

Quattro Clic Laying



Please follow these instructions carefully before and during laying!

Please first read through these laying instructions!

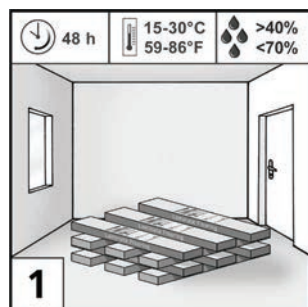
Flooring works are subject to the General Technical Terms and Conditions for Construction Work (ATV) DIN 18365.

Please follow these instructions precisely to retain your full warranty entitlement.

Preparation: Before laying, please store the packs for 48 hours under the same climatic conditions as will be experienced during the laying [1].

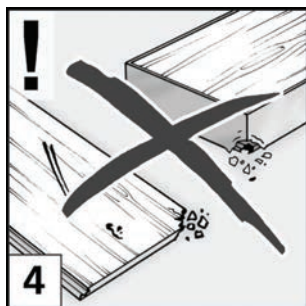
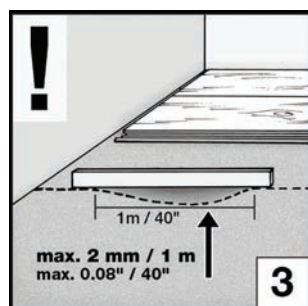
Ambient temperature ranging between 15 and 30°C and relative air humidity of 40 to 70 percent is a key requirement for installing and maintaining the value of the laminate flooring.

Materials and tools needed: add2 PE film, underlay items (add2 Pur 2.0, add2 Wood 5.0), add2 aluminum self-adhesive joint tape, add2 spacer wedges, wood/white (PVAc-based) glue D3, saw, pencil, folding ruler, chisel/pry bar, moist wipe [2]



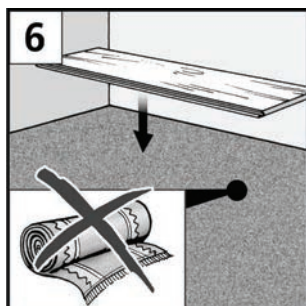
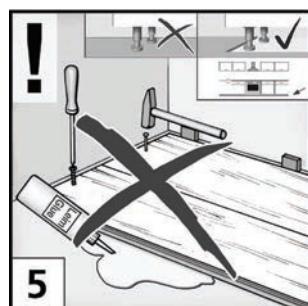
The substrate for laying must be such that the laminate flooring can be laid in accordance with our instructions. Suitable substrates include mineral (such as screed, concrete, and asphalt) and wood particle board structures and wooden board floors. The underfloor must be absolutely level, dry, clean and capable of bearing loads. Any unevenness in the floor exceeding 2 mm over 1 m must be leveled by an expert (per DIN 18202) [3]. Substrate evenness can best be determined using a straightedge or a long spirit level.

No offsets, steps or similar irregularities are permitted. Construction dirt such as residues of render or plaster or similar must be removed completely. Cracks in the ground must be also considered alarming. In order to assert full claims for damages, the provisions of ATV DIN 18365 and § 4 para. 3 VOB/B must be observed.



Check the panels in good light for defects. Boards with visible defects outside the applicable tolerances, such as deviations in height, gloss, dimensions and color, must be sorted out and replaced free-of-charge [4]. Once panels have been used, you are no longer entitled to submit complaints.

A laminate floor is laid as a floating floor and may not be glued, screwed, nailed or fastened to the underfloor in any other manner. The placement of very heavy objects, such as fitted kitchens, also has a fixing effect. It is recommended to install fitted kitchens and cupboards before the laying and to lay laminate flooring only up to behind the plinth panel. In the event of failure to comply with these requirements any claims for damages shall be excluded [5]!

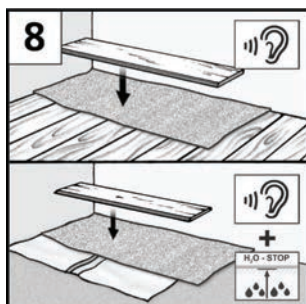


Carpets must always be removed and are not a suitable substrate. If the carpet is underneath the laminate flooring, when the laminate surface is being walked on, this produces a springing effect which causes strong pressure to the edge area. This destroys the tongue-and-groove joint and causes gaps to form. Carpets must also be removed for hygiene reasons. Mold and bacteria will grow in the areas subjected to humidity [6]

Please note that this laminate flooring is not suitable for wet rooms such as bathroom or sauna [7].

