Mikasa®
REAL WOOD FLOORS

Glue Down Installation Guide

Congratulations on bringing home the very best of nature.
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, breathes. It inhales & exhales and is hygroscopic in nature. In other words, it emits or absorbs moisture depending on the ambient air humidity and temperature. All this is associated with a change in volume (swelling or shrinkage) of the wood. This is why, it's important to have an 'expansion gap' or a '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 last possible moment needs to be avoided.

Also, before installation, a meticulous examination needs to be ensured in-order to avoid undue damages and mistakes. Post this, initiate the installation as per the instructions.

NOTE: Until times such as when parquet floors have been installed, high moisture levels may be expected in new building premises.

In order to avoid damage, the humidity needs to be regulated under 60% during and after installation. 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 the other areas is completed. This includes painting and tiling along with ensuring correct Relative Humidity of the site.

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

- Concrete floor lying directly on the ground (ground-supported 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

While laying the wooden floors, ensure they are in staggered fashion. This is the case even 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 when they are needed during installation.
- Carefully scan through installation document before installing.
- Ensure that the subfloor is dry, levelled, 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 levelled over measured lengths of 2m and 0.25m. If any unevenness exceeds ±3mm over 2m or ±1.2mm over 0.25m, the floor must be levelled first (HusA-MA98, Table 43.DC/-1 Class A and MDB.3). Mikasa also accepts a measured length of 1m. The tolerance in this case is ±2mm.
- Inspect the humidity of the subfloor. Subfloors consisting of newly cast concrete joints or lightweight concrete joints, ground-supported concrete floors, above warm or humid areas, over crawl space foundations, or over an underfloor heating system must first have age-resistant 0.2mm polyethylene (PE) sheeting laid to protect against moisture. Lay the sheeting with a min. overlap of 200mm. The subfloor must be cleaned thoroughly to prevent moulds. If the subfloor's Relative Humidity is higher than 95%, a plastic sheeting vapour barrier will not provide sufficient moisture protection.

INSTALLING MIKASA REAL WOOD FLOORS OVER UNDERFLOOR HEATING

- Maintain room's Relative Humidity below 60% (Hus AMA98 JSF.52) and temperature of the room & the boards above 18°C.
- Wherever applicable, an intermediate layer can be laid on top of the sheeting to reduce the impact noise. Use 2mm-3mm polyethylene foam of an approved quality - Mikasa VAPROTECT® or felt paper and butt joint the edges of the intermediate layer. If an impact sound reduction rating is required, please contact an acoustic 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 in case of floors < 6m wide, allowing a 10mm movement joint next the walls and fixed objects (stairs, pillars, door frames, etc.) is convenient. For larger floor areas (> 6m wide), allow 1.5mm of movement joint per metre of floor width. This movement joint must run all round the floor. For multilayer flooring with Mikasa PlankLOC™, ensure that floor width is less than 18m. For Mikasa Atmos, the maximum is 12m.
- 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 helps reduce incidents during installation. It is recommended that you consult a professional about the building moisture, if you want to lay the floor on a construction other than those described in our manual. 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 fit for this purpose.

INSTALLATION

While installing, maintain a working temperature at a minimum of 18°C (materials, subfloor, and room air). 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, the 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 you to use Mikasa VAPROTECT®. The reason being that installing the floors is easier if architraves, etc., are fitted afterwards.

PRE-INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS

SCHEDULING INSTALLATION

The installation of Mikasa Real Wood Floors should only be initiated after all other work such as painting, wall papering, tiling, etc. is completed.

STORAGE

Maintain RH below 60% in storage area for wooden flooring. Abstain from opening flooring packaging until you are ready to install. 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 of storage in a heated site before the bundles reach the correct temperature. The temperature can be reached more quickly if the floor packs are stacked in 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 some space is allowed to prevent the fixed object from pressing down 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.

The chipboard also takes the weight of the stove. Hence, 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 than 30mm, remove the first row of boards to equalise 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 from 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 gaps.

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

MOVEMENT JOINTS IN WOODEN FLOORS

Natural seasonal variations cause a certain amount of activity (expansion and contraction) in wooden 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 HusA-MA98 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 gap (movement joint) between two rooms/floors.

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

A wooden 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% (Fig.1).

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

Avoid determining the size of movement joints with the dimensions of the skirting board. With large flooring 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 13mm plasterboard, for example, it provides an additional 1mm movement allowance. This allows a thinner skirting board to be use other than the one that would 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 mouldings are available for achieving neat junctions (refer to www.mikasafloors.com).

