

## GENERAL CONDITIONS:

A good preparation is essential for a smooth installation. Authentic XXL & Dynamic XXL can be installed on concrete, timber, stone and many other sub-floors which have been suitably prepared.

It is important to maintain a consistent temperature during the life of the product; dramatic changes in temperature can affect the product and should be avoided in order to maintain the serviceability of the product. This is particularly relevant where the temperatures drop below 10°C/50°F. When bringing the room back to normal temperature you must increase the temperature in no more than 5°C/41°F increments over a period of at least 24 hours to ensure the tiles remain serviceable.

Authentic XXL & Dynamic XXL must also be acclimatised for a period of 24-72 hours before and after installation. Failure to do this can cause peaking and gaps and warranties will not apply.

Authentic XXL & Dynamic XXL are not suitable for external installation or in unheated locations such as conservatories.

We recommend that you always use materials from a single batch for each installation as we cannot guarantee a match between batches.

Once the flooring has been installed it needs to be protected if there is further building work to be completed as building related products such as gib dust, paint, heavy furniture, etc. can damage the flooring and warranties will not apply.

## THE UNDERLYING SURFACE:

Careful sub-floor preparation is vital for an excellent floor appearance and good installation. The sub-floor must be hard, smooth, clean, dry, free from defects and fit for purpose. When needed, scrape off and clean up old adhesives. Make sure the sub-floor is flat and free from fat, grease or chemical substances. A suitable levelling compound should be used to ensure that no irregularities show through to the surface of the finished floor. However, the selection of suitable materials, including smoothing and levelling compounds and any ancillary products is dependent upon the end use of the completed flooring, and must be agreed by the supplier of the preparative materials and the flooring contractor.

Any proprietary materials used for floor preparation must be used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended instructions.

In all cases, the sub-floor must be sufficiently dry. The moisture content of the subfloor must be less than 2.5%CM (cement screed) or less than 1.5% (anhydrite).

### Concrete Floors

As per NZS AS 1884:2013 Appendix A2.1 for concrete sub floors the on slab or in slab test (using a hygrometer) shall be used, if it is determined that moisture content exceeds 75% RH then the concrete floor will either be required to dry until it reaches 75% RH or a moisture barrier to be applied.

### Timber Floors

The electrical resistance test shall be done on all timber according to NZS AS 1884:2013 appendix A2.4 and that if a reading is above 16% then the floor shall be deemed to have high moisture content and should not be laid upon.

Laying Authentic XXL & Dynamic XXL over a floor (concrete or timber) which has a high moisture content (75% RH) or higher will cause a build-up of moisture, condensation, mould & mildew and will affect the dimensional stability of the click planks and tiles along with the mould & mildew creating a strong smelling presence, all warranties will be null and void.

Direct-to-earth concrete and stone sub-floors must have an effective damp proof membrane (DPM). Follow manufacturer's detailed instructions for the installation of a surface DPM and the use of levelling compound.

The finished appearance of Authentic XXL & Dynamic XXL will be as good as the quality of the base over which it is installed. Any irregularities in the sub-floor will show through the finished floor.

Floor laying work should not begin until the installer has assessed and approved the sub-floor or conditions. Serious defects should always be reported immediately to the appropriate authority and corrected before installing the floor or covering.

## RECOMMENDED TOOLS:

- Broom and/or vacuum cleaner
- Tape measure
- Pencil
- Set square and ruler
- Utility knife
- Rubber mallet
- Tapping block and hand roller
- To achieve the look, quality and comfort we recommend you choose the right underlay for the installation. This will not only provide excellent acoustic and thermal characteristics but also a level surface for your new floor.

## PREPARATION:

1. Unpack the flooring. The materials should be acclimatised for a period of 24-72 hours prior to installation.
2. The surface beneath the floor must be sufficiently prepared in advance to guarantee successful fitting of the floor covering. In particular, it must be clean, dry, smooth, firm, level, free from defects and not contaminated with grease, oil or chemicals.
3. Before installation, check all panels in daylight for possible defects or discrepancies in colour or shine.
4. Check that the tongue and groove of the **megaloc** profile is free from dirt and undamaged.
5. For best results mix at least two packs when fitting to avoid repetitions in the pattern
6. All care must be taken to prevent moisture penetration into the subfloor during installation in bathrooms and laundries.

## STEP-BY-STEP FITTING INSTRUCTIONS:

Belgotex Authentic XXL & Dynamic XXL ranges are “floating” floor. The panels should not be glued or fixed to the surface below.

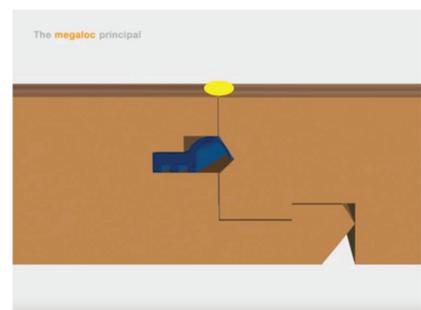
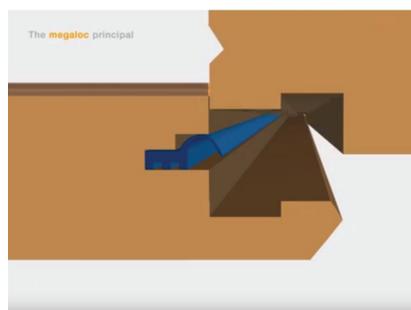
1. With the new quick installation system, **megaloc**, you can now install up to three times quicker than with traditional installation systems. This means for you that you can install up to three times the area in the same time.

