www.mikasafloors.com

Mikasa™
REAL WOOD FLOORS

Installation Guide

Congratulations on bringing home the very best nature has to offer. Mikasa, from the house of Greenlam is a range of Real Wood Floors. Designed to be at par with the best in the world, Mikasa Real Wood Floors are a reflection of your finer taste.

Follow the simple steps mentioned here to install Mikasa Real wood floors.

For more details, please visit www.mikasafloors.com

INSTALLATION REQUISITES FOR WOODEN FLOORING

GENERAL

Wood, like all gifts of nature, breathe. They inhale and exhale and are Hygroscopic in nature. In other words, it emits or absorbs moisture, depending on the ambient air humidity and temperature. All of it is associated with a change in volume (swelling or shrinkage) of the wood. Reason why, it's important to have an 'expansion gap' or 'movement joint' in between the floor and the wall, along with other fixed objects, while installing the floating floor. So, in an attempt to avoid undue absorption of moisture before installation, penetrating the packaging until the latest possible moment, needs to be avoided.

Also, before installation, a meticulous examination needs to be ensured and post that, the installation needs to be initiated, as per the instructions. This in turn, avoids undue damage and mistakes.

Notice: Until such time as parquet floors have been installed, high moisture levels may be expected in new build premises.

In order to avoid damage, the humidity needs to be regulated under 60%, both during and after installation. And the temperature of rooms and materials must be at least 18°C. Special attention needs to be given to avoid installing parquet flooring until work on all other areas, including painting and tiling, has been completed and the site has the correct relative humidity. In case, the relative humidity is under 60%,, structural floors do not normally require moisture protection.

The following subfloors require moisture protection, regardless of age, due to the reasons stated above:

- Concrete floor lying directly on the ground (ground-upported slab)
- Floor above warm or humid area (e.g. boiler room or laundry room)
- Structural floor above a ventilated crawl space foundation
- Lightweight concrete floor structures
- Underfloor heating

If the subfloor's relative humidity is higher than 95%, we need to use plastic sheeting vapour barrier is insufficient for moisture protection.

While laying the wood floors, they need to be in a staggered fashion. This is even the case for constricted spaces, such as hallways or small rooms. In order to ensure that the integrity and flatness of the floor is not tampered during seasonal climate change, the short ends need to be distributed evenly.

GENERAL PREPARATIONS

- Store floorboards in allotted packaging.
- Open packs only as they are needed during installation.
- Carefully scan through installation document before installing.
- Ensure that subfloor is dry, level, clean and solid.

  Remove fitted carpets. For installing on foam (EPS), download Subfloor Requirements and underfloor Heating from our website www.mikasafloors.com..
- Check that the subfloor is flat and level over measured lengths of 2 m and 0.25 m. If any unevenness exceeds ±3 mm over 2 m or ±1.2 mm over 0.25 m, the floor must be levelled first. (HusA-MA98, Table 43.DC/-1 Class A and MDB.3). Mikasa also accepts a measured length of 1 m. The tolerance in this case is ±2 mm.
- Inspect the humidity of the subfloor. Subfloors consisting of newly cast concrete joists or lightweight concrete joists, ground-supported concrete floors, above warm or humid areas, over crawl space foundations or over an underfloor heating system must first have age-resistant 0.2 mm polyethene (PE) sheeting laid to protect against moisture. Lay the sheeting with a min. overlap of 200 mm. The subfloor must be cleaned thoroughly to prevent mould. If the subfloor's relative humidity is higher than 95%, a plastic sheeting vapour barrier will not provide sufficient moisture protection.

INSTALLING MIKASA WOOD FLOORS OVER UNDERFLOOR HEATING

- Maintain room's relative humidity below 60% RH (Hus AMA98 JSF.52) and temperature of the room and the boards above 18°C.
- Wherever applicable, an intermediate layer can be laid on top of the sheeting to reduce the impact noise. Use 2–3 mm polyethene foam of an approved quality – Mikasa™ Vaprotect™ or felt paper. Butt joint the edges of the intermediate layer. If an impact sound reduction rating is required, please contact an acoustics specialist.
- In narrow rooms, lay the boards lengthwise. The floor moves as the air humidity varies, and therefore should have a movement joint. For practical purposes, for floors < 6 m wide allowing a 10 mm movement joint next to walls and fixed objects (stairs, pillars, door frames, etc.) is convenient. For larger floor areas (> 6 m wide) allow 1.5 mm of movement joint per metre of floor width. This movement joint must run all round the floor. For multi-layer flooring with – Mikasa™ PlankLOC™, ensure that floor width is less than 18 m. For Mikasa Atmos, the maximum is 12 m.
- Do not discard damaged or faulty boards. Surplus may come in handy during finishing. Nevertheless, damaged boards may be exchanged from site of purchase.

In case of faulty handwork, boards with Mikasa™ PlankLOC™ can be removed and re-laid without hassle, which simplifies the procedure. The PlankLOC™ joint help reduce incidents during installation. It is recommended that you consult a professional, about building moisture if you want to lay the floor on a construction other than those described in our brochure. Opt for Subfloor Requirements and Underfloor Heating if you want to lay a large floor or if anything else is unclear.

Make sure to complete all the relevant test work on underfloor heating systems before the floor installation begins. Also, note underfloor heating is recommended only with MIKASA™ ATMOS-10mm product, as it is deemed for the usage for this purpose.

INSTALLATION

While installing, maintain a working temperature at a minimum of 18°C (materials, subfloor and room air). As with installation where there is no underfloor heating, reduce relative humidity (RH) of the air by 60%, during and after installation.

NOTE COLD SUBFLOOR WARMS UP MORE SLOWLY THAN THE ROOM AIR.

The requirement for movement joints at door openings is greater with underfloor heating because the floor is more active. Also, note that floor installed over underfloor heating is more susceptible to moisture (high RH) than an unheated floor, because the floor's moisture content varies over a wider range.

A vapour barrier of an approved type is obligatory. In this case, we recommend to use Mikasa™ Vaprotect™.

