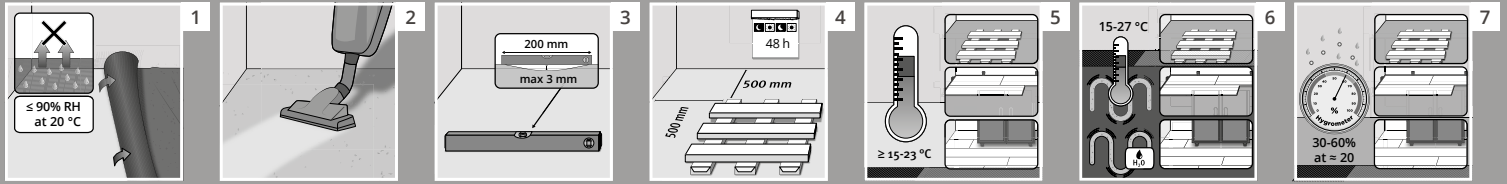


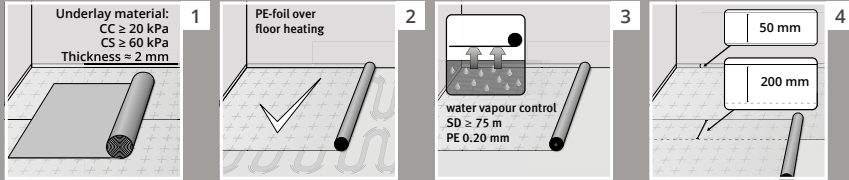
Installation Instructions

BJELIN ENGINEERED TIMBER FLOORING
Locking system BJELOC 18/2G/5G®

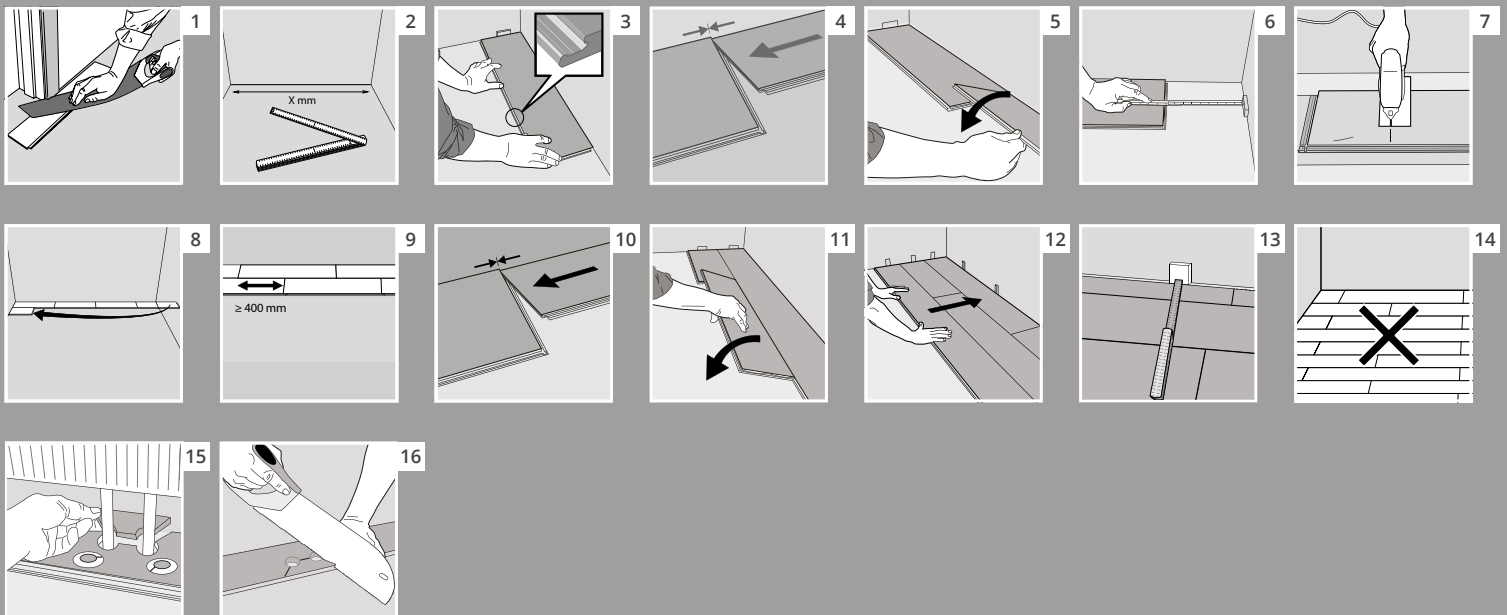
1. Installation preparations



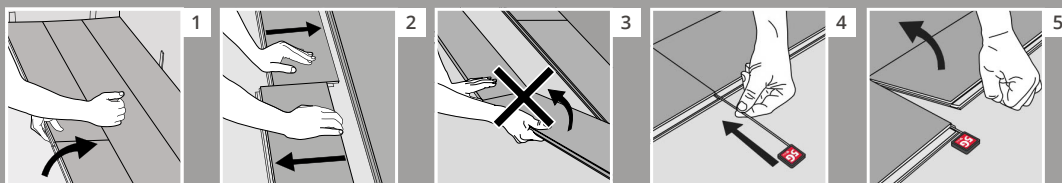
2. Subfloor - Preparations



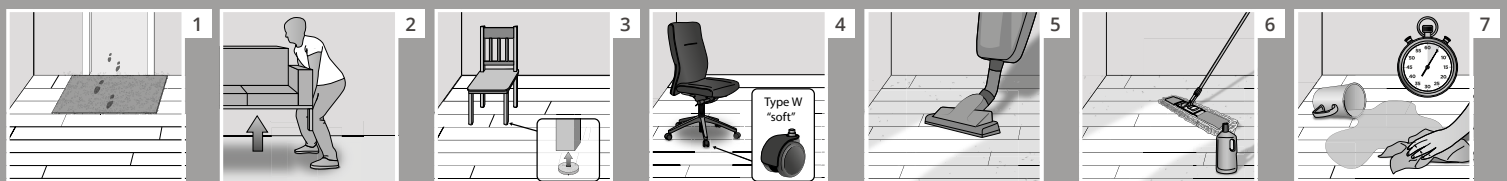
3. Floor Installation



4. Dismantling



5. Cleaning & Maintenance



Installation instructions for the installation of Bjelin Parquet Plank

Before commencing with installation of the floating floor, familiarise yourself with the New Zealand building code requirements, and specifically the current version of Acceptable Solution E3/AS1. Bjelin Engineered Timber flooring is considered a suitable Alternative Solution.

Please thoroughly read the entire instructions before laying the floor. Disclaimer: Failure to adhere to these installation instructions may void the warranty, especially if such failure leads to product damage or performance issues.

Please refer to the official warranty document for detailed terms and conditions.

Prerequisites and Expansion Joints

Maximum floor area: 169 m²
 Maximum floor width: 13 m x 13 m

In normally furnished, symmetrical (square or rectangular) floor spaces, the maximum floor area is 169 m². Expansion joints are to be installed and covered with joint strips between adjoining rooms, for thresholds, in L, T or U-shaped rooms, at transitions in corridors, etc. Never install kitchen cupboards, heavy kitchen islands, ovens/stoves and other heavy fittings such as stoves, safes, etc. on the floor.

Wall distances & expansion joints

It is important to calculate the correct wall distance. The wall distance is calculated at 1.5 mm per width metre. Use spacer wedges that correspond to your calculated wall distance.

Sample calculation: A room 4 m wide is calculated as $4 \times 1.5 = 6$ mm. In other words, the expansion gap is to be at least 6 mm along the wall all around the room.

The expansion joint between adjoining rooms must be the same as the wall distance but be at least 20 mm to accommodate the installation of a cover strip.

Recommended tools

- Spacer wedges
- Handsaw or jigsaw
- Pencil
- Folding rule
- Carpenter square
- Knife