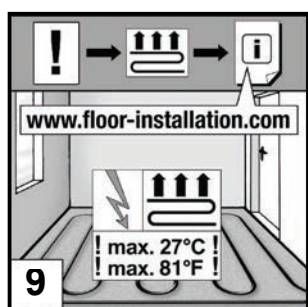
Humidity measurement must be performed when laying onto mineral substrates such as concrete, cement screed, calcium sulfate screed and stone tiles. Before laying, make sure the residual humidity of the screed does not exceed:

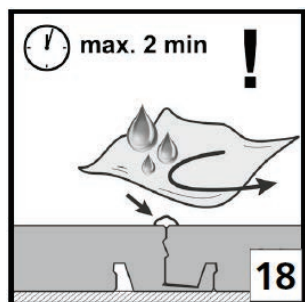
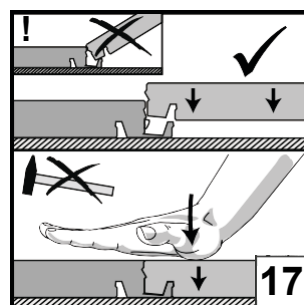
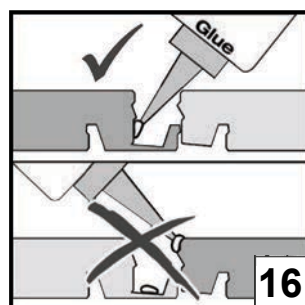
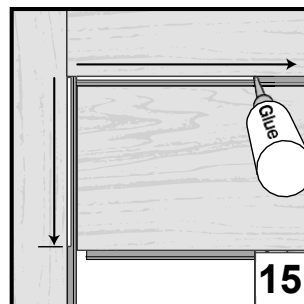
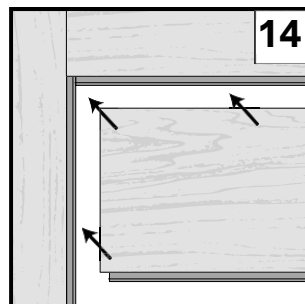
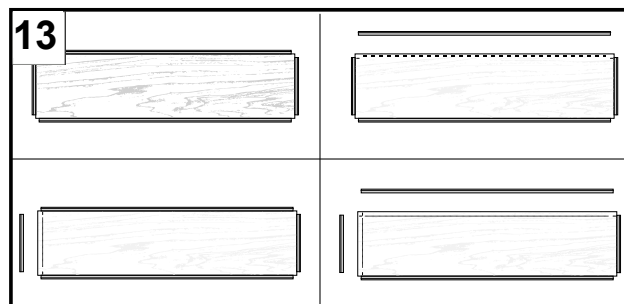
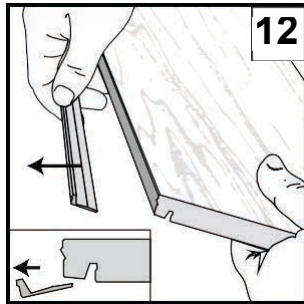
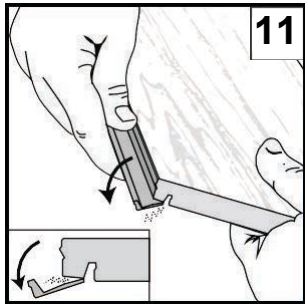
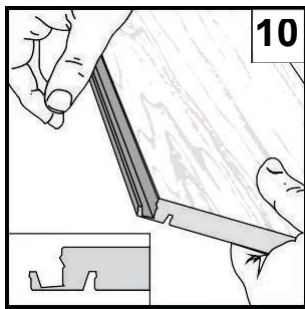
Cement screed:	< 1.8% CM with underfloor heating
	< 2.0% CM without underfloor heating
Calcium sulfate screed:	< 0.3% CM with underfloor heating
	< 0.5% CM without underfloor heating



Before laying onto a mineral substrate such as concrete, screed, etc., a suitable damp-proof membrane (PE film) must be installed in a trough shape, to protect against moisture. The runs must be laid next to each other with around 50 mm overlap and fastened using the add2 aluminum joint tape. No PE film should be used with wooden substrates, e.g. chipboard panels or boards [8].