PRE-INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS

SCHEDULING INSTALLATION

The installation of the wood floors should be initiated only after all other work, e.g. painting, wall-papering and tiling, is completed. To avoid inflicting soiling and moisture damage to the floor, ensure that the site has the right RH.

The reason being, installing the floors is easier if architraves, etc., are fitted afterwards.

STORAGE

Maintain RH below 60% in storage area for wood flooring. Abstain from opening flooring packaging until you are ready to in-stall. Open the packs only when needed during installation.

Ensure that the material has a minimum temperature of 18°C prior to installation. It takes approximately two or three days storage in a heated site before the bundles reaches the correct temperature. The temperature can be reached more quickly if the floor packs are stacked in several small piles rather than a single pile.

Repair damaged protective plastic with tape to prevent further moisture damage to the contents.

INSTALLING BOARDS IN PATTERNS

It is recommended that you glue substrate when laying boards in different directions in the same room. Floors with Mikasa™ PlankLOC™ joints cannot be installed with ends against long sides.

FIXTURES AND FITTINGS

Avoid installing kitchen island units, fixtures and fittings, partitions, etc., to the parquet in a floating installation. They can be fixed through the floor, provided a space is allowed, to prevent the fixed object from pressing down on and trapping the parquet. There must be a movement joint around the space.

First, fix all the fixtures and fittings, and then the floor. If the wood floor must go under the fixture or fitting for any reason, there must be a movement joint under the kickboard.

Modern kitchen units are normally fixed to the wall, with supporting legs at the front resting on the floor. If the worktop is made of marble, granite or other heavy material, the legs should not rest on the floor to avoid trapping it.

If the floor is glued down, fixtures and fittings can be fixed through the floor without affecting the floor's function.

If a wood-burning stove is to stand on the floor, lay (e.g.) chipboard over an area slightly smaller than that of the "spark screen". Aside from enabling the floor to move freely, this also makes it easier to replace boards near the stove, if necessary.

Also, the chipboard also takes the weight of the stove. So, it's necessary to provide an expansion gap.

PLANNING FLOOR INSTALLATION

Measure the width of the room, in accordance with the width of the last row of boards. If it is less 30 mm, remove the first row of boards to equalize the widths of the first and last rows. Remember to include the expansion gap.

While installing floors with Mikasa™ PlankLOC™ joints, it is easier if you start on the long side with more doors. If there are doors along the short side of the room, begin each row of boards there. The boards can be installed from left and right, as well as "backwards". If the area is geometrically complex, think carefully about the best method of installation, where you should begin laying and suitable places for expansion joints.

Try to avoid exceeding the maximum width (max 18 mm for multi-layer parquet with Mikasa™ PlankLOC™, 12 m for Mikasa Atmos) to ensure adequate skirting board dimensions.

MOVEMENT JOINTS IN WOOD FLOORS

Natural seasonal variations cause a certain amount of activity (expansion and contraction) in wood floors.

The wooden flooring must not be laid too close to adjacent walls or other fixed objects. A movement joint must be provided along each edge, in accordance with HusAMA98 MDB.3

It is important to ensure that contraction caused by climate variations in winter will also be covered by the skirting board. The floor must be able to expand at thresholds, door frames, heating pipes, pillars, stairs, tiled floors, other parquet flooring, etc.

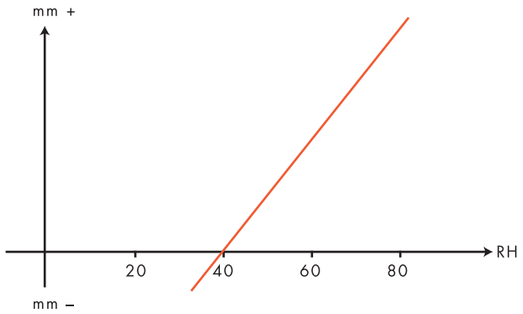
Gaps caused by contraction do not normally occur in floors with Mikasa™ PlankLOC™ joints, which is why all contraction manifests itself at the outer edges.

A threshold conceals the expansion joints (movement joint) between two rooms/floor.

Movement joints 3–5 mm wide are sufficient as glued floors move less than floating floors because gluing reduces movement. The reason is when wood floors are delivered their moisture content corresponds to approximately 40% RH.

A wood floor must be able to move with the variation in moisture, which produces both expansion and contraction. The floor's RH normally varies seasonally between 30% and 60%.

The size of the movement joint in mm is calculated using the formula: 1.5 mm/metre floor width. A 6 m wide room should therefore have an expansion gap all round of 6 x 1.5 mm = 9 mm between the floor and all fixed objects. For practical reasons, allowing a 10 mm movement joint for floors less than 6 m wide is convenient.



Avoid determining the size of movement joints with the dimensions of the skirting board. With large floor areas, the skirting board must therefore be selected on the basis of the required size for the expansion joint and not vice versa.

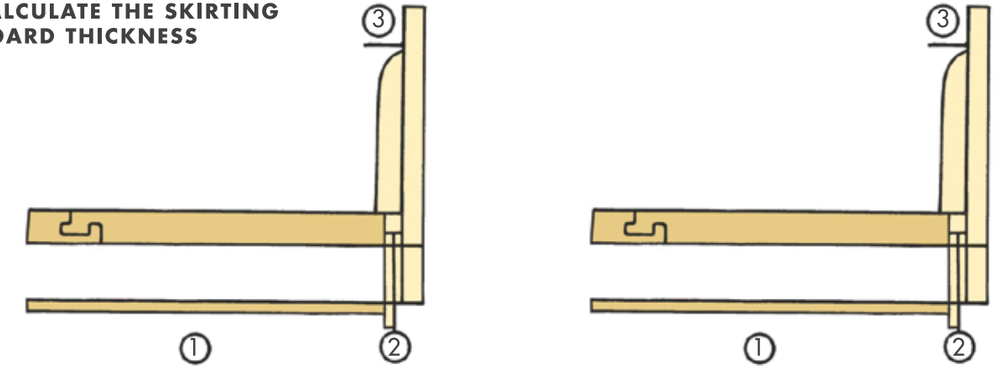
One solution for a situation that requires a large skirting board: In new buildings, a simple way of permitting additional floor movement is to "stop" wall panels immediately above the floor surface. If the wall panel is 13 mm plasterboard, for example, this provides an additional 13 mm movement allowance. This allows a thinner skirting board to be used than would otherwise be necessary.