Even when you have never installed laminate flooring before you will be able to do it easily with the **megaloc** installation system.



2. Isowaxx® is pressed between the joints automatically during installation sealing it at the same time.

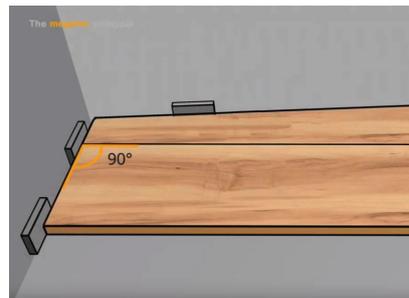
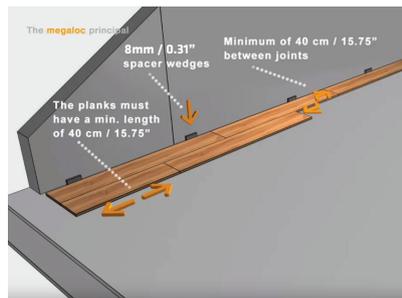
For the optimal protection against moisture ingress from above in what has always been a weak point for flooring - all automatically during installation.



3. Always work the installation area from left to right. With this the tongue side should be beside the wall. During the installation try to prevent standing on the element to prevent possible damage.

Using spacer wedges ensure there is a constant expansion gap all round the floor of a minimum 8mm / 0.31" (10mm / 0.39" for installations 5m wide / 11m long or larger).

Ensure the installation is a 90° angle to the room. Also, during installation in rooms which taper the elements installed beside the wall should be fitted accordingly.



4. The first element - tongue side always adjacent to wall - is laid. The second and following elements should then be slid into place flat and horizontally.

Each element slid horizontally into place so that edges on the short profiles are all flush together.



5. To install the next row simply place the new element in the long groove of the previously installed row at an angle of around 30° and lower it into place. The short profile is locked into place after lowering.

A short press with the thumbs on the short profile and with an audible click the new element clicks into place - finished.



6. The locking system ensures a high, point and reliably prevents the join on the short profile springing out.



7. The final installed row should be at least half a panel wide.  
By cutting do not forget the 8mm / 0.31" wide expansion gap found between the element and the wall (10mm / 0.39" for installations 5m wide / 11m long or larger).



8. Please note, the final installed row should be at least half a panel wide. Door frames, wall and cupboard skirting can eventually be cut in order to cover the edge of the laminate floor.

When you use the method during installation you must leave the appropriate expansion gap behind the cut skirting.



9. The locking system ensures a high, point and reliably prevents the joint on the short profile springing out.



10. Taking out the floor elements. The removal.

In order to prevent damage to the short profile of the **megaloc** system and to guarantee the ability to re-install the floor, the following process during removal should be followed.

To lift the individual elements first lift the complete row out of the joint connection then slide the elements horizontally apart.

DO NOT LIFT!



**Please note:** Where a building consent is required, E3 compliance must be considered. In this instance, all or any sanitary fixtures and appliances are to be sealed with a PE Rod and flexible sealant recommended by Gilt Edge Industries or similar.

## INSTALLING TILE AND PLANKS TO WET AREAS:

The building code (E3 Internal moisture) identifies a bathroom, laundry, toilet or a kitchen as a 'wet area' where moisture may accumulate or be generated (sanitary fixtures). To prevent structural damage to the subfloor and meet conditions for health and safety, internal areas that accumulate moisture are to be constructed in a way to prevent moisture build up and fungal growth. Finished surfaces must be impervious, maintain the integrity of the system, and use materials and finishes suitable for wet areas.

- Two key areas that affect floor coverings are water splash or leaked water. These are referred to in E3 as:
  - ▶ Containing accidental water overflow (flood, leak).
  - ▶ Water Splash (e.g. outside area of a shower or bath)
- Any sanitary fitting in a room has the potential of water overflow or create splash back. To comply with the E3 2.1, containing accidental water overflow may be achieved by using impervious floor coverings which are continuous and coved or joints sealed where they meet the edges/wall.
- Adhesive systems used in wet areas must be able to provide assurance when applied correctly that timber substrates will not be damaged by any moisture or water that may seep through joints or at the edges of the area/room.
- These adhesives have been typically of polyurethane or epoxy type in nature, however with advances in adhesive technology there may be other alternatives recommended by adhesive suppliers.
- The adhesive should be an approved fit for purpose system that is compatible with the floor covering. If installers are not familiar with the adhesive system specified, then they should contact the supplier for further information. This may involve training if the system requires it for warranty purposes.
- Adhesive systems used in a residential kitchen and laundry should be able to sustain an accidental overflow situation.
- Where loose-lay planks or tiles with no impervious joining system are installed into a kitchen and laundry area over a timber board underlayment or structural sheet: these are referred to in E3 as:
  - ▶ The surface should be first sealed with an approved coating that would make the board surface impervious to any water penetration or accidental overflow situation.
- For future reference and warranties, the identity of the manufacturer for any adhesive system used should be recorded in the customer file or included in the quotation to the customer.

### Edge Sealing in Wet Area

- Sealing the tile/plank floor walls/upstand joints involves applying a thin bead of a suitable type and colour/clear silicone then smoothing off with a profiled tool.

Fig 1



Setting the bead width

Fig 2



Finished transparent bead

Fig 3



Silicone to the shower/  
floor junction

Fig 4



After fitted any excess silicone  
that squeezes up is removed

**If any of these guidelines are not followed, a warranty claim may not be accepted.**