It is good practice to use a system-based underlay (see required materials) on all substrates. The underlay is fitted edge to edge, i.e. is not overlapping [8]. If the laminate flooring already has an integrated underlay mat, do not use any additional underlays [9].





The use of underfloor heating (hot water/electric) is only possible if laid by professionals and provided that the heating operates properly [9]. The supply and installation of the underfloor heating system must be state of the art and commissioned by a specialist company in accordance with the relevant heating criteria. Accordingly, a signed heating-up and cooling-down protocol must be in place. Underfloor heating must be laid and operated across the full area of the room. Partial underfloor heating is not permitted. A temperature of 27°C on the surface adjacent to the underside of the flooring should not be exceeded at any time anywhere over the area. Any complaints in connection with the operation or the installation of a floor heating system are excluded if the requirements described above are not met. Claims can be asserted solely within the scope of our general warranty and guarantee provisions. For underfloors with and without underfloor heating, the specialist installer must perform and record the necessary CM measurement prior to installing the floor.

For floating installation, the thermal resistance of the laminate flooring and the underlay mat must be observed. The total of the thermal resistance of all components must be $\leq 0.15 \text{ m}^2 \text{ K/W}$ in accordance with the requirements of DIN EN 14041. When using the underlay items which do not come as part of our range of accessories, any warranty is excluded in the case of floating installation on heating screeds with regard to compliance with the effective maximum permissible thermal resistance of the overall construction.

It is recommended that you sort the panels prior to laying to ensure the desired graining pattern and possibly color nuances. Work with the opened packs without delay.

Laying:

In its initial condition, each panel has a surrounding groove lip [13]. The laminate flooring offers the possibility of the optional conversion of the groove side into the tongue side through physical effort alone. To do this, either break off the groove lip on the corresponding side at the defined breaking point [11-13] or leave it in its initial condition. A neatly broken groove lip must be ensured after each break-off. Any residues must be carefully removed using a chisel/pry bar.

To produce a groove, leave the panel side of any length in its initial condition, without breaking off the groove lip. For tongue preparation, the groove lip is broken off and the resulting side is the tongue side [11, 12].

Depending on the laying pattern, the groove lips must be broken off either on one or on both sides of the panels [13].

Each time you prepare a tongue side, make sure it can be joined with the groove side of the preceding panel by holding panels next to each other before gluing [14].

Observe the pertinent waste disposal regulations when disposing of the resulting residues.