Make sure that the floor does not go under the wall panel.

The accessories program includes installation wedges that are easy to use to ensure a sufficient and accurate expansion gap.

Various types of moldings are available for achieving neat junctions (see www.mikasafloors.com).

CALCULATE THE SKIRTING BOARD THICKNESS



1. Floor width x 1.5 = expansion gap in mm.
2. Movement joint
3. Movement joint x 1.5 = skirting board minimum thickness in mm

Make sure that the floor does not end up under the sheet!

MINIMUM SKIRTING BOARD THICKNESS FOR VARIOUS FLOOR WIDTHS

FLOOR WIDTH 1	MOVEMENT JOINT 2	COVER ALLOWANCE	SKIRTING THICKNESS 3
4 m	6 mm	3 mm	15 mm*
6 m	9 mm	5 mm	15 mm*
8 m	12 mm	6 mm	18 mm
10 m	15 mm	7 mm	22 mm
12 m	18 mm	9 mm	27 mm
15 m	22 mm	11 mm	33 mm
18 m	27 mm	13 mm	40 mm

* Because a minimum 10 mm movement joint is recommended.

UNEVEN SUBFLOORS

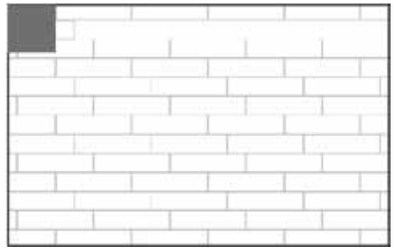
While dealing with perceived depressions in the subfloor during floating installation, fill gaps using felt paper (max. 3 layers with under-floor heating). However, Cello-floor is excessively soft. Avoid using thick layers of glue to 'fill' vacancies in the floor during the gluing process. Avoid using more than one layer.

CHOICE OF LAYING DIRECTION, MAX. WIDTHS

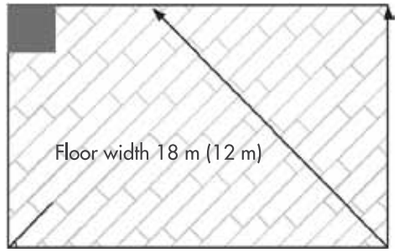
Laying diagonally is more time-consuming but can be very eye-catching.

When gluing down, the laying direction does not matter because the adhesive reduces the movement of the boards. Glued floors can be wider than floating floors, subject to the subfloor requirements.

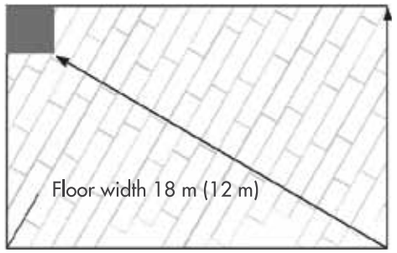
Remember that the maximum width (at right angles to the boards) must not be exceeded (max 18 m for multi-layer parquet with PlankLOC™, 12 m for Mikasa Atmos). If the floor is wider than this, it must be divided (expansion joint). Take into account that the wastage will be a little higher (8–10%). Particular consideration must be given if the room does not have a simple geometric shape.



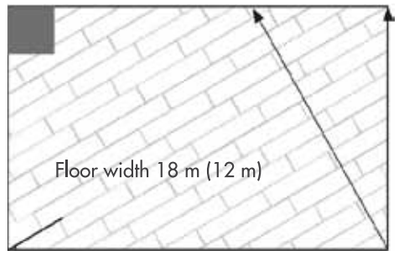
MAXIMUM ROOM WIDTH
18 m multi-layer parquet with Joint Brand Name TM 12 m Atmos



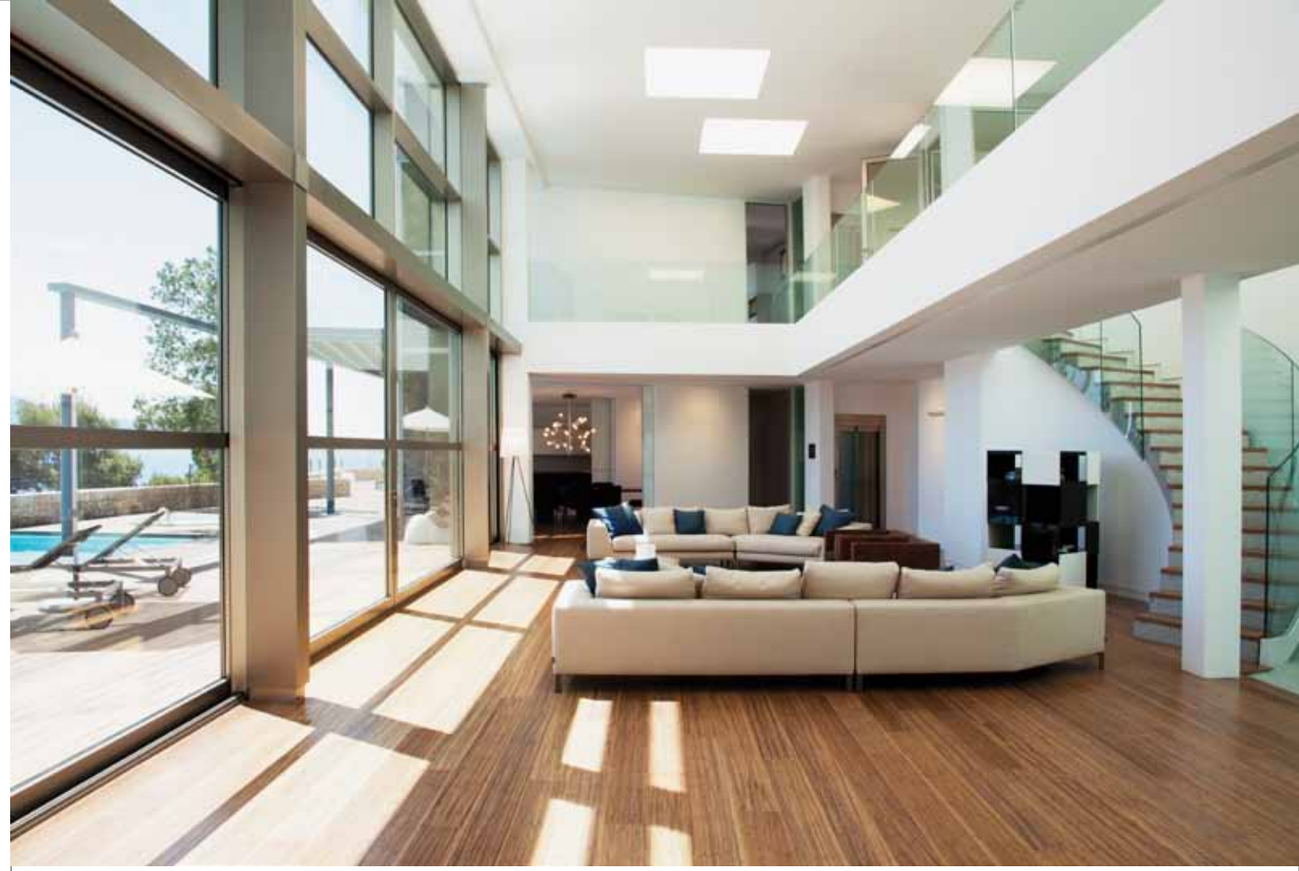
MAXIMUM ROOM WIDTH
12.5 m multi-layer parquet with Joint Brand Name TM 8.5 m Atmos



