floor at doorways [See Image 23b]. The covering of expansion joints can be done with suitable profiles. Do not fill the expansion joints with cables or other materials. Follow the requirements set by ATV DIN 18365. Expansion and edge joints in the underlay should not be filled or otherwise restricted in their function.

PIPES

Drill holes for heating pipes that are 30 mm larger than the pipe diameter. Saw out the "fitting piece", apply glue and hold it in place using a wedge until the glue has hardened. Then cover the holes with radiator sleeves [See Image 24-27].

DOOR FRAMES

Cut door frames to fit a floorboard including the underlay material at a distance of 2-3 mm [See Image 28-29].

SKIRTING BOARDS

Carefully remove the spacers when the floor is completely laid and trim profiles or skirting boards can then be installed [See Image 32].

It is important that the profiles/boards are not held or fixed directly to the floor.

CLEANING AND CARE

Sweep or vacuum up loose dirt [See Image 33].

For daily cleaning, use only Moland Vinyl and Laminate Wash. Avoid polishes and cleaners with conditioning properties such as wax or oil, as they are not suitable for laminate flooring surfaces.

Do not polish the laminate floor [See Image 33].

Remove traces of shoes and dirt using a hard-wrung cloth. Avoid water standing on the floor [See Image 34].

ATTENTION!

To protect the floor from scratches and marks, a suitably large floor mat should be placed in the entrance area. Furniture should be fitted with felt pads. Only use office chairs with soft castors (DIN 12529) [See Image 35], and/or use a protective floor mat.



Læggeanvisning

(G5: LIMFRI LOC, 4 SIDER - EASY)

/ Läggningsanvisning

(G5: LIMFRITT KLICKSYSTEM, 4 SIDOR - EASY)

/ Laying Instructions

(G5 - GLUE FREE FIXING SYSTEM, 4 SIDES - EASY)

moland //

Moland A/S | Strandvejen 16 | DK-Skive
/ moland.dk / moland@moland.dk / +45 96145000