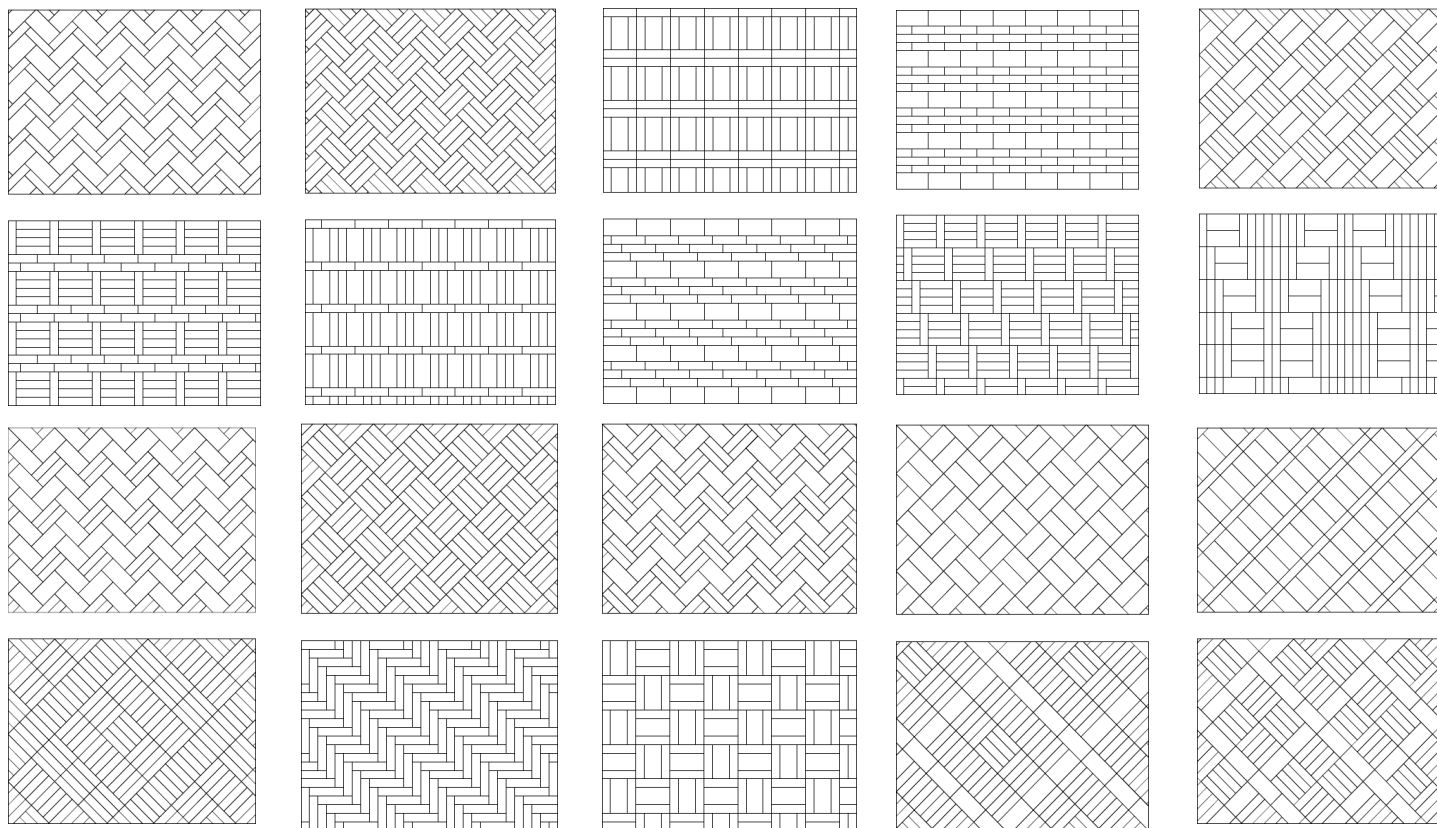
Rotation- and/or mirror-symmetrical texture patterns are possible but not produced in all possible combinations [13].

Irrespective of the laying pattern, each panel must be glued together with other adjacent panels. To do this, apply a glue bead onto the already installed panels [15]. The glue bead is always applied to the panel, which is already installed, rather than to the one yet to be installed [16]. The floating installation is not affected thereby.

Each time when connecting panels as shown in Fig. [17] apply force in order to join the panels together. Do **not** use hammer for joining and do not angle the panel being installed. Avoid putting any further pressure on the laid surface until the glue has set. It is not recommended to walk on the glued laminate flooring earlier than after 90 minutes.

Use the moist wipe to immediately remove any glue leaks from the joint during the panel joining [18].

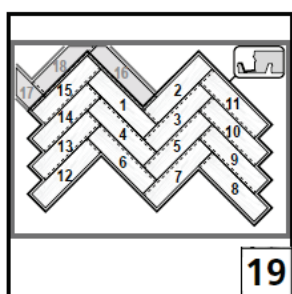
Endless configuration options due to the side ratio of 4 (length) to 1 (width) or 2 (length) to 1 (width).



These laminate floorings can basically be laid in all directions. The key requirement for this is the presence of the groove lip, i.e. that it is not broken off the external edge of the installed surface. It is, however, advisable to maintain the main laying direction.

We define the following laying patterns as standard.

Fish bone pattern:



The following work steps refer to the scheme described in Fig. [19]. If the laying direction or room geometry is different, adjust the work steps accordingly.

First, lay panels (1) at least up to (7) in the sequence shown. To do this, place panel (1) without breaking off any groove lip anywhere on the room floor. Break off the groove lip of panel (2) on any short side.