MAXIMUM ROOM WIDTH
10.8 m multi-layer parquet with Joint Brand Name TM 7.2 m Atmos



MAXIMUM ROOM WIDTH
14.5 m multi-layer parquet with Joint Brand Name TM 9.6 m Atmos



CLEANING THE SUBFLOOR

Leaving sawdust or other organic residues on the subfloor raises the risk of mould growing in the damp environment. It develops when a vapour barrier is laid over the organic materials, although the barrier is a requirement.

INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY CONDITIONS

During the laying process, maintain a minimum working temperature of 18°C. This is the case for the boards and the room air. Maintain a maximum relative air humidity of 60% before, during and after installation.

OPENING PACKS

The wood floor is supplied "furniture dry". Opening them too early can make the boards absorb moisture and expand, which makes them difficult to fit together. If packs have been opened, they must be resealed carefully with tape to stop moisture getting in and adversely affecting the boards.

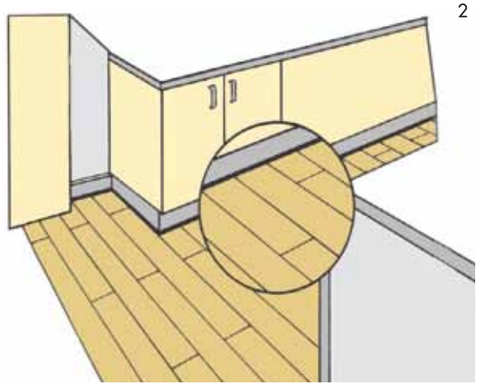
INSPECTION

It is always easier to rectify faults if they are discovered early. Always make a habit of inspecting the product at the time of installation. Faulty products can, of course, be exchanged with your supplier or ourselves. Boards with obvious faults that are or should be detectable before installation must not be used. Always make sure that inspection and installation are carried out in good light. Figure 1.


1

END JOINTS IN SMALL AREAS

Even small areas must be laid staggered, i.e. all floor areas must have end joints. The end joints of adjoining rows must be staggered by at least 500 mm (at least 300 mm for 1.2 m boards) to ensure that the floor remains flat and level during climatic variations. Other-wise there is a risk that the floor could bow in high relative humidity. Whenever the floor is glued down, the end joints should be staggered because this levels out the floor and avoids bond failure when the adhesive dries. Figure 2.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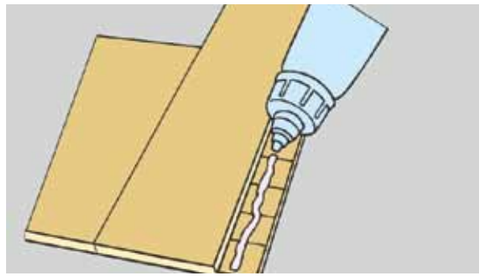

3

GLUING JOINTS

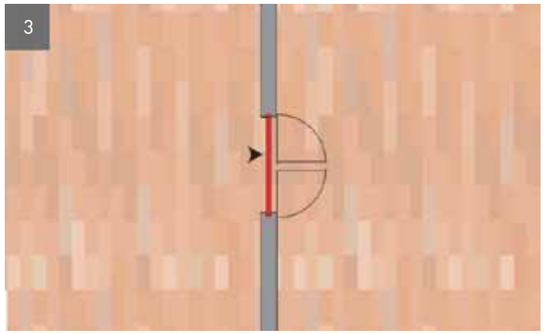
Adhesive should not normally be used on boards with MikasaTM PlankLOC™. However, installation is sometimes easier if 1/3 of the locking edge is planed off and adhesive is applied to the horizontal underlip (see illustration). This means the board can be tapped into place. The joint will be sufficiently strong because of the wide area of adhesive. Figure 3.

PATTERN MISALIGNMENTS

Minor pattern misalignments that occur during manufacturing are permitted in accordance with HusAMA. Pattern misalignment may occur with some floors such as those from the Marina Collection, Dutch pattern and European Renaissance Collection. When laying boards with the Dutch pattern, the transverse strip must fi t in the centre of the longitudinal strip on the adjoining row of boards.

DOOR OPENINGS

Floors installed through door openings or archways must be divided with an expansion gap which is then covered by a threshold or moulding. If an existing threshold is fixed to the subfloor, there must be a movement joint, of the same dimension as the other movement joints in the room, between the wood floor and the threshold. Note that in accordance with RA98, there is a greater requirement for an expansion joint in door openings where underfloor heating is fitted. The threshold can also be removed, then refitted when the floor has been laid with a joint under the threshold's position. Trim the door according to specification if the threshold. Cutting the door can be simplified by marking the cut line with tape and using a fine-toothed saw. Figure 4.