The best way of cutting Bjelin Parquet is with our selected accessories for wood from Bosch, e.g. Jigsaw blade T101B, T101AO or circular saw blade EXP WOOD.

Cosmetic Flaws Policy

If there is any doubt about quality, sorting or damage, it is important that a complaint is made before you lay the floor. In the event of a claim, please note the plank's production number which you will find on the back of the plank and then contact your original place of purchase. Once a floor plank has been installed, whether you are laying the floor yourself or engaging a craftsman, you are considered to have approved it as a purchaser. Installed plank = approved plank.

The instructions below give a more detailed description of the illustrations on page 2.

Installation preparations

It is recommended that the subfloor should be assessed for being clean, dry and structurally sound in accordance with NZS AS 1884-2013.

- 1.1 The floor should only be installed after fixed furniture installations have been completed (e.g. kitchen cabinets). Remove all wall-to-wall carpeting and inspect the subfloor. It must be dry, even and firm. Any unevenness, such as paint, screed, etc. must be removed. If the subfloor is made of concrete, the subfloor must have a relative humidity (RH) of 75% or less at 20°C before installation.
- 1.2 Vacuum the subfloor.
- 1.3 Check the evenness of the subfloor. Deviations must not exceed 3 mm in total over 2 m in transverse or longitudinal direction.
- 1.4 Place the floor packs in the room where they are to be installed. To allow the floor to acclimatise to room conditions, place the unopened packs apart from each other and at least 0.5 m from the walls for at least 48 hours.
- 1.5 We recommend that you keep the room temperature between 15-23°C before, during and after installation.
- 1.6 Our floors work well with underfloor heating. Foils with an age-resistant vapour barrier must be used for installation with underfloor heating.
- 1.7 The ambient climate for the floor should be 30-60% relative humidity (RH), on average (45-60%), at approximately 20°C. If the RH is low, small gaps can occur in the joints between the floor boards, which is best remedied with an indoor humidifier, especially during the heating season. Mix planks from several packs before installation to achieve the desired floor pattern.