By holding panels (1) and (2) next to each other make sure that these can be connected as accurately as possible. If this is the case, then apply a glue bead onto the long side section of panel (1), where it will be fitted to panel (2). Then, attach panel (2) to panel (1) as accurately and edge-symmetrically as possible [17] as shown in the figure.

Break off the groove lip of panel (3) is broken off on any long side. By holding panels (1), (2) and (3) next to each other, make sure that these can be joined as accurately as possible. If this is the case, then put a glue bead onto the long side of panel (2) and the short side of panel (1). Then, attach panel (3) to panels (1) and (2) as accurately and edge-symmetrically as possible as shown in Fig. [17].

To connect any subsequent panels, proceed as described above.

Then move carefully the combination of panels (1) through (7) to the required floor position (e.g., in the middle of the room), which would form a basis for laying further panels.

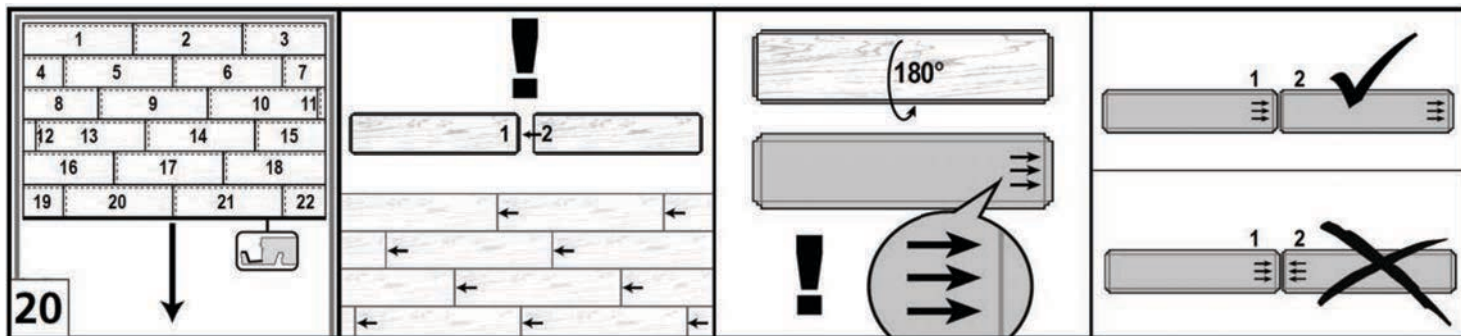
Warning! Do not apply excessive pressure or tensile load to the newly joined panels until the glue has set

The general rule of thumb for further laying is that the groove lips of the installed surface [19] (thick, black-rimmed) face outward (correspondingly, not broken off) at all times. Full panels must be laid until these can no longer be fit between the walls and the surface already installed. The remaining open areas must be filled up to the end.

The laying direction in the remaining areas (e.g., panels (16) through (18)) must always face from laminate surface towards the respective wall.

The fish bone pattern should also be installed in the 314 mm x 628 mm format as described in the laying scheme above. When laying, the order or number of the panels must be adjusted to the room geometry.

Ship floor pattern:



Both short sides of a panel vary in terms of configuration. Any laying pattern, where two short panel sides are fitted to each other, therefore requires special attention [20]. Use the arrow marks printed on the rear side of each panel to join short panel sides. The laying is only permissible if all arrows point in the same direction. Never join over the short side the two panels with arrows pointing in different directions.

The following work steps refer to the scheme described in Fig. [20]. If the laying direction or room geometry is different, adjust the work steps accordingly.

The first row:

Panel (1) must be placed in the rear corner of the room. Before you proceed, break off the groove lip on the short and long sides facing both partitions (walls) of the room. Use spacer wedges to maintain the edge distance of approx. 12 mm between the walls and laminate flooring.

Break off panel (2) again on a short and a long side. Check the arrow direction to make sure that panel (1) and panel (2) can be joined as accurately as possible by holding them next to each other. [20]). If this is the case, apply a glue bead onto the short side of panel (1). Then, attach panel (2) to the short side of panel (1) as accurately and edge-symmetrically as possible [17].