FITTING SKIRTING BOARDS

Avoid pressing skirting boards down on the wood floor, as this may cause trapping. Fix skirting boards to walls using nails, screws, or adhesives. Miter joints for optimal results. Adapt skirting boards to suit the size of the movement joint.

BOWING

We make the floor easy to lay by manufacturing boards that are slightly convex, lengthwise. One can install a board of up to 20 mm, without it affecting the finished floor. Do not forget to stagger the end joints in accordance with the installation instructions.

POST-INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS

SUPPLEMENTARY SURFACE TREATMENT

Spilt liquids must be cleaned up immediately. This is particularly vital for Beech and Hard Maple. They tend to move more than other species, because of their greater sensitivity to moisture.

Normally, no supplementary surface treatment is required. However, additional surface treatment can be justified in areas where it is likely that spilt liquid will be left on the floor, to prevent discoloration and moisture damage to boards or joints.

For supplementary surface treatment on lacquered floors, use Mikasa Lacquer or similar. On UV-oiled floors, use Mikasa UV/Nature Oil Refresher. For floors with nature oil finish, use Watco Satin Oil.

Note that re-lacquering produces a more "plastic" surface than a factory-lacquered floor, and that scratches are more visible be-cause scratch-resistance is somewhat lower. Re-lacquering is not carried out in a dust-free environment, so there is a risk that dust particles will adhere to the surface and form little bumps that are visible when the lacquer dries.

Stained products should be given supplementary treatment if wear is expected to be greater than is normal in domestic applications.

PROTECTIVE COVERING

If further work is to be carried out in the room where the floor has been installed, the floor must be protected with a moisture permeable material (e.g. paper). Check that this will not discolour the floor. Note that some commonly used types of papers do not allow moisture to pass through, and have a wax coating that may be transferred to the wood floor. This causes undesirable gloss variations.

White goods do not usually have sufficiently large "wheels" to avoid causing damage if they are moved across the floor, in which case the floor requires much greater protection than protective paper alone.

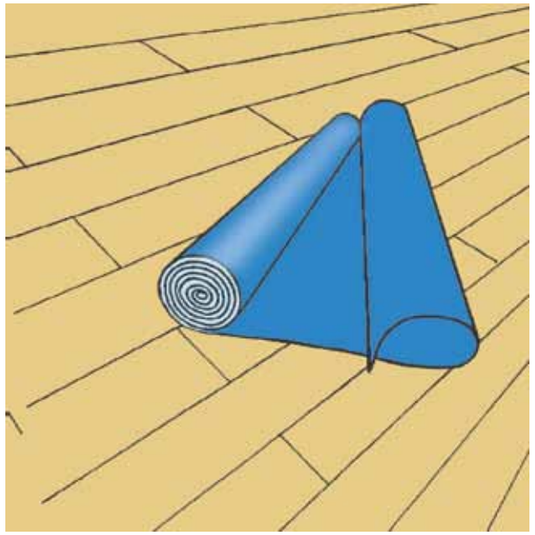
TAPE

Tape only to the protective covering, not to the wood floor. Many types of tapes stick to the floor so firmly that they lift the lacquer when removed. The longer the tape is left in place, the greater the risk of it adhering too strongly to the lacquer.

VENTILATION

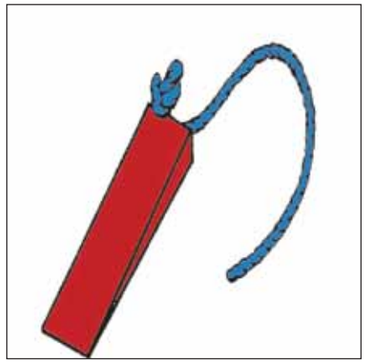
Ensure adequate ventilation when installing flooring in a new building. This prevents building moisture from damaging the floor. An RH above 60% can bring about permanent deformation due to cellular collapse and/or laminate penetration.

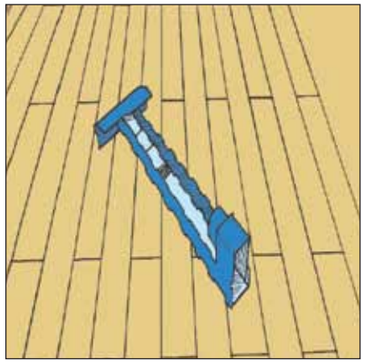
INSTALLATION AND FITTING GUIDE



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR VAPOUR BARRIERS AND INTERMEDIATE LAYERS

Mikasa™ Vaprotect™, 2 mm is a composite product so as to retard the transmission of moisture from the subfloor to wooden floors. It must be laid with the text side facing upwards and the integral 200 mm flap outwards. The flap is folded down and the next sheet is laid over it with the sheet edges butt-jointed. This provides the vapour barrier function. If Mikasa™ Vaprotect™ has to be joined at the short ends, a 400 mm wide strip of 0.2 mm age-resistant polyethene sheeting must be laid over the join to make it impervious. Mikasa™ Vaprotect™ installed in this way acts as both a vapour barrier and an intermediate layer. Vaprotect™ must never be laid in more than one layer. Standard dimension of Vaprotect™ is 1mtr, with density of 35 Kg/m3