Subfloor – Preparations

- 2.1 For installation in rooms that do not have underfloor heating installed or requirements for a vapour barrier, an underlay foam must always be installed to level the subfloor. The recommended thickness of the underlay foam is approximately 2 mm.

Underfloor heating

- 2.2 Our floors work very well with a range of underfloor heating systems. For installation with under floor heating, foil with age-resistant vapour barrier must be used, see points 2.3 and 2.4. For a more detailed description of what applies.

Subfloor – Preparations

- 2.3 A vapour barrier must always be installed over:
 - a. Floor structure with or without underfloor heating system.
 - b. Ventilated crawl space
 - c. Wet rooms where there is no vapour barrier, for example over a laundry room.
 - d. Lightweight concrete floor structures
 - e. Floor structures over warm or damp premises (e.g. boiler rooms or laundry rooms)

Vapour barrier installation

- 2.4** For subfloors over 80%RH an additional 200 micron clear polyethylene builders plastic is required to be installed prior to installing the underlay. It must be installed with 300mm overlapped joints that are fully taped with a age resistant, moisture resistant and vapour resistant tape. Underlay should then be laid over the top with the plastic side facing up for it's low friction properties.

Floor installation

- 3.1** Start by picking/sawing off the door lining so that you can slide the floor under the skirtings for a neat finish.
- 3.2** Measure the width and length of the room, calculate so that the first and last row of planks are about the same so that the last plank is not too small.
- 3.3-5** The floor is installed by angling the long sides to each other and clicking the short sides together. Floor underlays; it is a good idea to use Bjelins underlay foam with or without vapour barrier depending on the subfloor. Bjelin foam is 2 mm thick and reduces impact noise and minor unevenness in the subfloor. Read more about floor underlay in point 2.1-4.
- 3.6-9** The shortest plank is to be at least 300 mm. The short side joints must be offset by at least 400 mm to each other.
- 3.10-12** Install three rows and make sure you maintain the correct wall distance. Install the remaining floor. Use spacers to ensure that you maintain the correct wall distance. For more information about wall distances, see the "Wall distances & expansion joints" section.
- 3.13** For the last and final row, it is again important to check that the wall distance is correct. The wall distance must always be at least 1.5 mm per width metre on all sides.
- 3.14** Laying patterns, lay the strips randomly in order to avoid a general joint, i.e. where every other or third plank is aligned with each other's short side which produces a line in the floor that many find unnatural. There should be at least three rows of strips in between before the same joint reappears.
- 3.15** Installation around radiator pipes.
- 3.16** Drill a hole 20 mm larger than the pipe diameter.

Vapour barrier installation

- Do not fix the skirtings to the floor boards.
- Protective material must be able to allow moisture to pass through from underneath and must not discolour the finished floor surface. NOTE: Do not apply tape directly to the wood surface.

Dismantling

- 4.1** The floor can be dismantled to enable the replacement of planks during installation. Carefully angle the whole row up along the long side.
- 4.2** Remove the short sides by sliding the boards apart horizontally. Start separating the boards that are furthest out in the row.
- 4.3** Don't separate the short sides by angling them up. The 5G end joint can be disengaged using the 5G unlocking tool, see pictograms on page 2 - Dismantling.

Maintenance

A well-maintained floor lasts for many years. It is also important to protect the floor from, for example, gravel or heavy furniture that can scratch the surface.

- 5.1 Always place a sufficiently large door mat next to entrances.
- 5.2 Move furniture by lifting it into place – do not push/pull it across the floor.
- 5.3 Protect the floor by applying furniture pads to the furniture legs.
- 5.4 Office chair castors must be made of soft rubber type W, or run on a protective mat under the chair. Do not allow rubber based materials to stand on the floor for a long period of time as the rubber may permanently stain your floor.

Cleaning

- 5.5 Daily cleaning by wiping with a dry mop/vacuum is recommended.
- 5.6 If necessary, the floor can be wet wiped with a small amount of water and a pH-neutral detergent for wooden floors. Do not use soap when cleaning wooden floors as it may leave a greasy film over the floor and make cleaning more difficult.
- 5.7 Residual water after wet drying must self-dry within 2-3 minutes. Any spilled water must be removed immediately. Never use citrus or eucalyptus oil cleaners as these will leave a oil residue that will accumulate with each wash and result in your floor looking dirty. The same applies for using too much floor cleaning product. Avoid contaminating microfibre cloths in washing machines that use fabric softener, as the microfibre cloth can subsequently contaminate the flooring making it harder to clean.

Never use ammonia based cleaners. DO NOT allow rubber based materials to stand on the lacquer surface for any period of time, as this could cause permanent staining.

We recommend the use of Bona cleaning products.

For more information about maintenance and care of floors, see www.belgotex.co.nz.