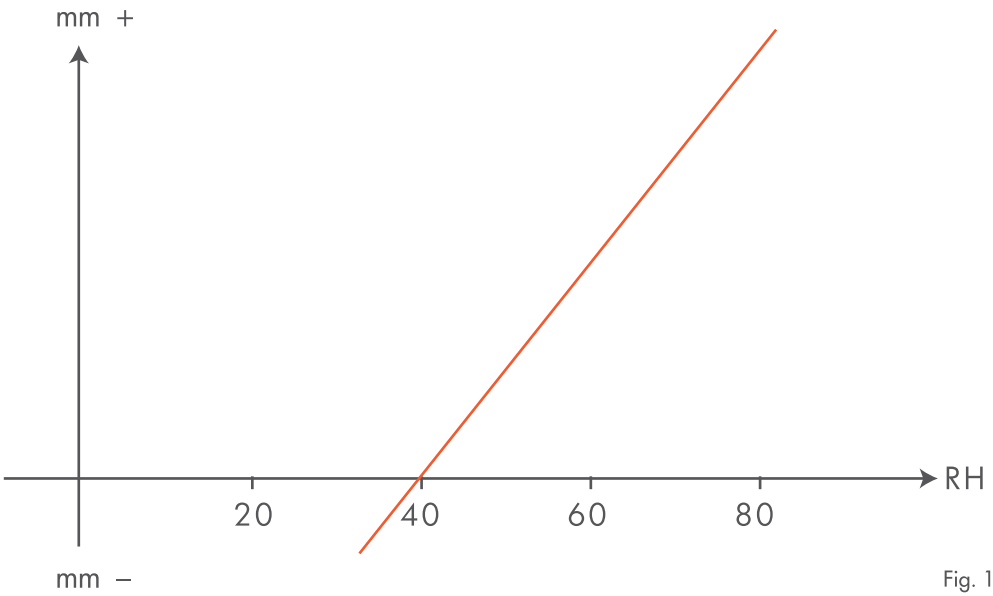


Fig. 1

CALCULATE THE SKIRTING BOARD THICKNESS

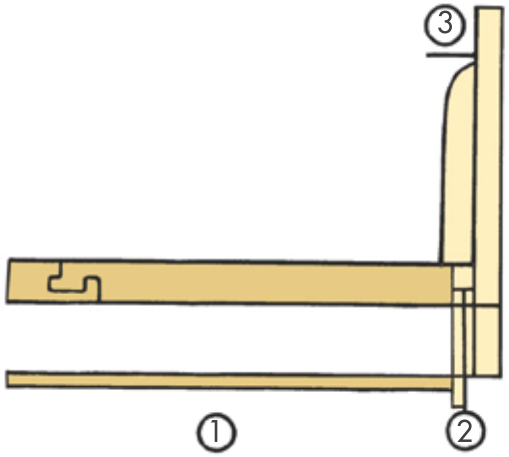


Fig. 2

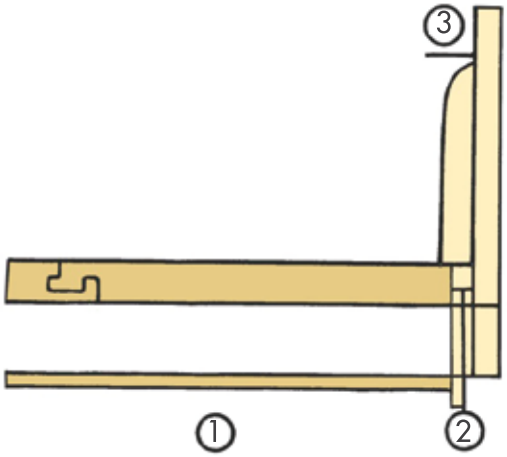


Fig 2.1

1. Floor width x 1.5 = expansion gap in mm.
2. Movement joint x 1.5 = skirting board minimum thickness in mm.
3. 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)
4m	6mm	3mm	15mm*
6m	9mm	5mm	15mm*
8m	12mm	6mm	18mm
10m	15mm	7mm	22mm
12m	18mm	9mm	27mm
15m	22mm	1mm	33mm
18m	27mm	13mm	40mm

*A minimum 10mm movement joint is recommended.

UNEVEN SUBFLOORS

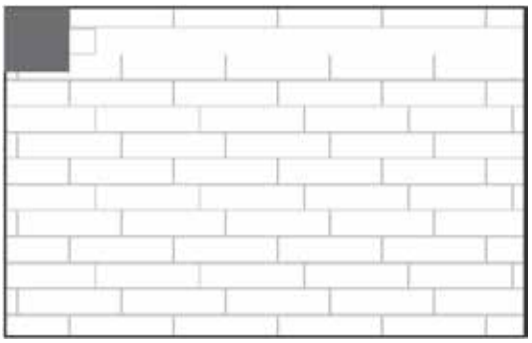
While dealing with perceived depressions in the subfloor during floating installation, fill gaps using felt paper (max. 3 layers with underfloor heating). However, cello-floor is excessively soft. Avoid using thick layers of glue to fill vacancies in the floor during the gluing process. Avoid using more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

CHOICE OF LAYING DIRECTION AND MAXIMUM WIDTHS

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

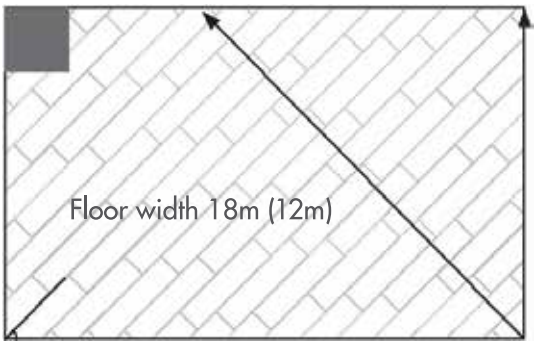
When gluing down, the laying direction does not matter because the adhesive reduces the movement of the boards. Glued floors can be wider than floating floors, subject to the subfloor requirements.

Remember that the maximum width (at right angles to the boards) must not exceed max. 18m for multilayer parquet with PlankLOC™ and 12m for Mikasa Atmos. If the floor is wider than this, it must be divided (expansion gap). 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.



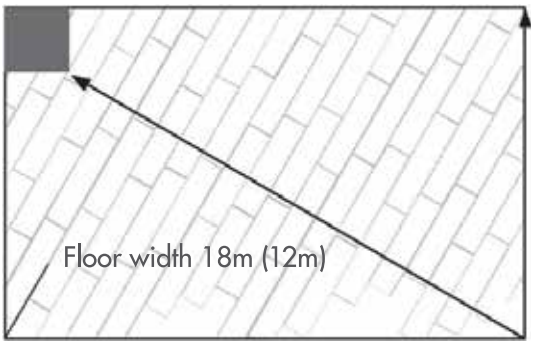
MAXIMUM ROOM WIDTH

18m multilayer parquet with 12m Atmos



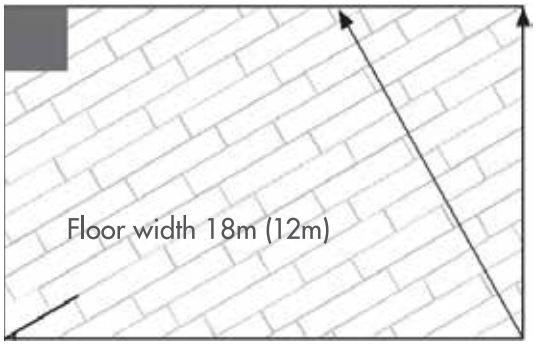
MAXIMUM ROOM WIDTH

12.5m multilayer parquet with 8.5m Atmos



MAXIMUM ROOM WIDTH

10.8m multilayer parquet with 7.2m Atmos



MAXIMUM ROOM WIDTH

14.5m multilayer parquet with 9.6m 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 condition applies to the room air as well as the boards. Maintain a maximum Relative 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 the packs have been opened, they must be resealed carefully with tape to stop the moisture from 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 us. Boards with obvious faults should be detected before installation and must not be used. Always make sure that inspection and installation are carried out in good light (Fig. 3.1).

Fig. 3.1

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 500mm (at least 300mm for 1.2m boards) to ensure that the floor remains flat and levelled during climatic variations. Otherwise 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 (Fig. 3.2).