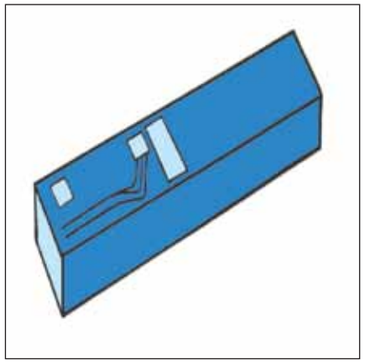


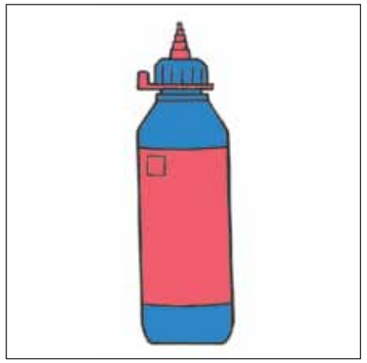


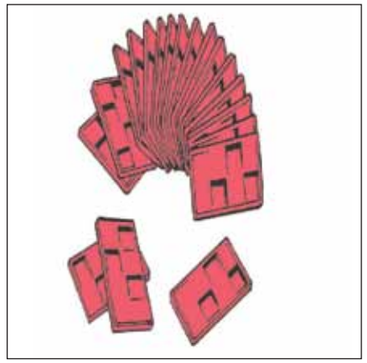
USING TOOLS AND ACCESSORIES

1. A tapping block is used for installing boards with Mikasa™ PlankLOC™. Positioning the boards requires only light taps on their edges. Hold the tapping block lengthways against the edge of the board. Keeping one end in contact with the edge of the board, tap the board with the block. This applies the correct force, and the board is not damaged.

2. A laying wedge is used for Mikasa™ PlankLOC™ installation. It is designed so that it can also be used when gluing boards to the subfloor. Used for both multi-layer parquet and Mikasa Atmos.







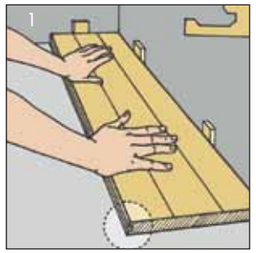
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR MIKASA WOOD FLOORS WITH MIKASA PlankLOC™ JOINTS:

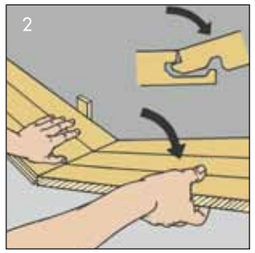
Floating installation on level and solid substrates complete installation instructions are provided in every other pack. Use Mikasa installation tools.

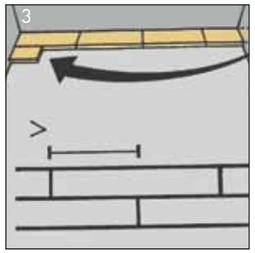
PREPARATION

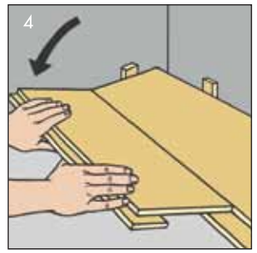
- Check if the If the installation requires a vapour barrier, do not forget it.
- Calculate how many floor boards are required first. If the last row is less than 30 mm wide, cut the first row, too. When installing floors with Mikasa™ PlankLOC™, it will be easier if you start on the side with more doors. If there are doors along the short side of the room, begin each row of boards there. The boards can be installed from both left and right.
- The limit for floor width is 18 metres. If the floor is wider, contact Mikasa.

1. Start from one corner, and work from left to right with the long underlip facing into the room. The gap between the long side and the wall can be adjusted once three rows have been laid.
2. Press the next floor board in at an angle against the first board, and lay it flat. Continue in the same way along the rest of the first row.
3. Cut the last board in the first row to the correct length, and begin the next row with the piece left over. The end joints between boards must be staggered by at least 500 mm (at least 300 mm for 1.2 m boards and 10 mm Mikasa Atmos).
4. Press the floor board in at an angle against the board in front. Tap lightly with the block while carefully pressing the board down-wards.
5. Push a Mikasa Laying Wedge in under the end of a board already laid.
6. Press the short end of the next board into position at an angle, and lay the long side of the board down.

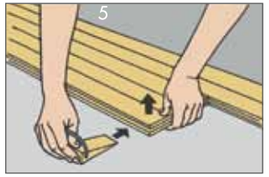


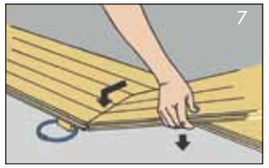






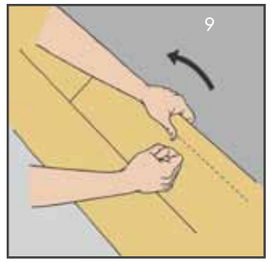
7. Remove the laying wedge and using the block, tap gently on the long side while carefully pressing the board down. This will locate it more easily.
8. The gap between the floor and the walls can be adjusted once three rows have been laid. Place wedges between the floor and the wall. Remove the wedges when the laying of the floor is finished.

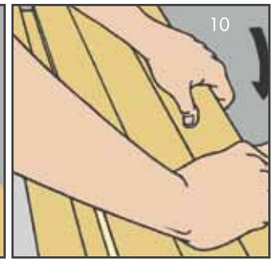




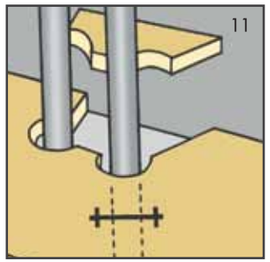
9. The first row sometimes requires adjustment to suit a wall that is out of true alignment. Draw the contours of the wall on the floor boards. Then free each board in the first row by gripping its long side and pulling upwards while tapping gently against the joint. Saw along the line.

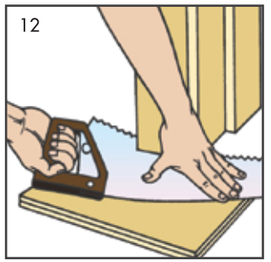
10. Then replace the sawn floor boards from left to right. Push the end in first, then the long side, as described in points 5-7. Insert wedges between the floor and the wall.





11. If there are radiator pipes, drill holes in the boards. The diameter of the hole must be at least 20 mm bigger than that of the pipe. Cut out as in the illustration. When the board has been fitted, glue the cut-out in position and cover the hole with a pipe collar or pipe rose.
12. If you need to trim a door architrave, use a floor board as a guide to get the correct height. If you need to tap the board length-ways, insert an end off-cut into the joint to protect it.



