

Installation instruction

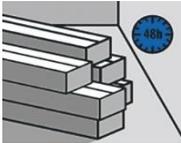
SPC click floors



General

The possible national or regional standards for laying the floors always apply.

SPC click floors are installed as a loose (floating) system and must be able to move, expand and contract freely as a result of temperature changes.



Before installation

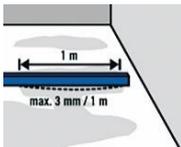
Allow the floorboards to acclimatise for at least 48 hours, lying flat, in the room where they will be installed.

The temperature in the room should be between **15 and 25 degrees**.

The room must be wind and watertight.

Any existing underfloor heating must be switched off for at least **2 days** before the start of installation (always use the underfloor heating protocol, which can be found at www.prodinex.com/downloads).

Check the floorboards beforehand for errors and defects. Complaints for damage are not possible afterwards, not even for errors that are deemed to be visible in advance.



Substrate

The substrate must be assessed in advance and must always be pressure and tensile resistant, clean and durable. The most important thing is the flatness of the substrate. Holes larger than 10 mm must be sealed beforehand. The flatter the surface, the better the walking noise reduction afterwards. An additional moisture-resistant foil on the substrate is recommended.

Measure with a straight row whether there are not too many differences in height in the substrate.

G-series: height difference maximum 3 mm per linear metre.

F-series: height difference maximum 2 mm per linear metre.

W-series: height difference maximum 2 mm per linear metre.

SPC click floorboards have an integrated subfloor. These floorboards must be installed immediately on a stable hard surface. An extra resilient or soft subfloor may NOT be placed between the substrate and SPC floorboards!!! If the substrate has to be leveled or filled, material with a compressive strength of at least 400 kPa must be used.

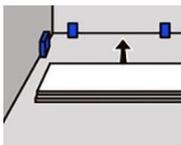
The most common substrates are:

- Concrete/cement/anhydrite: first remove dust to prevent dust particles from getting between the floorboards. This can lead to a cracking sound afterwards.

- Tile floor/natural stone/wood: there should be no height differences of more than 2-3 mm between the tiles or plates. Joints between the tiles or plates may not be wider than 10 mm.

Heavy furniture or other objects, such as a kitchen unit or large bookcase, should not be placed on the floating floor.

When using wheelchairs or office chairs, only a G-series SPC may be used, provided that there is no more than 2 mm difference in height per linear metre. Office chairs must have wheel counters that are at least 2 cm wide.



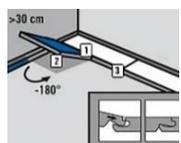
Installation

The temperature at the start of installation should be between 15 and 25 degrees. The surface must be at least 15 degrees.

Shorten all frames so that the floorboards can easily pass underneath.

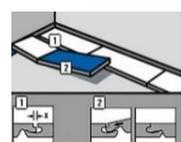
If necessary, shorten the doors so that there is at least 5 mm of free space with the new floor.

Determine the starting point at a (straight) wall. From there, the floor is laid in 1 direction.

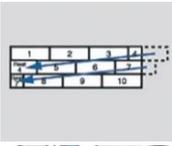


Laying floorboards

Start with the first floorboard with the tooth  towards the wall. Click the next floor part to the 1st floor part at an angle of approximately 30 degrees. Make sure that the floorboards fit properly. Lay the 1st row like this.



Make sure that the distance (expansion space) from the walls and all further obstacles everywhere around is **at least 6 mm for a maximum length of 10 meters**. If the total length or width is more than 10 metres, then proportionately more expansion space must be kept or chosen to dilate the floor.



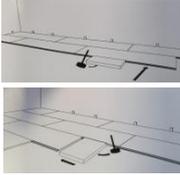
Dilatation is possible with the right profiles, taking into account a minimum expansion space of 6 mm. The expansion space must be maintained all around at all permanently built-in obstacles such as kitchen unit, heating pipes, window frames, etc.!!!



Use the cut piece from the last plank of the 1st row as a start on the next row. Make sure that the end joints between the connected rows are at least 20-30 cm apart. This gives a nicer image and is often also worked step-by-step in the floor. The floorboards should first be clicked together on the short side and then on the long side at an angle of approximately 30 degrees. Mentioned application for from F to G series.



With the W-series, the long side is first clicked together at the same angle and only then the short side is tapped together from above (with a rubber or sand hammer). When connecting the end side, the floor part must be placed exactly and tightly against the previous floor part. If this is not observed, the click connection can break when it is clicked in. Gently beat the clicked together floorboards with a stop block. This ensures that the click system closes properly and that the tension is released.

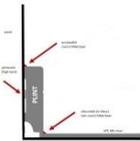


Cut the floorboards to size by cutting 3 times on the top of the floorboard with a sharp (stanley) knife and then breaking it off along the cutting line. Sawing with a jigsaw or circular saw is also allowed. Put the first 3 rows together like this. Then place the whole on the floor so that the expansion space all around is at least 6 mm (for a length of up to 10 meters). Place spacers in the expansion space and make sure that everything is straight. The entire floor can then be laid. Make sure that any profiles are also incorporated directly into the floor.



Cleaning floor and finish

Always clean the floor after installation. See also the cleaning and maintenance advice on www.prodinex.com/downloads.



Skirting boards

Sealing the expansion space (space kept free near the walls and obstacles) is strictly NOT allowed! Skirtings should be placed **on** the new floor and cover the freed expansion space. The skirting boards may be sealed to the floor at the bottom with silicone sealant.

We wish you good luck and fun with your new floor...

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