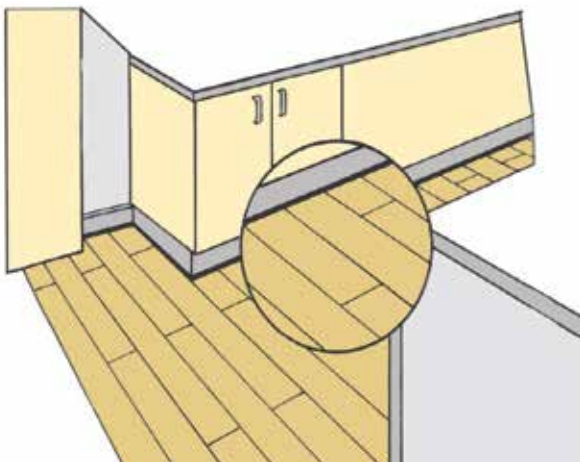


Fig. 3.2

GLUING JOINTS

Adhesive should not normally be used on boards with Mikasa PlankLOC™. However, installation is sometimes easier if ⅓ of the locking edge is planed off and adhesive is applied to the horizontal underlip. This allows the board to be tapped into place. The joint will, hence, sufficiently be strong because of the wide area of adhesive (Fig. 4).

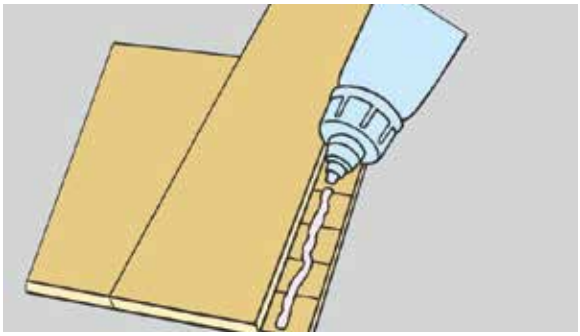


Fig. 4

PATTERN MISALIGNMENTS

Minor pattern misalignments that occur during manufacturing are permitted in accordance with HusAMA. Pattern misalignment may occur with some floors. When laying boards with the Dutch Pattern, the transverse strip must fit 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 a moulding. If an existing threshold is fixed to the subfloor, there must be a movement joint of the same dimension as 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 gap 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 the specification of the threshold. Cutting the door can be simplified by marking the cutline with tape and using a fine-toothed saw (Fig. 4.1).

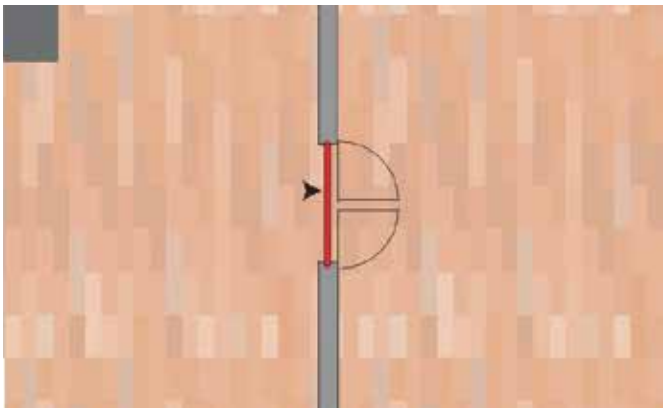


Fig. 4.1

FITTING SKIRTING BOARDS

Avoid pressing skirting boards down on the wooden floor as this may cause trapping. Fix skirting boards to walls using nails, screws, or adhesives. Mitre 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 20mm, without it affecting the finished floor. Do not forget to stagger the end joints in accordance to the installation instructions.

INSTALLATION AND FITTING GUIDE

VAPOUR BARRIERS AND INTERMEDIATE LAYER INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Mikasa VAPROTECT® 2mm is a composite product in-order 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 200mm flap outwards. The flap is folded down and the next sheet is laid over it with butt joint edges of the sheet. This provides the vapour barrier function. If Mikasa VAPROTECT® has to be joined at short ends, a 400mm wide strip of 0.2mm age-resistant polyethylene sheeting must be laid over the joint to make it impervious. Mikasa VAPROTECT® when installed in this manner acts as both a vapour barrier and an intermediate layer. Mikasa VAPROTECT® must never be laid in more than one layer. Standard dimension of Mikasa VAPROTECT® is 1m, with density of 35 kg/m^3 (Fig. 5).

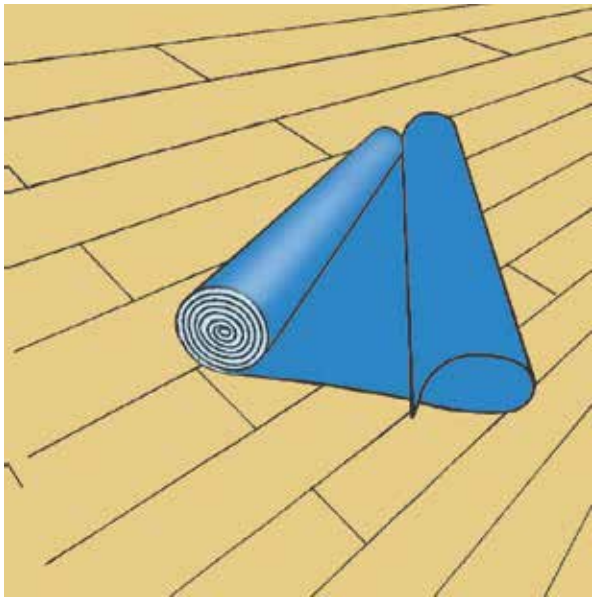
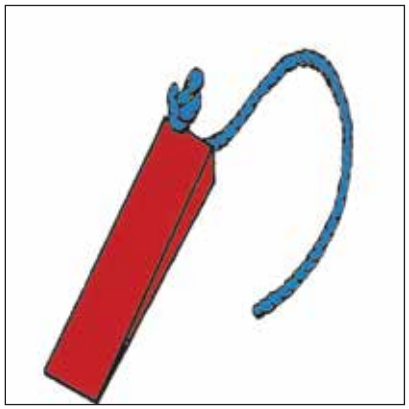


Fig. 5

TOOLS AND MATERIALS REQUIRED

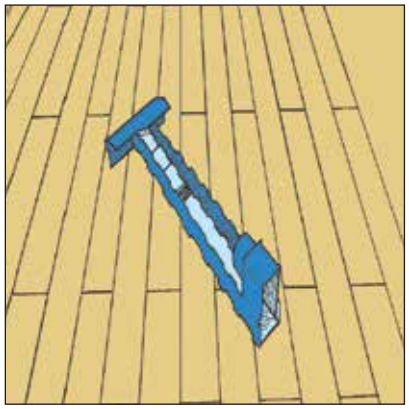
- Mikasa engineered wood flooring
- Tape
- Chalk line
- Hammer
- Tapping block
- Wood flooring adhesive
- Recommended trowel from the adhesive manufacturer
- Expansion shims
- Floor protectors

