

Installation

Engineered wood flooring with click-lock

Wood is a living material

A wooden floor has amazing properties, with each board having its own unique look. The natural movements of wooden flooring are affected by the relative humidity (RH) and temperature.

HUMIDITY (RH) IN THE PREMISES WHERE THE FLOOR IS INSTALLED

The relative humidity (RH) should always be between 30–60% before, during and after installation. If the floor is exposed to prolonged or extreme low or high humidity outside the above limits, the manufacturer is not liable for any consequential damage.

THINGS TO CONSIDER BEFORE INSTALLATION

Measure the room and determine the direction the boards will be laid. The final board must be at least 50 mm wide.

As the floor is laid floating, it must not be laid under kitchen units or other extremely heavy furnishings. If the finished floor needs to be supplied with a protective cover, use materials that allow the floor to breathe. Never apply tape directly on the floor's surface.

FLATNESS OF THE SUBFLOOR

Bear in mind that the subfloor must be level. There may be a maximum height difference of +/- 2 mm over a measurement distance of 2 metres, and 1.2 mm over a measurement distance of 0.25 metres. Deviations that exceed these values must be levelled out to achieve a good result.

UNDERFLOOR HEATING

It is also possible to lay the floor in combination with underfloor heating. The surface temperature of the floor must never exceed 27°C, including under mats and furniture.

STORAGE

The floor must be kept dry and under cover. The flooring should be left unopened at room temperature for 48 hours prior to installation. Open the packaging as the floor is being laid.



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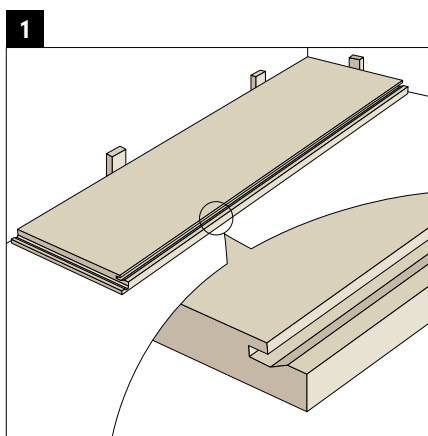
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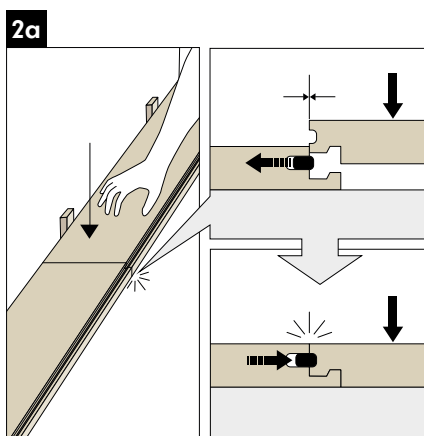
Always lay grey underlay paper under the floor, and always use a vapour barrier and grey underlay paper when laying on top of underfloor heating or concrete.

Lay the vapour barrier with a 200 mm overlap and tape in place. Lay the grey underlay paper edge to edge, taping the join. Always inspect the board carefully before laying it. A laid board is an approved board.

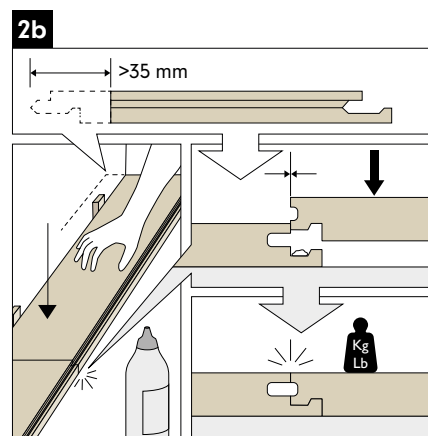
Sections measuring a maximum of 8 m in width and 12 m in length can be laid without the use of an expansion joint, provided the floor can move freely. When partitioning a room, there should always be an expansion joint. Always leave a movement joint of 1.5 mm per metre of width in relation to all fixed objects, ideally 8–12 mm. Use spacing wedges when laying.



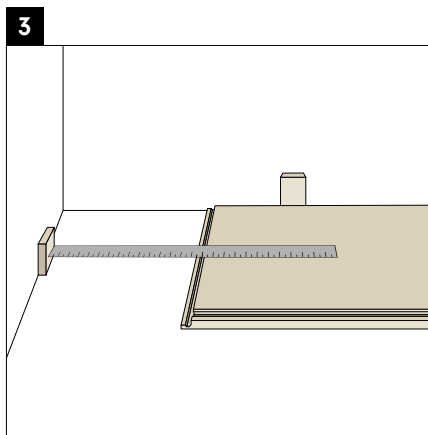
Place the first board in the right-hand corner of the room with the locking part facing out into the room. Leave a distance of 10 mm from the wall on both the short and long sides. Use spacing blocks.