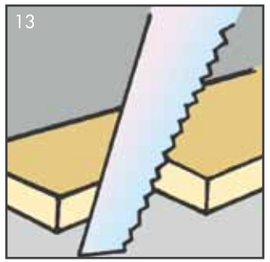


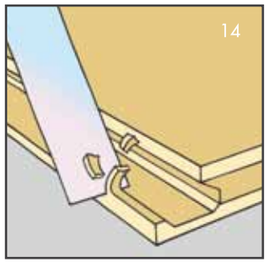
13. Saw the last row of boards to the correct width as follows. Rest the last board on the last but one row, offset it towards the wall by about 5 mm. Using an offcut with no locking moulding, mark where the saw cut should be made. Lay the cut board and do the same with the next one. Fit the skirting boards. These must not press down on the floor and trap it. Use level mouldings or edge mouldings at transitions to other rooms.

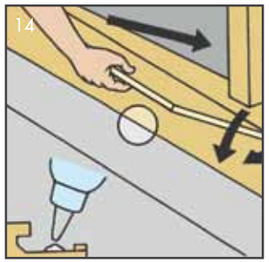
14. If necessary, you can lay boards from any direction. This helps when laying in doorways, for example. If you cannot angle a board in under an architrave or a low radiator, for example, proceed as follows: 14a. Cut away about 2/3rd of the locking moulding. 14b.Glue and then push the board into position.

Mikasa™ PlankLOC™ cannot be installed with ends against long sides. Remember to protect the floor with moisture-permeable material if you plan to do more building work in the room.

Tip: Sometimes floor boards have to be pushed into position (long side or short side). This applies in doorways, for example, or other difficult places where the board needs to be slid into place. When a board has to be tapped in lengthways, fit a small offcut from the end of a board into the joint. This protects the end of the board.







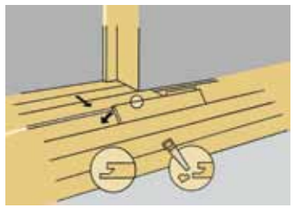
A FEW PROBLEMS THAT ARE EASY TO SOLVE.

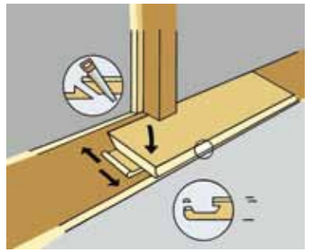
A. Always begin each row of boards from a doorway. This will make it easier to push the prepared board under the frame. With Mikasa™ PlankLOC™, the other boards in the row can be laid from the left or the right.

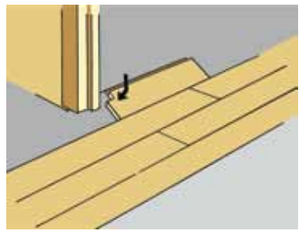
B. Lay the board as close to the frame as possible, then tap it in carefully from the short end. Protect the board with an offcut (e.g. matching short end).

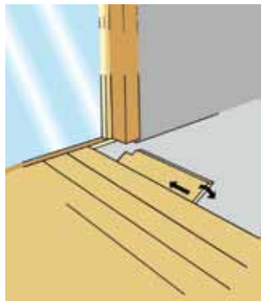
C. If you are unable to angle the board in at a door architrave, plane off 2/3rd of the locking moulding. This allows you to tap the board into place. Apply adhesive to the underlip to avoid any weakening of the joint.

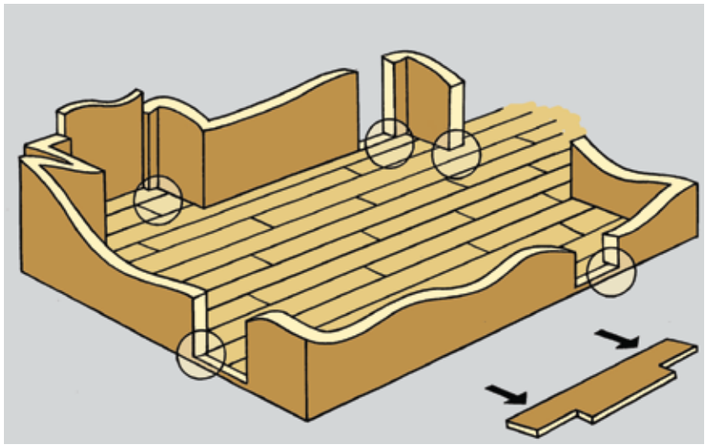
D. When installing under reveals it is often easiest to fit these boards before the return wall board is laid.











FIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR WOOD FLOOR ACCESSORIES

MOULDINGS AND TRIMS

Use it to cover movement joints, expansion joints, etc. Mikasa has mouldings for the majority of wood species. Find the details of wood mouldings and aluminium trims on www.mikasafloors.com.

Before installing, note the requirement for movement joints between wood floor and level, edge and T-mouldings and Mikasa Atmos surface mounted nosing.

- Level mouldings are used for transitions to a lower level.
- Transition mouldings are used to cover expansion joints, for example.
- Edge mouldings are used to cover movement joints at balcony doors, for example.

FIXING MOULDINGS AND TRIMS

Do not press the moulding or trim down too hard. It may trap the floor or make it creak. For the same reason, therefore, mouldings and trims should not be glued, screwed or nailed into or through the wood floor.

FLEXI MOULDING – THE SKIRTING BOARD THAT CAN BE BENT.

Flexi moulding is particularly suitable for use around pillars. Say, with a minimum diameter of 200 mm. If the Flexi moulding is not sufficiently flexible at first, moisten with a sponge and water. Put the moulding back into the plastic bag supplied and close it. Allow the moisture to work overnight. Repeat the treatment if the moulding is still not sufficiently flexible. Measure the length, and shape the moulding as required. Note that there will be some shrinkage as the wood dries. Allow it to dry in the sh`aped position for at least 48 hours before fixing and applying the surface treatment.

The procedure can be rationalised if a large number of mouldings are involved.