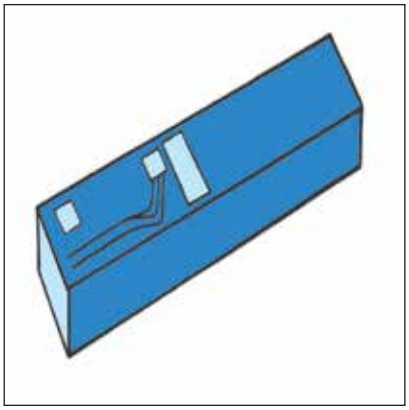


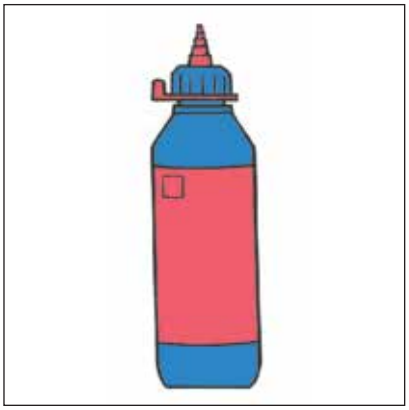
USING TOOLS AND ACCESSORIES

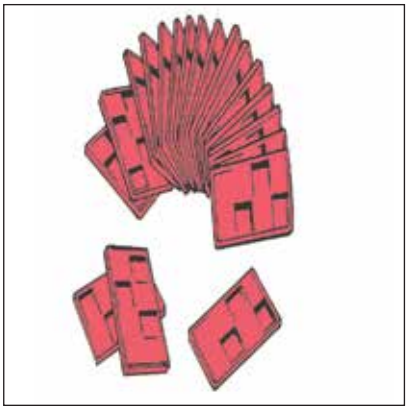
1. A tapping block is used for installing boards with Mikasa PlankLOC™. Positioning the boards requires only light taps on their edges. Hold the tapping block lengthwise against the edge of the board. Keeping one end in-contact with the edge of the board, tap the board with the block. This applies the 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. It is used for both multilayer parquet and Mikasa Atmos.









MIKASA GLUE DOWN INSTALLATION METHOD

The Mikasa 15mm 3-layer engineered wood flooring must always be glued directly to the subfloor. The tongue and groove must not be glued. The choice of adhesive depends on the type of subfloor and conditions associated with the building's construction. Only adhesive that is specifically recommended for hardwood flooring should be used i.e. adhesive containing the minimum amount of water. The adhesive is applied using a coarse toothed spatula. The dimensions of the teeth of the spatula is important.

The adhesive should be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Apply required adhesive that can be worked in the course of 10-15 minutes. Installing Mikasa floors with the Glue Down Method requires no expansion breaks in the floor and is not limited in size.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Lay the first board with the tongue towards the wall and the groove facing outwards. Mikasa recommends a clearance to the wall of ½" (1.5mm per meter room width) min. 8mm-10mm. Using starting wall as reference, snap chalk line on subfloor. Align straight edge (Mikasa plank or any solid material with straight edge) with chalk line and secure to subfloor.
2. Start with tongue side facing the wall and long groove side directly up against straight edge. Spread enough adhesive to cover the width of one board. Use only as much adhesive that can be used during manufacturer's open time of adhesive. Lay board onto adhesive.
3. The next board is installed at an angle (approx. 30°) against the end joint and carefully angled down (Fig. 6.1).
4. Continue the same until the first row is installed.

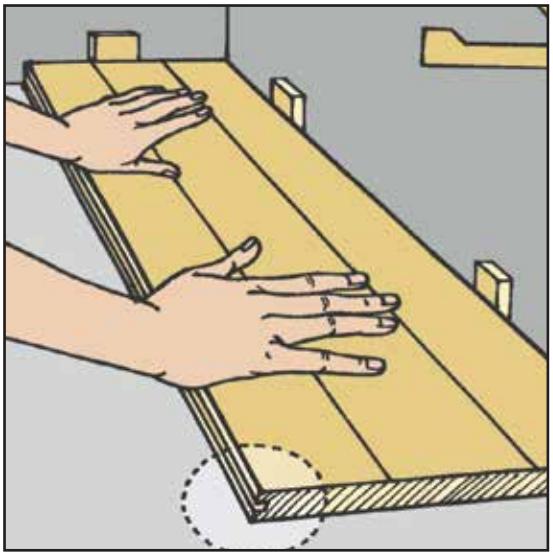


Fig. 6.1

5. Start the second row with the offcut from the first row, which must be a minimum length of 50cm. Click this board to the previous row (Fig. 6.2).
6. Once first two rows are installed, ensure expansion gap between walls and boards are shimmed securely (Fig. 6.3).
7. Give the board a light tap with the wooden block while pressing it down gently.

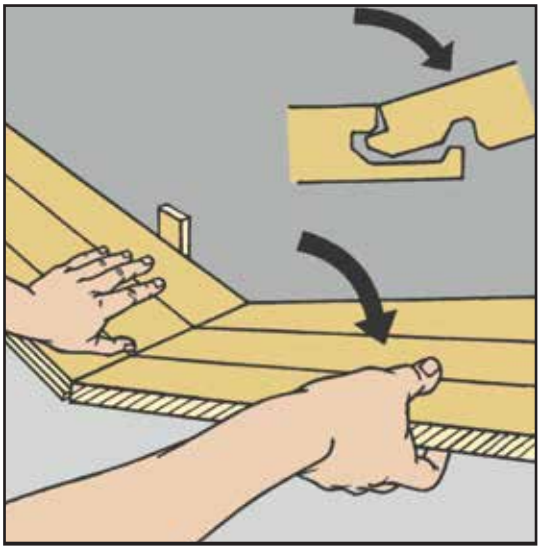
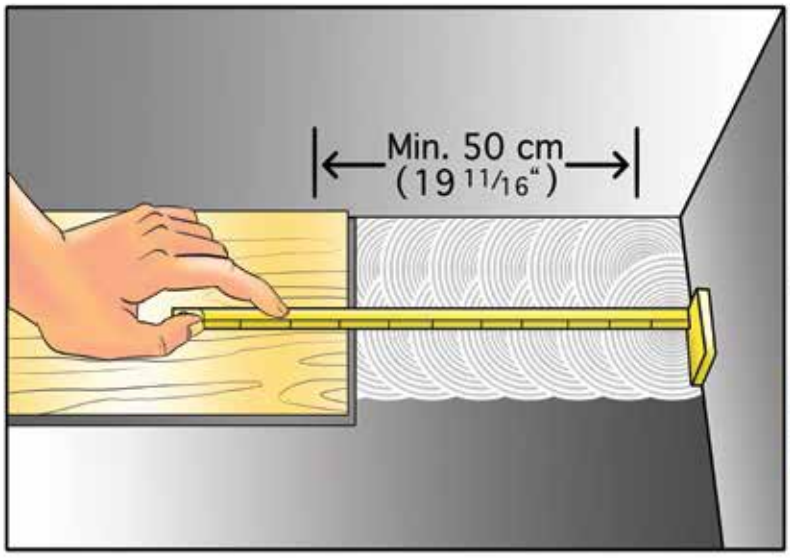
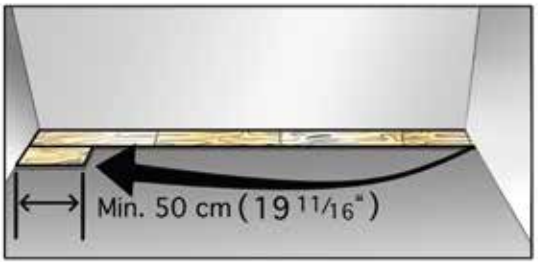