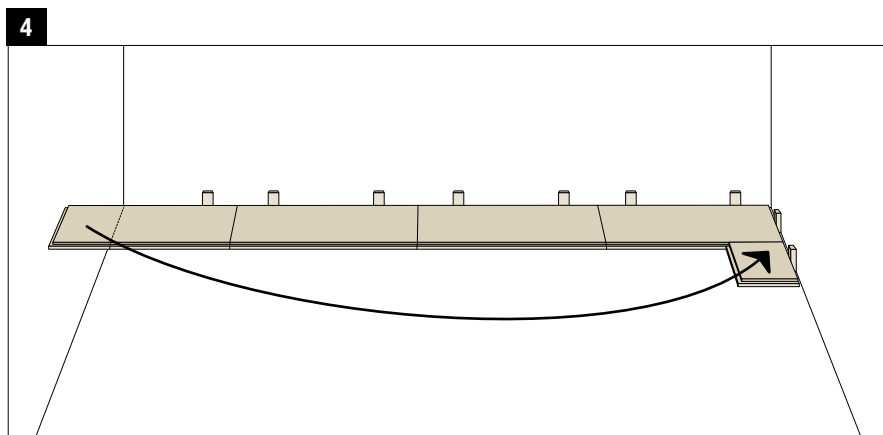
On one of the boards' end match there is a click tongue (plastic strip), which acts as a lock for the end match. Press in the plastic strip gently with your fingers to check, as it may have become crooked during transportation.



If you are forced to split off more than 35 mm from the first or last row of boards, you cannot use the click tongue on the short side. In this case, you can glue the end match as illustrated. Feel free to use a weight while the glue is hardening.



Cut the last board in the row so that it is the same distance (10 mm) from the wall as the first board. Check that the long sides are aligned.

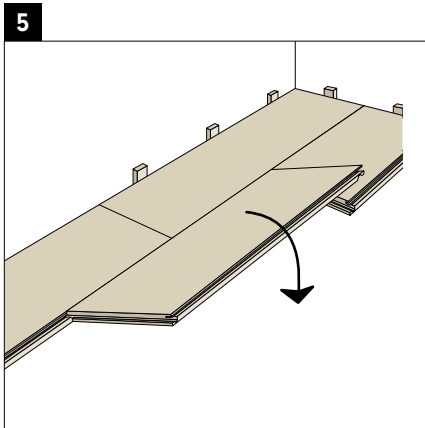


Then start with the second row. The end match should not be closer together than 500 mm.

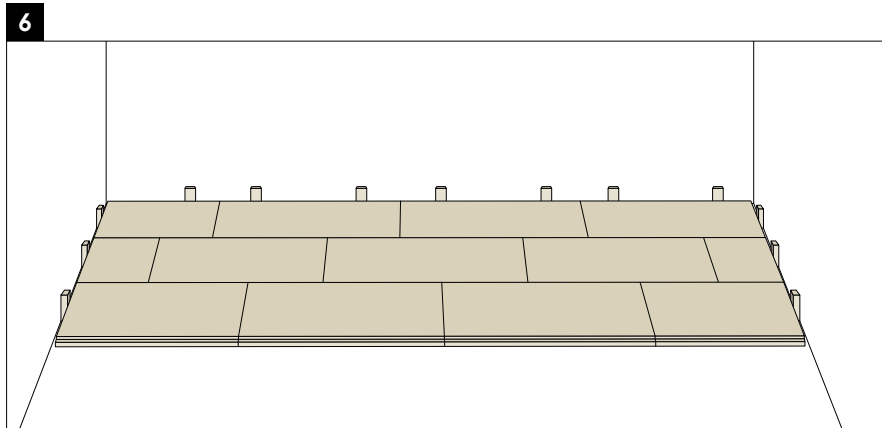


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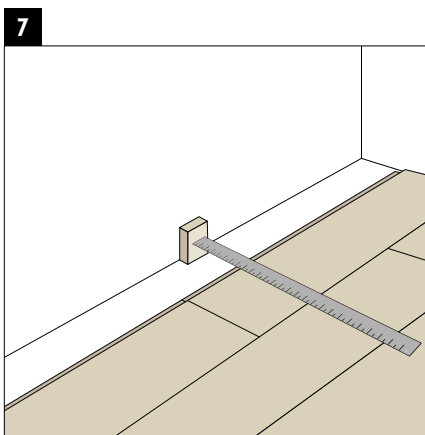
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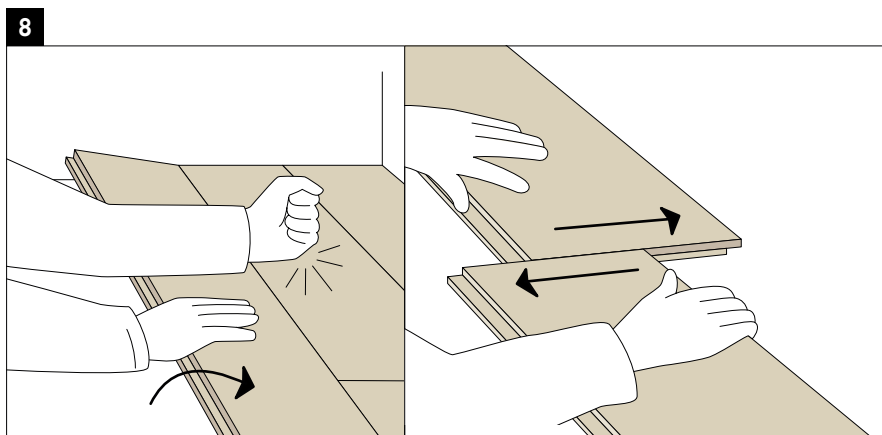
Install the second board in the second row by first placing the long sides together. Then slide the board against the end support and press into place.



After installing the first 3 rows, the distance between floor and wall should be checked on all sides.



When installing the last row, remember to leave a distance of 10 mm from the wall. The board must be at least 50 mm wide.



To dismantle the boards, start from the left, lift the row of boards and gently tap the side of the long joint to loosen the boards. Then separate the boards by holding them completely parallel and sliding them apart at the short sides. If you don't hold the boards parallel, they can sustain damage at the short side and be difficult to separate.



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