All panels of the first row must be joined together in the same way as described above. Use a saw to trim the last panel in the first row, (see panel (3) in figure [20]) to ensure an approx. 12 mm edge distance to the adjacent (here, right) wall.

Second and subsequent rows:

Use a saw to trim the panel (4) length such that it is shorter than panel (1) but is still at least 300 mm long.

Break off the panel (4) groove lip on one of the long sides. The remaining groove lip of the short side must be on the right.

Make sure that panel (4) and panel (1) can be joined as accurately as possible by holding them (next to each other). If this is the case, then apply a glue bead onto the long side of panel (1) in the part to be fitted to panel (4). Then, attach panel (4) to the long side of panel (1) as accurately and edge-symmetrically as possible. Both short left sides must also be roughly edge-symmetrical.

Break off the groove lip of panel (5) on one long and one short side. The remaining groove lip of the short side must be on the right.

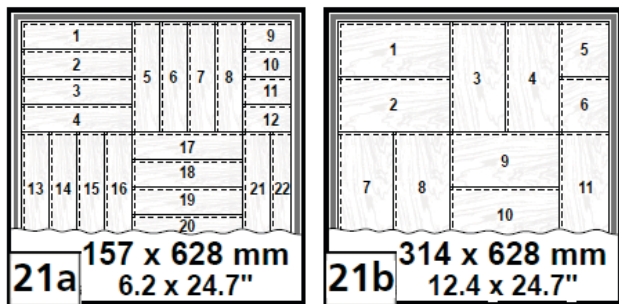
For further laying, please proceed as described above.

Note: For the regular ship floor pattern, panels (1), (8), (16) etc. as well as panels (4), (12), (19) etc. must be laid with the respective identical length.

The ship floor pattern must also be installed in the 314 mm x 628 mm format as described in the laying scheme above.

When laying, the order or number of the panels must be adjusted to the room geometry.

Coffered pattern:



The following work steps refer to the scheme presented in figure [21a]. If the laying direction or room geometry is different, the work steps must be adjusted accordingly.

Coffer row 1 — First coffer — Panels (1) through (4).

Panel (1) must be placed in the rear corner of the room. Before you proceed, break off the groove lip is broken off on the short and long sides facing both partitions (walls) of the room. Use spacer wedges to maintain the edge distance of approx. 12 mm between the walls and laminate flooring.

Break off the groove lip of panel (2) on one long and one short side. Make sure that panels (2) and (1) can be joined as accurately as possible by holding them next to each other. If this is the case, apply a glue bead onto the long side of panel (1). Then, attach panel (2) to the long side of panel (1) as accurately and edge-symmetrically as possible [17]. The short edges of panels (1) and (2) must also be symmetrical.

Joint panels (1) through (4) of the first coffer as described above.

Coffer row 1 — Second coffer — Panels (5) through (8).

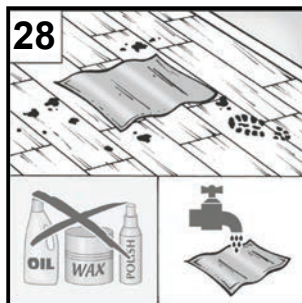
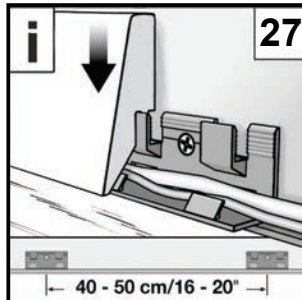
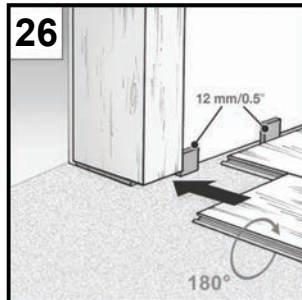
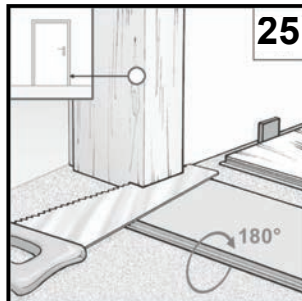
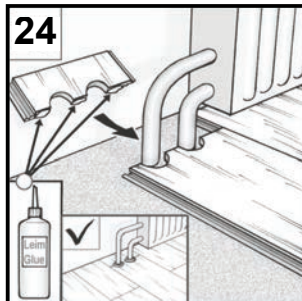
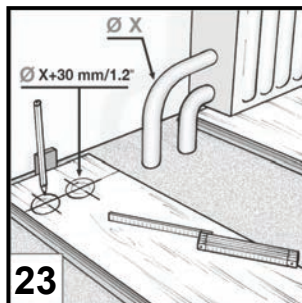
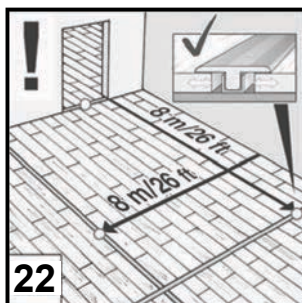
Turn the second coffer by 90° with respect to the first coffer.