Fig. 6.2





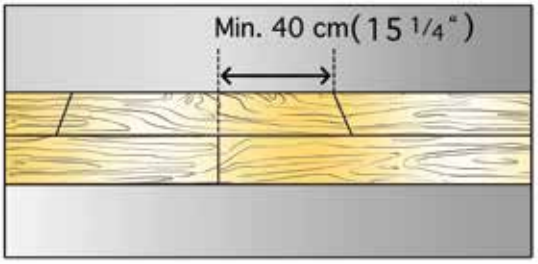


Fig. 6.3

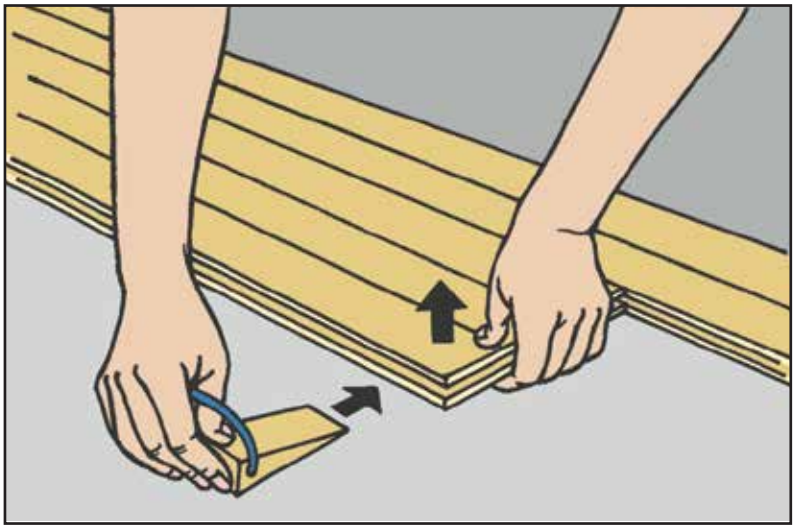


Fig. 7

8. Adjust the distance to the wall, after the first 2-3 rows have been installed.
9. Use distance pieces or wedges (Fig. 7).
10. Continue installation of the next row with the offcut from the previous row, which must have a minimum overlap of 50cm.

Fig. 7.1

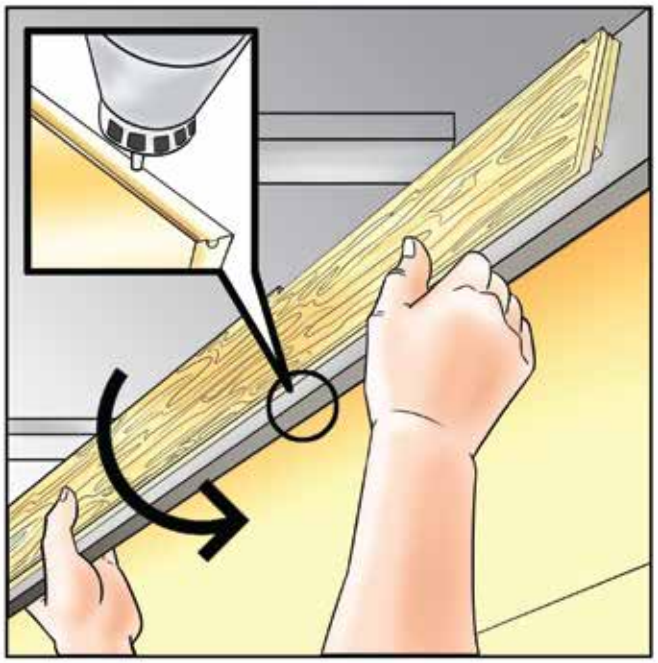


Fig. 7.2

11. Apertures for piping, etc., must be made as spacious as possible to allow free movement of the floor. The apertures are then covered by pipe collars (Fig. 7.3).

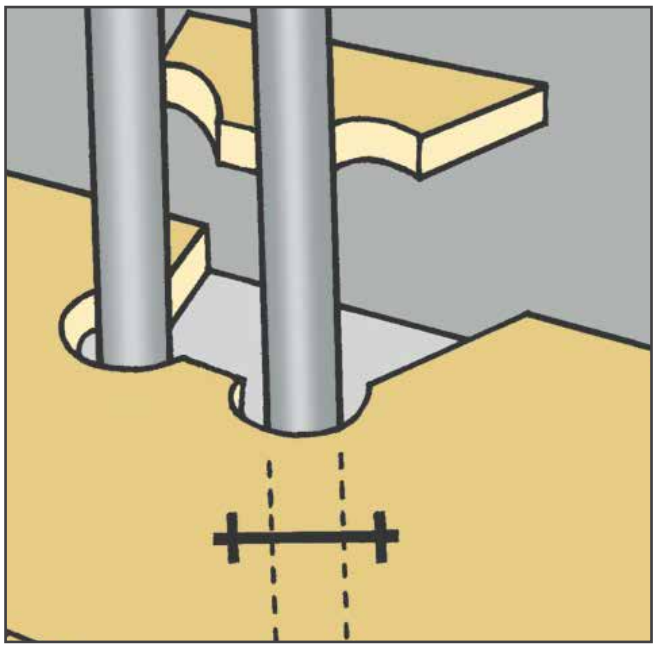


Fig. 7.3

Fig. 7.4

12. Skirting boards must be attached to the wall.

Mikasa PlankLOC™ can be laid from both directions according to the need. When laying parquet floating in corridors, we recommend lengthwise installation. The parquet can also be easily dismantled.

Clean Up: Immediately clean any adhesive spilled on wood flooring during installation.

Maintenance: Clean the floor using dry dust mop, damp (lightly misted or well rung out) mop, or cloth. Regularly use wood floor cleaner products for best results. Do not use soap or polish waxes.