- Measure the circumference of the pillar
- Add the allowance for contraction and cut the mouldings to half the circumference
- Moisten the mouldings with a sponge and water, put them back into the plastic bag supplied and close it
- Allow the moisture to work overnight. Repeat the treatment if the moulding is still not sufficiently flexible
- Secure it around the pillar with a strap until the moulding has dried and contracted (leave it for 48 hours)
- Fix it to the pillar with plugs and screws
- The moulding can be reshaped at any time by moistening it again (provided no surface treatment has been applied)

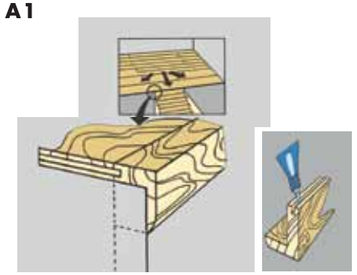
ALUMINIUM TRIMS

The trim system comprises a base trim and various types of cover trims. These can be used for wood floors 7–16 mm thick. The base trim is threaded for the special screws (supplied). Fix the base trim to the subfloor using the screws supplied. Drill 5 mm holes for concrete floors. Drive in the plastic plugs supplied and fix the trim using the cross-headed screws (Pozidrive 1).

FIXING VENEERED SKIRTINGS

To achieve a neat juncture with (e.g.) architraves, mitre the moulding

A1



A3

FIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR MIKASA NOSINGS

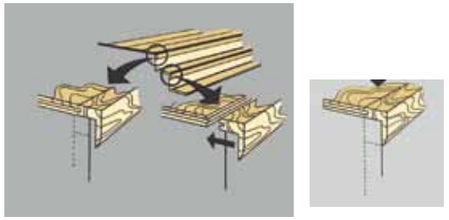
Use nosing in a different species for an effective way of indicating where stairs begin and end.

OPTION A:

To install a floor from the wall to the stairs.

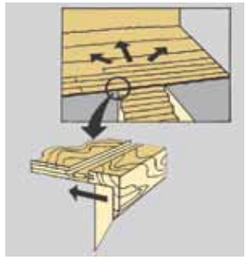
A2

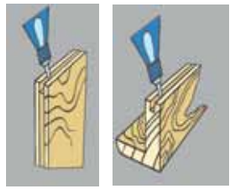
A4

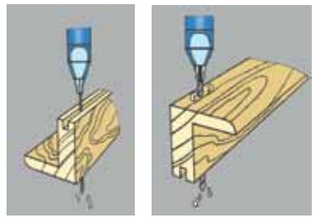


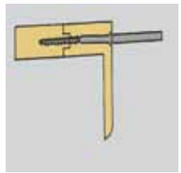
OPTION B:

To install a floor from the stairs to the wall. Screws are used for both options.





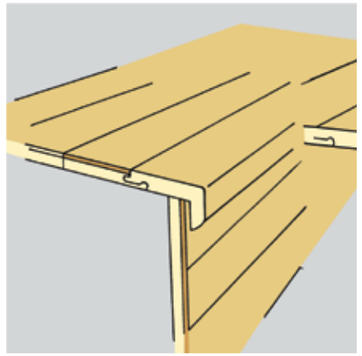




NOSING FOR MIKASA™ PlankLOC™

If nosing with Mikasa™ PlankLOC™ is to be used, plan the installation so that the final board joint is in line with the edge of the top step to allow the nosing to be hooked into place. Adjust the position to create a movement joint. Glue the nosing where it adjoins the flat underlip. If this installation method is not possible, use nosings for traditional joints.

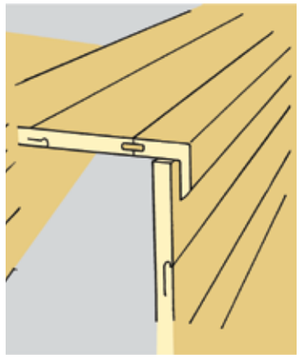
Nosings for Mikasa™ PlankLOC™ are available for both 15 mm multilayer boards and Mikasa Atmos.



NOSINGS FOR TRADITIONAL JOINTS

Use when a Mikasa™ PlankLOC™ nosing is not suitable. If the floor ends at right angles to the stair, or if the method of installation above is not possible. It may be necessary to cut the board and make a new groove in it. Cut the groove with router using a 4.5 mm panel bit. Adjust the height carefully.

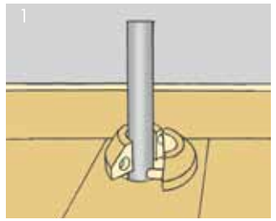
Available for 15 mm multilayer boards. Spare tongues are included.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY PRODUCTS

1. Pipe collars are used to conceal movement joints at radiator pipes. The halves of the pipe collars are glued together around the pipe (see illustration). Size Ø 50 mm for 18 mm pipe.

2. Pipe roses are used to conceal movement joints round radiator pipes, etc. Measure where the hole should be and drill a hole for the pipe using a bit only slightly bigger than the pipe. Use wood adhesive to glue the rosette halves together around the pipe (ref. illustration). Size 50 x 110 mm.



3. Use a hammer to fit knock-in furniture pads. These are recommended for wooden legs and heavy furniture because they sit better.

   Use self-adhesive furniture pads where knock-in pads are unsuitable. Furniture pads wear out and need replacing regularly.

4. Woodfiller is used to fill small chips, etc. If a lot of filler is required, filling may need to be repeated because the filler may slump. Always use Touch-up Lacquer or Touch-up Oil depending on the floor's original surface treatment. Woodfiller is available in 8 different colours to suit the wood species. Woodfiller can withstand freezing conditions. If necessary, Woodfiller can be made softer by warming it in water for a while. Use it at room temperature. Mix with water if it has dried in the can.

5. Use Touch-up Lacquer (water-based) on UV-lacquered floors to repair minor damage and small scratches, and to make good repairs using Woodfiller. It has the same gloss value as satin lacquer and matt lacquer (30° and 10° Gardner, respectively). Glass bottle (30 ml) with brush. Protect from frost. Expiry date should be at least one year from date of manufacture.

6. Touch-up Oil is used for repairing minor damage and small scratches on oiled floors and to make good repairs using Woodfiller. It has the same gloss value as UV oil (10° Gardner). Glass bottle (30 ml) with brush.

7. Mikasa Repair Kit is a hot-melt wax used for small chips, etc.

The kit contains heater, hard wax, spatula, felt-tip pens, Touch-up Lacquers and Touch-up Oils, plus instructions.