Break off panel (5) on one long and one short side. Make sure that the panels can be joined as accurately as possible by holding panel (5) next to the first coffer. If this is the case, apply a glue bead onto the short sides of panels (1) through (4). Then, attach panel (5) to the first coffer as accurately and edge-symmetrically as possible [17]. The long edge of panel (1) and the short side of panel (5) must also be edge-symmetrical, meaning that coffers 1 and 2 must be aligned.

Joint panels (6) through (8) of the second coffer as described above. Proceed as described above for all subsequent coffers and coffer rows. The panels must be trimmed for all room partitions (walls) correspondingly. Use spacer wedges to ensure that the edge distance between all panels and walls is 12 mm at all times.

In analogy to the above illustration, the coffer pattern can also be laid in the 314 mm x 628 mm format in the same way as described above [21b].

When laying, the order or number of the panels must be adjusted to the room geometry.



Installation areas with the length or width exceeding 8 m and sharply angled rooms require expansion joints (at least 20 mm wide) [22]. The floors cannot expand or contract unless exposed to climatic changes. Keep this in mind in cross-room laying. In that case, the surfaces must be interrupted in the door frame area. Expansion joints can be properly covered by the corresponding profiles. Expansion joints may not be filled with cables or other materials. Please observe the requirements of ATV DIN 18365. Do not force-lock expansion and edge joints in the substrate in order to preserve their functionality. Expansion joints must have the same degree of expandability.

The boreholes for heating pipes must be 30 mm bigger than the pipe diameter [23]. Cut out the 'trimmed piece', glue it, fit it in place and secure it with a wedge until the glue has set [24]. Then cover up the cut-outs with radiator sleeves.

Shorten wooden door frames such that a panel with impact sound insulation can fit underneath including a 2-3 mm clearance [25, 26].

After the laying, remove the spacer wedges.

To finish off, attach the skirting board clips to the wall at intervals of 400-500 cm, and insert the skirting that has been cut to fit [27].

Cleaning and maintenance

Remove loose dirt by sweeping or using a vacuum cleaner that is suitable for hard floors.

For ongoing maintenance cleaning, use only our Add2 laminate cleaner.

Polishes and cleaners with care additives such as wax, oil, etc. are not suitable for treating the laminate flooring surfaces. The laminate flooring should not be polished [28].

Footmarks and dirt can be wiped off with a well-wrung out, drip-free cloth. Avoid standing water on the surface under all circumstances [28]!

Take special care with flowerpots, vases etc. Use drip tray on the laminate flooring.

Stubborn soiling must be treated selectively and removed using a suitable cleaning spray or acetone. Do not apply additional sealants on the laminate flooring.

Warning! Protect your flooring against scratches and indentations! Use a sufficiently large mat to trap dirt in entrance areas.

Wooden, metal or plastic feet on furniture must be fitted with felt pads. Only use office chairs with soft castors (DIN 12529) [29] or place a proprietary protective mat underneath the chair. If these instructions are followed, you will maintain the value and good looks of your laminate flooring and preserve your full rights under warranty.

Removal

It is impossible to replace or remove laminate panels that have been laid as a floating flooring due to the lengthwise and crosswise gluing. The panels, therefore, cannot be reused after removal and must be disposed of as normal refuse.