Caution: Please do not wet mop the floor.

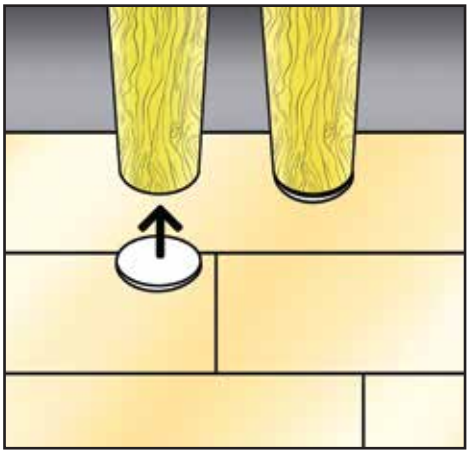


Fig. 7.5

Place peel & stick floor protectors on furniture legs to prevent damage (Fig. 7.5).

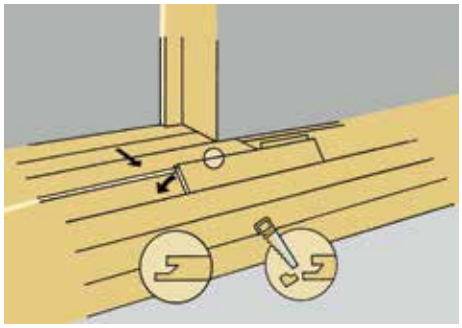
EASY-TO-SOLVE PROBLEMS

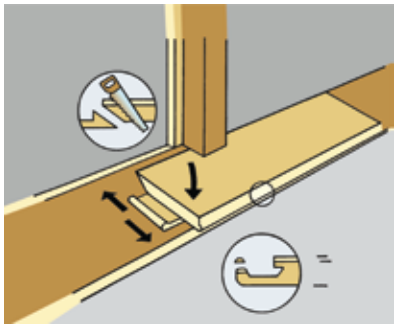
1. Always begin each row of boards from a doorway. This will make it easier to push the prepared board under the frame. With Mikasa PlankLOC™, the other boards in the row can be laid from the left or the right.

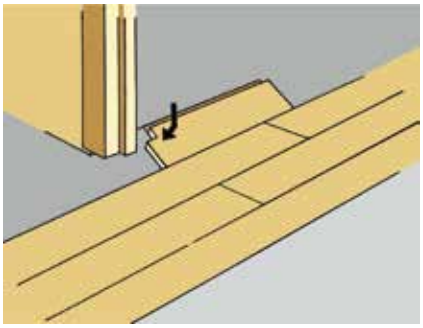
2. Lay the board as close to the frame as possible, then tap it in carefully from the short end. Protect the board with an offcut (e.g. matching short end).

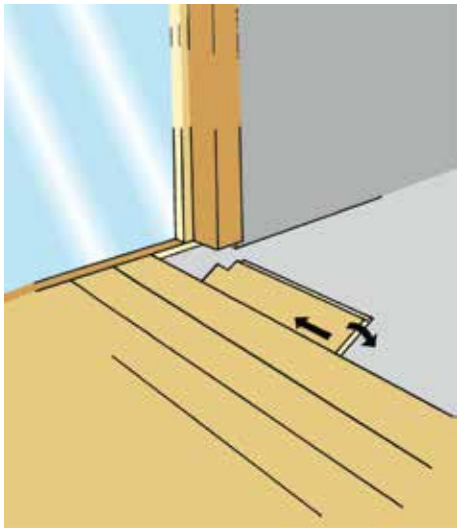
3. If you are unable to angle the board at a door architrave, plane off 2/3rd of the locking moulding. This allows you to tap the board into place. Apply adhesive to the underlip to avoid any weakening of the joint.

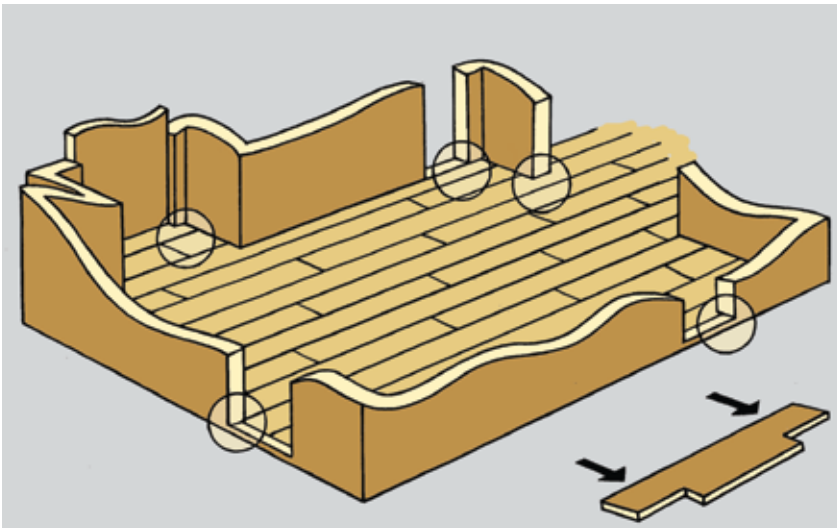
4. When installing under reveals, it is often easiest to fit these boards before the return wall board is laid.











FIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR WOODEN FLOOR ACCESSORIES

MOULDINGS AND TRIMS

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

Before installing, note the requirements for movement joints between wood floor and level, Edge Mouldings, 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 gaps.
- Edge Mouldings are used to cover movement joints at balcony doors.

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-A SKIRTING BOARD THAT CAN BE BENT

Flexi moulding is particularly suitable for use around pillars. Say, with a minimum diameter of 200mm. If the Flexi Moulding is not sufficiently flexible at first, moisten it 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 of the moulding as required. Note that there will be some shrinkage as the wood dries. Allow it to dry in the shaped 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.

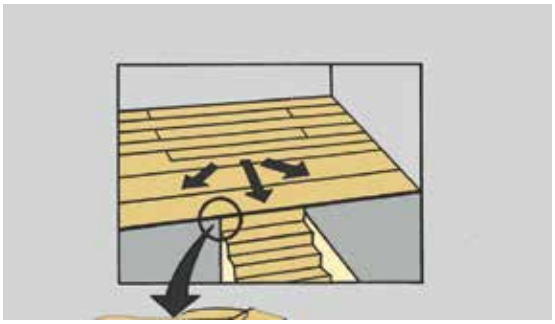
- Measure the circumference of the pillar.
- Add the allowance for contraction and cut the mouldings to half the circumference.
- Moisten the mouldings with a sponge and water, put them back into the plastic bag supplied and close it.
- Allow the moisture to work overnight. Repeat the treatment if the 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).

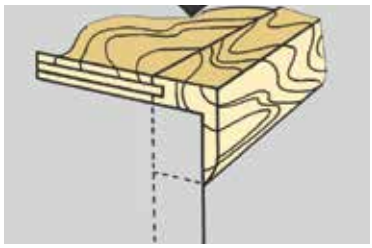
ALUMINIUM TRIMS

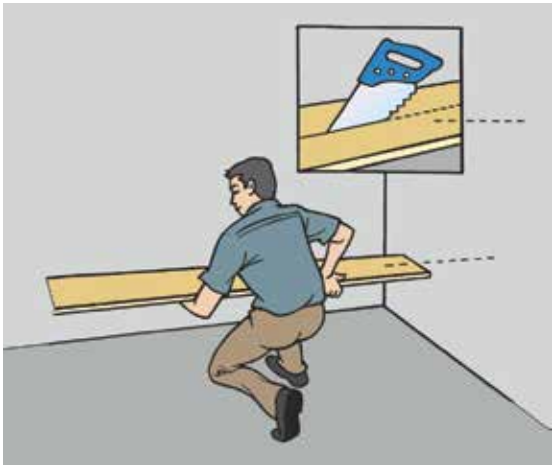
The trim system comprises a base trim and various types of cover trims. These can be used for wooden floors that are 7mm-16mm thick. The base trim is threaded for the special screws. Fix the base trim to the subfloor using the screws supplied. Drill 5mm holes for concrete floors. Drive in the plastic plugs supplied and fix the trim using the cross-headed screws (Pozidriv1).

FIXING VENEERED SKIRTINGS

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





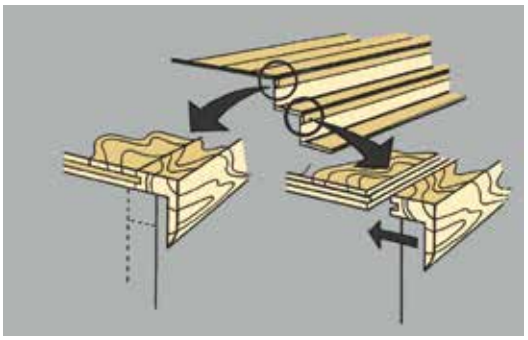


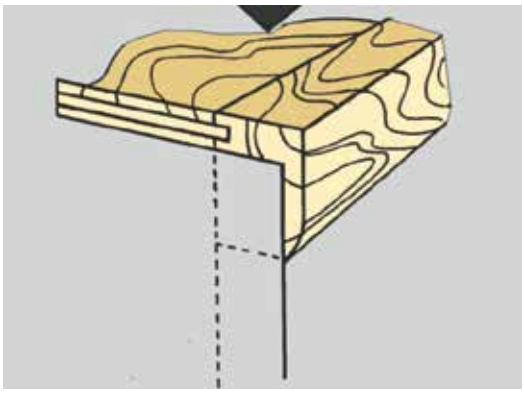
FIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR MIKASA NOSINGS

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

OPTION A:

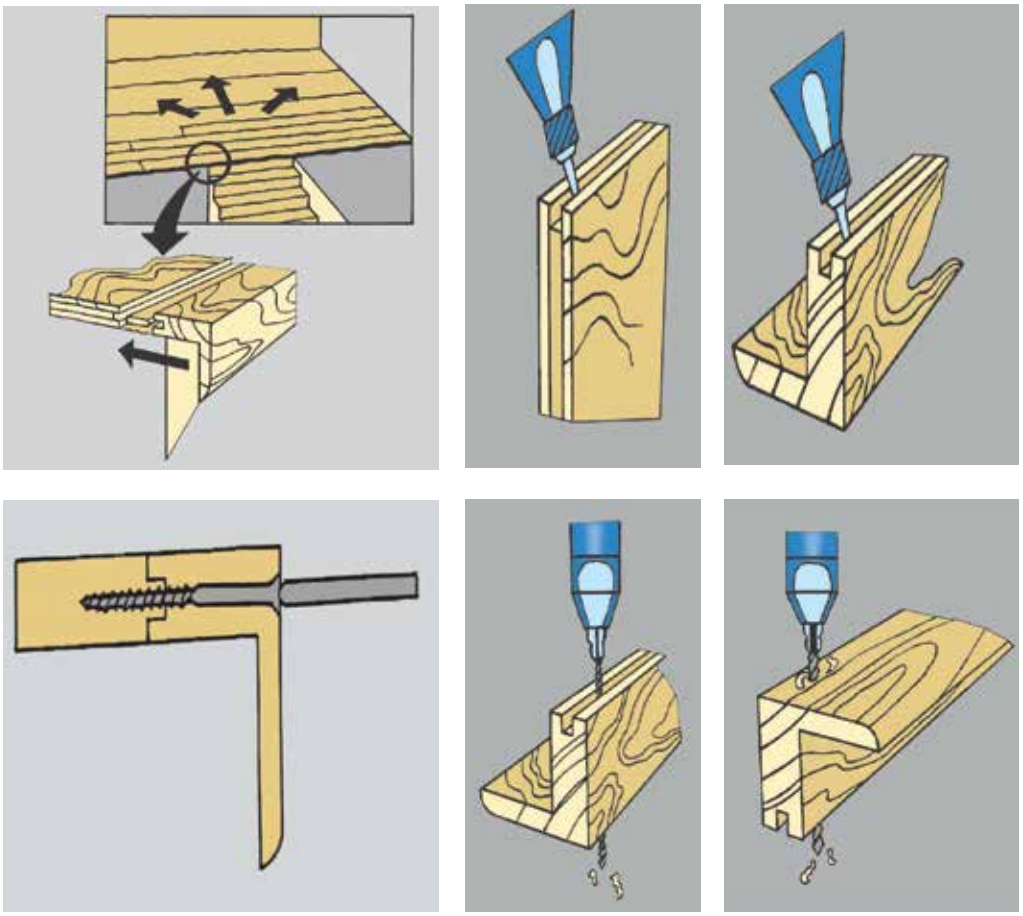
To install a floor from the wall to the stairs.





OPTION B:

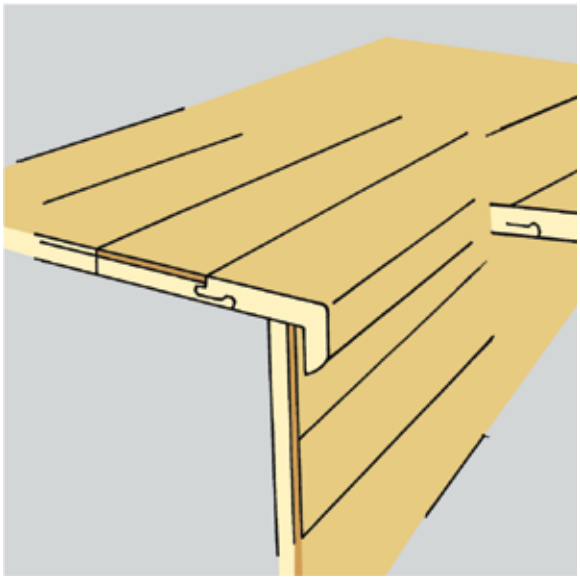
To install a floor from the stairs to the wall. Screws are used for both options.



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. This allows the nosing to be hooked into place with ease. 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 15mm multilayer boards and Mikasa Atmos.



NOSINGS FOR TRADITIONAL JOINTS

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

Available for 15mm multilayer boards. Spare tongues are included (Fig. 8).

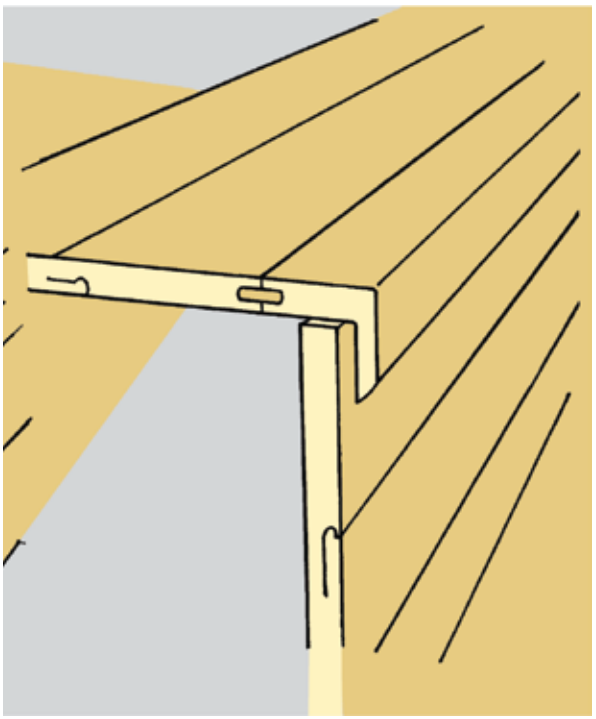


Fig. 8

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 (Fig. 8.1).
   Size: 50mm x 18mm pipe.

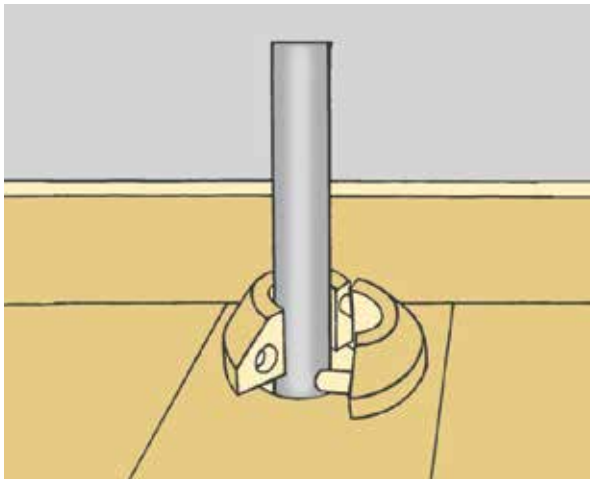


Fig. 8.1

2. Pipe roses are used to conceal movement joints around radiator pipes, etc. Measure where the hole should be and drill a hole for the pipe only slightly bigger than the pipe. Use wood adhesive to glue the rosette halves together around the pipe (Fig. 8.2).
   Size 50mm x 110mm

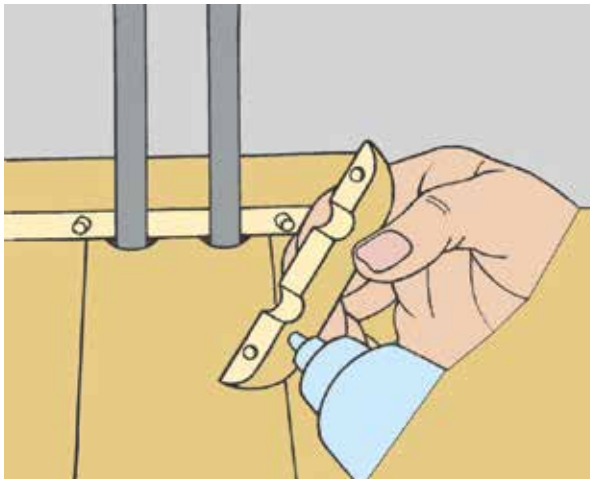


Fig. 8.2

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 (Fig. 8.3).

4. Wood filler 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 upon the original surface treatment of the floor. Wood filler is available in 8 different colours to suit the wood species. Wood filler can withstand freezing conditions. If necessary, wood filler 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 wood filler. It has the same gloss value as satin lacquer and matt lacquer (30° and 10° Gardner, respectively). Glass bottle (30ml) with brush. Protect it from frosting. Expiry date should be at least one year from the date of manufacture (Fig. 8.3).

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

7. Mikasa Repair Kit is a hot-melt wax used for small chips. The kit contains heater, hard wax, spatula, felt-tip pens, Touch-up Lacquers, and Touch-up Oils along with instructions (Fig. 8.5, 8.6).

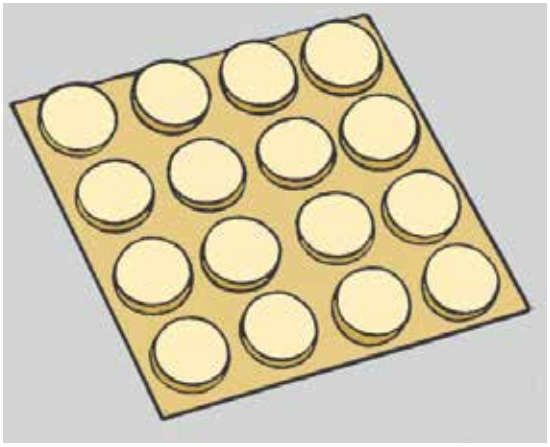


Fig. 8.3

Fig. 8.4

Fig. 8.5

Fig. 8.6

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.

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

For supplementary surface treatment on lacquered floors, use Mikasa Lacquer or an equivalent. 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 scratches are more visible because 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 and tear is expected to be greater than 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, then the floor will require 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 lead to permanent deformation due to cellular collapse and/or laminate penetration.

www.mikasafloors.com